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By **ARTHUR COLLINS, Esq;**

IN EIGHT VOLUMES.

The FIFTH EDITION, carefully corrected, and continued
to the present Time.

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M.DCC.LXXIX.



Berkley Earl of Berkley 49

T H E P E E R A G E O F E N G L A N D.

BERKELEY, Earl of Berkeley.

THE progenitors of this ancient family assumed their name from their seat Berkley-castle in the county of Gloucester^a, which ROBERT Fitz-harding (a powerful man in his time) obtained a grant of from the Duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. king of England, son of Maud, the Empress, and together with the barony, continueth with them in the male-line to this day.

But before I treat of this Robert, I shall take notice of HARDING his father, who, being^b descended from the Kings of Denmark, accompanied William Duke of Normandy into England, and was with him in that memorable battle against King Harold, at Hastings. But all I have further seen of him is, that after the Conquest, he held^c Whitenhort (now called Whetenhurst) in com' Glouc. of Earl Briſtrick in mortgage; and that he died on^d November 6, 1115.

Robert, his son, before-mentioned, was called Robert Fitz-Harding, and adhering to Maud the Empress, and her son Henry, afterwards king of England, before-mentioned, was rewarded by him^e with the manor of Berthone in com' Glouc. as also 100*l.* per ann. lands in Berkeley, and afterwards with the whole lordship of Berkeley, and Berkeley Herneſſe, thereunto belonging; of which Roger de Berkeley, owner of Dursley, was^f then divested, for taking part with King Stephen.

^a Ex Autogr. in Castro de Berkeley. ^b Lel Itin. 420. ^c Domesday, Lib. in Glou. ^d Abbot Newland's Pedegree in Castro de Berkeley. ^e Ex Autogr. in Castro de Berkeley. ^f Ex Vet. MS. in Castro de Berkeley.

In 1168, he [§] entertained, at Bristol, Dermot Mac-Murrough, King of Leinster, with sixty in his company, at the time he came over into England, to solicit succours from King Henry II. who was thereby afterwards enabled to acquire the kingdom of Ireland, which has ever since remained to the English crown.

By Eva his wife, daughter and heir of — ^h Estmond, he had issue ⁱ five sons; Henry, Maurice, Robert, Nicholas, and Thomas; and ^k dying, February 5, 1170-71, he, with his wife, lies buried in the quire of St. Augustine's abbey near Bristol (now the cathedral) which he founded, 1148, and being stiled *canonicus*, is supposed to have been a canon in his own abbey.

Henry the eldest son dying young, and without issue, Maurice, the second son, succeeded, and is ancestor to the present Earl of Berkeley.

But before I continue his descent, I shall treat of Robert ^l the 2d surviving son, of whose line no perfect account has hitherto been published; and of Nicholas and Thomas. Nicholas was designed of Tickenham: and Thomas was arch-deacon of Worcester, A. D. 1135. The said Robert, married ^m Alicia, daughter and heir of Robert de Gant, Baron of Folsingham [ⁿ uncle and heir of Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln, who was grandson of Gilbert de Gant ^o, son to Baldwin, the Sixth, Count of Flanders, by Richildis, heiress of Hainault his wife] by his ^p first wife Alicia, daughter and heir of ^q William Paganell, and of Avicia, commonly called de Romelli, daughter and heir of William Meschines, Lord of Coupland, brother to Ranulf Meschines, Earl of Chester. And the said William Paganell was younger brother to Fulco, son to another William Paganell, by his wife Juliana, daughter and heir of Robert de Bahantune, or Bampton, son of ^r Walter de Doway, Lord of Bampton, and Were, a great Baron at the Conquest. His wife being thus descended, the said Robert de Berkeley obtained, by that marriage, the great lordship of Were, alias Over-Were, in com' Somersf. from whence he assumed the surname of Robert de ^s Were; and in the fourth of Richard I's reign ^t paid sixty marks to the King for livery of the inheritance of the said Alice Paganell, his wife's mother. He likewise had by inheritance of his father Robert (son of Harding) the manors of Beverstan ^u (or Beverstone)

[§] Sir James Ware's Annals of Ireland, p. 3. ^h Ex Autogr. apud Berkeley.
ⁱ Newl. Pedeg. ^k MS. St. George penes Dom. Johan Peshall Bart. ^l Dugd.
 Bar. sub. tit. Berkeley. ^m Rot. Pip. 4 Rich. I. Ebor. ⁿ Placit. 27 Hen. III.
 Rot. 13 Linc. ^o Monast. Anglic. vol. I. S33. 6. n. 40, & 50. ^p Placit.
 Mich. an. 2 Johan. Rot. 4. ^q Great D. 14. in Offic. Arn. ^r Domesday,
 Devon, and Somersf. ^s Dugd. Bar. sub. tit. Berkeley. ^t Rot. Pip. 4 Rich. I.
 ut supra. ^u Ex Autograph. in Castro de Berkeley.

King's Weston, &c. in com' Glouc. Which grant was afterwards confirmed to him by Maurice de Berkeley, his elder brother. This Robert de Berkeley, or de Were (as sometimes wrote) founded the ^x hospital of St. Mark at Billefwike, near Bristol, and left issue a son ^y named Maurice, and a daughter ^z Eva, wedded to Thomas de Harpetre.

^a Which Maurice was surnamed de Gant, from his mother, by reason of her great inheritance; and in 1211, upon levying the scutage for Scotland, answered for 12 knight's-fees, and an half; and in the 15th of that reign, covenanted to serve the King at his own charge, with 20 Knights, himself accounted one, in consideration that he might marry the daughter of Henry D'Oilly, who accordingly was his first wife, for at the time of his decease he left another Lady, whose name was ^b Margaret de Somerie: but had issue by neither; his sister Eva being found by record to have been his heir ^c. In the 17th of King John, he paid 60 marks to the crown, in behalf of Eva his sister abovementioned, for the inheritance and chattles of Thomas (the son of William, the son of John de Harpetre) her husband, at that time deceased. The same year ^d, taking part with the rebellious Barons, his lands were seized and given ^e to Philip de Albini, whereupon he addressed ^f himself to the King to make his peace. In 1223, upon levying ^g the scutage for the Welsh expedition, this ^h Maurice de Gant, then answered for lands in the counties of York, Berks, Lincoln, Somerset, Oxford, Surry, Gloucester, and Leicester. In the ⁱ 9th of Henry III. he was sent into Wales with William Marshal, 2d Earl of Pembroke, for the building of a castle there; and in ^k the 11th of Henry III. having fortified his castle at Beverstan, without licence, he went to the King to make ^l his apology for so doing, and obtained ^m a confirmation thereof. But in the 14th of Henry III. having no issue of his body, he, by his ⁿ deed bearing date at Portsmouth, gave to the King, then passing into Britany, his lordships of Weston, Beverstan, and Albricton; and ^o the same year departed this life. The bulk ^p of his inheritance came to the issue of Eva, his said sister, whose son Robert (by her husband, Thomas Harpetre, before-mentioned) some time after assumed the surname of Gournay; and in the ^q 15th of Henry III. doing his homage, had livery of the manor of Poulet, and divers other

^x Ex Autograph. ut antea. ^y Rot. Fin. 17 Johan. ^z Ibid. ^a Dugd. Bar. sub. tit. Cant. ^b Claus. 25 Hen. III. m. 12. ^c Rot. Fin. 17. Johan. ^d Claus. 17 Johan. m. 4. & m. 11. ^e Ibid. ^f Pat. 17 Johan. m. 11. ^g Claus. 7. H. III. in dorso m. 5. ^h Rot. Pip. 8 H. III. Ebor. ⁱ Claus. 9 H. III. m. 3. ^k Claus. 11 H. III. m. 14. ^l Ibid. ^m Pat. 13 H. III. m. 5. ⁿ Dugd. sub. tit. Gant. ^o Ibid. ^p Claus. 15 H. III. m. 21. ^q Rot. Fin. 15. H. III. m. 8, & 9.

lands in com' Somers. part of the possessions of Maurice de Gant, his uncle, whose heir, as the record affirms, he was, and ^r likewise of all his lands in Gloucestershire, excepting Beverstan, Weston, Badewic, Oure, and Albricton; which, however, he not long after obtained of the King.

From which Robert de Gournay, son and heir of the said Eva de Berkeley (whose barony ^s consisted of no less than 22 Knights-fees) descended ^t Sir Thomas de Gournay, Knt. the last male of that great noble family, whose sole daughter and heir Joan de Gournay (by his wife ^u Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir Richard de Counteville, or Caundville, Knt. Lord of Alwerton in com' Somers.) being married to George de la More, or Bythemore, in the reign of King Richard II. from them lineally descended John Bythemore, who dying without issue in 31 Henry VIII. Alice his sister and heir, wife of ^x David Perceval, Lord of Rolleston in com' Somers. had in her right the lordships of Over-Were, Alwerton, and other great estates of the family. Of which house of Perceval, the present Earl of Egmont is the chief and sole representative of this branch of the house of Berkeley, and thereby entitled to the rights of blood and arms ^y of this line of Berkeley, Gournay, Orescuile, Gant of Folkenham, Blanders, Hainault, Montfort, Beaufou, Yvery, Paganell, Doway, Meschines, Lord of Coupland, Lupus, Earl of Chester, the Saxon Earls of Mercia, Romelli, and Counteville. According to the Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 74. the said Maurice's lands of Paynel, which came by his mother, fell to Sir Andrew de Lutterell; and Irnham, being the chief of them, because the head of his barony, and principal seat.

I now return to MAURICE de Berkeley, eldest surviving son of Robert Fitzharding, who in 1189, ^z gave 1,000 marks fine to the King for a confirmation of his title to Berkeley, and Berkeley-Herneffe. He ^a founded Loring Hospital, and that of the ^b Holy Trinity of Long-Brigge, at the north of Berkeley, in com' Glouc. and married Alice, daughter of Roger de Berkeley, the former owner of Berkeley, and of Dursley, by whom he had issue six sons, Robert, Thomas, Maurice, William, Henry, and Richard; and ^c dying on June 26, 1190, was interred in Brentford church in com' Middlesex, towards the building of which he had been a great benefactor.

^r Rot. Fin. 16 H. III m. 3. ^s Esch. post. mort. Rob. de Gournay, 53 H. III. ^t Great D. 14. in Offic. Arm. ^u Placit. coram. Justiciarij, de Banco, 3 H. VII. Mich. ^x Esch. post mort. Johan. Bythemore, 31 H. VIII. in Capel. Rotulor. ^y Great D. 14. in Officio Armor. ^z Rot. Pip. 2 R. I. Glouc. ^a Ex Cartul. Abb. S. Aug. f. 53, & 54. ^b Ex Autogr. apud Berkeley. ^c Newl. Pedeg.

ROBERT, the eldest son, gave, A. D, 1191, ^d 1,000*l.* for livery of his inheritance; and in 1199, had ^e Berkeley, and Berkley-Herneffe, confirmed to him, for which he paid sixty marks. He had sided with the rebellious Barons against the King, but made ^f his peace in 15 John. Yet, in 17 John, he fell again from his allegiance, for which he was ^g excommunicated by Pope Innocent III. and his castle of Berkeley, and all his lands ^h, seized, and the profits of the same ⁱ ordered for the maintenance of the castle of Bristol. In 18 John, he ^k obtained letters of safe conduct to come to the king (then at Berkeley-Castle) where, upon his submission, he got a grant of his Manor of Came, in com' Dorset, for the support of Juliana his wife. At Henry III's accession to the throne, this Robert, for a fine of ^l nine hundred sixty-six pounds, thirteen shillings, and four pence, made his peace, and was ^m restored to all his lands, except the castle and town of Berkeley, which however, were afterwards ⁿ granted to his brother, Thomas, in 1223.

He was a great Benefactor to the canons of St. Augustine near Bristol, Bradénstoke in com' Wilts, Stanley priory in com' Glouc. as also to the canons of Hereford. He had two wives (the first of whom was Julian daughter of William de Pontdelarche, and the second, Lucia, daughter of ——— who surviving him was after married to Hugh de Gurney;) but died ^o on May 13, 1219, without issue, at the age of fifty-five years, and was buried in the north isle of St. Augustine's abbey aforesaid, over-against the high-altar, in a monk's cowl.

Whereupon, THOMAS, his brother and heir, had ^p livery of his lands, and afterwards had restitution of Berkeley-Castle, as afore-mentioned. In 26 Hen. III. he offered a fine, to the King, of sixty marks, ^q to be exempted from attending him into Gascoigne. On which the King, then at Xantoigne, dispatched letters ^r to him, importing, that he should be acquitted, on sending Maurice, his son, and two other knights; with which he complied. He was as remarkable as his father for his piety and large gifts to the church: and departing ^s this life on Novem. 29, 1243, was buried in the south isle of St. Augustine's abbey near Bristol, in that arch next to the rood-altar; leaving issue by Joan, daughter ^t of Ralph de Somery, Lord of Campden in com' Glouc. (and niece to William Mar-

^d Rot. Pip. 3 R. I. Glouc. ^e Cart. 1 Joh. m. 8. ^f Rot. Fin. 15 Joh. m. 5. ^g Matt. Paris in ann. 1215. p. 254. l. 9. and in an. 1216. p. 277.
^h Claus. 18 Joh. m. 4. & 9. ⁱ Cart. 18 Joh. m. 4. ^k Pat. 18 Joh. m. 5. & Claus. 18 Joh. m. 3. ^l Rot. Pip. 1 H. III. 3 Salop. ^m Claus. 1 H. III. m. 1. & m. 12. ⁿ Claus. 8 Hen. III. in dorf. m. 23. ^o Newl. Pedeg. ^p Rot. Pip. 4 H. III. Glouc. ^q Rot. Pip. 26 H. III. Glouc. ^r Rot. Vascen. & Claus. 26 H. III. in dorf. m. 3. ^s Newl. Pedeg. ^t Plat. & Assis. 5 H. III. penes Thes. & Camer. Scacc.

shal, Earl of Pembroke) six sons, ^u Maurice, Thomas, Robert, Henry, William, and Richard, ^x who married Lora, daughter of Richard, natural son of King John; the Relict of William Marmion; also two daughters, Margaret, wife of Sir Anselme Basset, of Basset's-Court in Uleigh, in Gloucestershire, and Isabel.

MAURICE, eldest son, paying 100*l.* ^y for his relief, and and doing his homage, had, the same year, livery of his inheritance. He accompanied ^z his father in the wars of France; and in 41 Hen. III. was ^a in that expedition with Prince Edward against the Welsh. In 42, 43, and 44 Hen. III. he had summons ^b to attend the King, well accoutred with horse and arms, against the magnanimous Llewellyn ap Gryffyth, Prince of Wales, then in arms. In 45 Henry III. he obtained a grant ^c of forty marks yearly pension out of the Exchequer, until the King should better provide for him: And the same year (the Barons being in arms against their Sovereign) he received his Majesty's precept ^d to be at London on the morrow after St. Simon's and Jude's day, well appointed with horse and arms for his assistance. In 46 Henry III. he procured a charter ^e for free warren in his Lordship of Wendon in Essex, as also a market there every Tuesday, and a fair yearly on St. Peter's day; which manor was part of the marriage-portion of Isabel his wife. In 47 Henry III. he had summons ^f to be at Hereford, with horse and arms, to march against Llewellyn, aforesaid, Prince of Wales.

But soon after this, the Barons putting themselves again in arms, he adhered ^g to them; for which his lands were seized. For in 48 Henry III. the King having a respect to Isabel his wife (whom he calls his beloved niece) assigned ^h the manors of Herietsham and Trottesclyffe, for her maintenance; and for that transgression he obtained pardon ⁱ in 55 Henry III.

This Maurice, having married Isabel ^k, the daughter ^l of Maurice de Creoun (a great Baron in Lincolnshire) by Isabel his wife, sister to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke (uterine sister, and brother, to King Henry III.) had issue Maurice, killed ^m in a tournament in his own life-time; Thomas, who succeeded him; Robert and Simon, who both died issueless; and a daughter, Maud. He departed this life ⁿ on

^u Newl. Pedeg.

^x Weaver's Fun. Mon. p. 213, 214.

^y Rot. Pip.

28 H. III. Gloc. & Rot. Fin. 28 H. III. m. 10.

^z Rot. Pip. 28 H. III. Gloc.

^a Pat. 41 H. III. m. 4. in dorso.

^b Claus. 42, 43, and 44 H. III. in dorso.

^c Pat. 45 Hen. III. m. 14.

^d Claus. 45 H. III. in dorso.

^e Cart. 46 H.

III. m. 3.

^f Claus. 47 H. III. in dorso. m. 4, & m. 15.

^g Claus. 6 E. I. m.

9. p. Infp.

^h Claus. 48 H. III. in dorso. m. 4.

ⁱ Claus. 55 H. III. m. 1.

^k Vincent, Sandford, and some others say she was natural daughter of Richard King of the Romans second son of King John.

^l Claus. 48 H. III. in dorso.

m Newl. Ped.

ⁿ Ex Magno Cartularis apud Berkeley, f. 123.

April 4, 1281; and was buried in the north isle of St. Augustine's abbey near Bristol; leaving Thomas his son and heir, then ^o thirty years old; who, doing his homage, ^p had livery of his lands the same year.

This THOMAS was ^q with the King at the siege of Kenelworth-Castle, in October, 1266, having 30 marks allowed him in recompence of a horse which he lost in that service: and in 1277, had summons ^r to be at Worcester on Midsummer-day, to march against the Welsh. In 10 Edw. I. he had ^s the like summons; also ^t to repair to Montgomery, in the Quind. of Easter, 11 Edward I. and soon after to be at ^u Shrewsbury, to advise about restraining the incursions of the Welsh. For his services in those wars, he had a special grant of liberty ^x to hunt the fox, hare, badger, and wild-cat, with his own dogs, within the King's forests of Mendip, and chase of Kingswood; and was acquitted ^y of an hundred marks, the then relief of his barony. In 14 Edw. I. he had another summons ^z to be at Gloucester, on Midsummer-day, thence with Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, the King's uncle, to march against the Welsh. In 17 Edward I. he was ^a in the wars of France, and of the retinue of Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, Marshal of England.

At the death of Alexander III. King of Scotland, several conventions being held to determine the right of the several competitors to the crown of that kingdom, this Thomas was present ^b with other noblemen of England; at the third, held at Norham in Northumberland, on June 2, 1291. Four years after which, he, with others, was ^c sent to make a truce with Philip IV. the French King; and the next year was ^d made Constable of England. On July 22, 1298, he was at the bloody battle of Falkirk in Scotland, ^e wherein the Scots were worsted: and in that year he had, in consideration of his good services, a pardon ^f for 500 marks, in which he had been fined for trespasses committed in the chase near Bristol. The next year, he had a summons ^g to meet the King at Carlisle, in Whitsun-week, with horse and arms, to march against the Scots; and afterwards another summons ^h to be at York, on November 12 following; and on account of his good services, was pardoned ⁱ a debt of sixty-five pounds, which he owed the King.

^o Esc. 9 E. I. n. 27. ^p Rot. 9. Fin. 9 E. I. m. 13. ^q Liberat. 51 H. III. m. ult. ^r Rot. Scutag. de an. 5 E. I. ^s Rot. Scutag. de an. 10 E. I.
 ^t Rot. Wall. 10 E. I. in dor. ^u Ibid. ^x Pat. 11 E. I. m. 23. ^y Claus. 12 E. I. m. 10. ^z Rot. Wall. 14 E. III. in dor. ^a Rot. Vasc. 17 E. I. m. 6. ^b Rymer, tom. 4. p. 554. ^c Rymer, ibid. p. 703. ^d Ibid. p. 783. ^e Rot. Scoc. 26 E. I. m. 7. ^f Pat. 26 E. I. m. ult. ^g Rot. Scoc. 27 E. I. in dor. ^h ibid. ⁱ Pat. 27 E. I. m. 3, & 4.

In 28 Edward I. he again was ^k commanded to march into Scotland, and was ^l at the famous siege of Kaerlaverock-castle, in the shire of Dumfries; and the next year was ordered ^m to fit himself with horse and arms again, to go in the Scotch wars. In that year also, he was one of those in the parliament at Lincoln, who, on February 12, subscribed ⁿ that letter to Pope Boniface VIII. in which the chief of the English nobility asserted King Edward's right for the superiority of dominion in the kingdom of Scotland.

In 30 Edward I. he was ^o again in the wars of Scotland, accompanied by his sons Maurice and John, also in ^p the 31 and 34 of that King's reign. In 35 Edward I. he was ^q sent Ambassador with William de Gaynesburgh, D. D. Bishop of Worcester, to the court of Rome, about affairs in France, his two sons then going with him. In 1 Edw. II. he had summons ^r to march against Robert Bruce, King of Scotland; and the same year, with his two sons ^s went with the King into France. The three following years he was also ^t ordered to be ready to march against the Scotch: and on June 24, 1313, he was at the battle of Bannockburne, fatal to the English for their defeat, ^u in which being taken prisoner, he paid a large fine for his redemption. He had, every of the four ensuing years, ^v a summons to the Scottish wars; the last but one of which years, being Justiciary of West-Wales, and possessor of lands there, he was to furnish 1,000 foot-soldiers for the service.

This Thomas was a benefactor ^w to the canons of St. Augustine near Bristol, and to the ^x monks of Kingswood in com' Gloucester. He gave to St. Bartholomew's hospital, in Gloucester, ^y lands in Cowley, that the obit of Maurice his father, and Isabel his mother, should be kept in full quire; and was a benefactor ^z to the Minorites, and Friars-preachers, in Gloucester, Bristol, and other places.

He adhered to Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, ^a in his rebellious actions, but dying on July 23, 1321, the same year ^b was ^c buried in St. Augustine's abbey aforesaid, with his ancestor's: leaving issue by Jane, his wife, daughter ^d of Wil-

^k Rot. Protect. 28 E. I.

^m Claus. 29 E. I. in dorf.

^o Claus. 30 E. I. m. 7.

^p Rot. Protect. 31 E. I. m. 7. & m. 10. & 34 E. I. m. 7.

^q Rot. Rom. 34 & 35 E. I. m. 2. & Pat. 35 E. I. m. 8

^r Claus. 1 E. II. in dorf.

^s Pat. 1 E. II. p. 2. m. 28.

^t Claus. de iisd. An.

^u Compot. Ballivi de Wotton de An. 10 E. II. in Castro de Berkeley.

^v Rot. Scoc. 3 E. II. in dorf. m. 9. Et Claus. de iisd. An.

^w Newl. Ped.

^x Ex Autogr. apud Berkeley:

^y Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^z Comp. Ball. de Wotton temp. E. I. & E. II.

^a Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^b Comp. Ball. de Wotton temp. E. I. & E. II.

^c Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^d Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^e Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^f Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^g Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^h Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

ⁱ Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^j Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^k Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^l Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^m Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

ⁿ Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^o Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^p Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^q Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^r Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^s Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^t Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

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^y Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^z Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

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^b Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^c Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^d Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^e Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^f Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

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ⁱ Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

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^k Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^l Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^m Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

ⁿ Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^o Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^p Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^q Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^r Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

^s Ex magna Cartul. ap. Berk. f. 292.

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liam de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, three sons; ^g 1. Maurice, who succeeded him: 2. John, Ancestor to the Berkeleys of ^h Wymundham in com' Leic. and, 3. James, who was Rec-tor of Slymbridge in com' Glouc. afterwards consecrated Bi-shop of Exeter, on March 15, 1326, and died on June 24, the next year. He had also two daughters, Isabel, and Margaret; who both died unmarried.

MAURICE, the eldest son, upon the death of his father, suc-ceeding to the inheritance of Berkeley castle, became thereby, according to the accounts of the family, seventh Lord Berke-ley, that title being deemed local: but before his father's death, he had summons to parliament as Lord Berkeley of Berkeley-castle, on June 23, 1295, and his successors who sat in par-liament (except one) took their seats among the Barons, ac-cording to that summons, till advanced to the dignity of Earls. He delighted from his youth in military actions, and was ⁱ in several tournaments held at Worcester, Dunstable, Stamford, Blythe, and Winchester. In 1294, he ^k was with his father in that expedition made into Wales; and the next year ^l at the siege at Berwick, and the following year ^m with his father in Flanders. From 1297, to 1305, inclusive, ⁿ he was in the wars of Scotland, as he was several times afterwards. In 1312, he was ^o made Governor of Gloucester, and in 1314, ^p Go-vernor of the town and castle of Berwick upon Tweed.

In 1315, he was ^q made Justice of South-Wales, and had the custody of all the castles there; and the next year, raised in those parts ^r 1,000 foot, and 200 more out of the forest of Deane, besides 100 out of Gowerland in Wales, for the King's service in the north, in which also ^s were his two eldest sons, Thomas and Maurice. In 1319, by the title ^t of the King's beloved kinsman, he was made Steward of the duchy of Aquitaine.

In 1321, he joined ^u with Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster aforesaid, and others; and upon special summons ^x neglecting to submit to the King, his castles and lands were ^y seized, and he was afterwards ^z sent prisoner to Wallingford-castle, where ^a he died on May 31, 1326, and was buried under the arch before the choir-door in the south-isle of St. Austin's ab-

^g Newl. Ped. ^h See Burton's Leicest. p. 312, 313. ⁱ Ex diversis
Compt. apud Berkeley. ^k Rot. Wall. 23 E. I. m. 4. ^l Rot. Protect.
25 E. I. p. 2. m. 3. and 55 ^m Claus. 25 E. I. in dorf. ⁿ Rot. Scoc.
de iisd. An. ^o Pat. 6 E. II. p. 1. m. 24. ^p Rot. Scoc. 8 E. II. m. 4.
^q Rot. Fin. 9 E. II. m. 2. ^r Rot. Scoc. de eod. Ann. ^s Rot. Fin. 11 E. II.
m. 11. ^t Rot. Vasc. 13 E. II. m. 12. ^u Walf. in Ann. 1322. p. 93. n. 30.
^x Claus. 15 E. II. in dorf. ^y Rot. Fin. 15 E. II. m. 19. 17. and 15. ^z Walf.
ut supra Lel. Coll. V. 1. 380. ^a Walf. 105. n. 10. & Newl. Ped.

bey-church near Bristol; having built ^b a friery at Holmes in the island of Severne, not far from his manor of Portbury. He married two wives; 1. Eva, daughter ^c of Eudo la Zouche (and sister to William Lord Zouche of Harringworth) by Millisent his wife, daughter to William de Cantalupe (who died ^d on December 5, 1314, and was buried in Portbury church) and coheir to George his brother Lord Cantalupe, and Baron of Bergavenny; and secondly ^e Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, but she died 1338, without issue by him.

By Eva aforesaid, he left issue, ^f 1. Sir Thomas, who succeeded him: 2. Sir Maurice, from whom the late Lord Botetourt, and Lord Berkeley of Stratton, with their several descendants: 3. John, who was ^g with his father and brothers in the wars of Scotland and France, from whom the Berkeleys of Shropshire are descended: 4. Eudo, ^h Rector of Llanbeder in Com' Caernarvon: 5. Peter, a Dignitary ⁱ in the cathedral church of Wells: Also a daughter, ^k Isabel, wife of Robert Lord Clifford, and of Thomas Lord Musgrave.

Sir THOMAS, the eldest son and heir, 2d. Lord Berkeley, sharing in the fate of the Earl of Lancaster and his followers, in opposing the power of the Spencers, was first committed ^l to the Tower of London, whence he made his escape; but being re-taken, was sent to Berkhamsted-castle in com' Hertf. and afterwards to Pevensey in com' Suffex. However, on Queen Isabel's coming from France, with the Prince of Wales (soon after King, by the name of Edward III.) ^m and landing at Orwell in Suffolk, with all the forces she could make, on Sept. 22, 1326, the scene was changed, and in the march which the Queen's army made from Gloucester that way, this Thomas was set at liberty, and had his castle of Berkeley delivered up to him, whereof Hugh le Despencer, the younger, had, through his interest with the King, possessed himself. And the King being afterwards, on November 16, made prisoner by that potent and discontented party, he was ⁿ committed to this Thomas Lord Berkeley, to be kept in his castle of Berkeley, who ^o received him, by indenture, from Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, brother to Thomas, before-mentioned; having ^p an allowance of five pounds *per diem* for his expences: but he tar-

^b Comp. Ballivi de Portbury de Ann. S. E. II. ^c Plac. de Banco Term. in dorf. ^d Newl. Ped. ^e Ex Autogr. apud Berkeley. ^f Newl. Pedeg. ^g Rot. Protect. 28, 29, 31, and 32 E. I. and E. II. ^h Pat. 2 E. II. p. 1. m. 2. ⁱ Pat. 4 E. III. p. 1. m. 7. ^k Pasc. Rec. 5 E. III. Rot. 6. Gloc. Claus. 2 E. III. m. 26. ^l Pat. 1 E. III. p. 1. m. 8. Claus. 19 E. II. m. 22. and 24. Liberrat. 1 E. III. m. 4. ^m Walf. p. 103. n. 10. and 105. n. 10. ⁿ Walf. p. 108. and Knighton Col. 2551. ^o Lelland Coll. Vol. 1. p. 683. ^p Claus. 1 E. III. p. 1. m. 1. and 3.

ried not long under his care; for ^q exceptions being taken, that he treated him too civilly, he was commanded to deliver him, ^r together with the castle, to John Lord Maltravers, and Sir Thomas Gournay. Thereupon, ^s he retired to Bradley, one of his manor-houses.

But the King being barbarously murdered, on September 22, 1327, he was ^t indicted in 4 Edw. III. as accessory to that fact; yet upon trial was honourably acquitted by the jury, and also by the parliament. In 11, 12, and 13 of Edw. II. ^u he was very active in the Scotch wars; and in 1327, doing his homage, ^x had livery of his lands, being the same year in commission with ^y John Maltravers, junior, as principal guardians of the peace in com' Gloucester, Wilts, Oxon, Berks, Southampton, Somerset, Dorset, and Hereford; as also ^z commanded to march against the Scots. In the next year, he was ^a again sent to restrain the incursions of the Scots, and to treat of a peace betwixt both kingdoms: Two years after that, he purchased the castle ^b of Beverstone, with the lordship of Beverstone, and Overe in com' Glouc. and had a confirmation of all Berkeley and Berkeley-Herneffe, with divers privileges, and also the grant of a market ^c there, with liberty of coinage: Likewise a confirmation of the manor of Bedminster in com' Somers. and return of writs within the whole hundred of Berkeley, so that no Sheriff, Bailiff, or other of the King's Officers. should exercise any power there.

In 1333, ^d he was ordered to attend the King on Trinity-Sunday with horse and arms to march against the Scots; but a cessation of arms was agreed to, ^e and this Thomas signed as a witness to the instrument. In 9 Edw. III. ^f he was (again) in Scotland with the King, in aid of Edward Baliol, having ^g of his retinue thirty-eight men at arms, whereof six were Knights, and himself a Banneret: And the King, at Edinburgh, appointed him to victual the castle of Bothwell, in doing which he discomfited the Lord William Douglas, who lay in ambush for him, with little loss to himself; but with such an entire victory, that Douglas, with only three more, could hardly escape, and that by the benefit of the night.

In 10 Edw. III. he had orders to guard all the ports in ^h com' Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, against the

^q Walsing. p. 108. n. 20. ^r Plac. Cor. in Parl. 4 E. III. n. 16: ^s Ibid.
^t Plac. Coron. 4 E. III. n. 16. ^u Rot. Scot. de iisd. Ann. ^x Rot. Fin.
1 E. III. m. 22. ^y Claus. 1 E. III. p. 1. m. 22. ^z Rot. Scot. 1 E. III.
m. 6. ^a Ex Compot. Recept. in Castro de Berkeley. ^b Pat. 4 E. III. p. 1.
m. 32. ^c Cart. 4 E. III. n. 61. ^d Claus. 7 E. III. p. 1. m. 19. ^e Rot.
Scot. 7 E. III. m. 11. ^f Claus. 9 E. III. m. 8. ^g Ex Compot. Hospicii &
Garderobæ Regis. ^h Rot. Scot. 10 E. III. m. 25.

Scots, and all foreign enemies; and this year, being ⁱ at Stirling in Scotland, had of his own retinue nineteen men at arms: for which service ^k he received 4s. per day for himself, two shillings for each Knight, and for his other men at arms, twelve pence. In 11 and 12 Edw. III. he was joined in ^l commission with others, to raise and muster forces in the counties of Gloucester, Somerset, Worcester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Cornwall, Devon, and Dorset, to be sent against the Scots, and French. In 13 Edw. III. he went with the King ^m on the expedition then made by him into France, and was one of the Chief-commanders in the English army, drawn up against the French in the fields between Vironfosse and Flemenguere, where the two armies lay within two leagues of one another. But although a day was appointed for a decisive battle; Philip of Valois, the French King, marched away to St. Omer's, and thence returned to Paris.

The next year, he was retained to serve the King, as Marshal ⁿ of his army, with thirty men at arms of his own company; and upon the King's agreeing to marry Edward (*the Black Prince*) his eldest son, to the Duke of Brabant's eldest daughter, he was one of the ^o twenty-six Guarantees for King Edward's performing the articles; and about the latter end of the year, was ordered ^p into Scotland to raise the siege of Stirling.

In 1341, 15 Edward III. he was again ordered ^q against the Scots; and the following year made Warden of the ^r marches towards Scotland, where he agreed to stay in person, with a Banneret, six Knights, twenty-three Esquires, and twenty Archers, for a quarter of a year. Also the same year, he ^s overthrew William Douglas at Blackbourne in that kingdom. In 18 Edw. III. he ^t was commissioned with others to arm 222 men, and afterward 400 more, out of the counties of Gloucester and Bristol; and in 19 Edw. III. received command to bring them to Portsmouth, to be transported into France, for the more easy putting an end to that war. Also that year he was made ^u Warden of the King's forests on the South of Trent. He ^x was with the King at the famous battle of Cressy, on August 16, 1346; and before the end of that year, went to the siege of Calais, ^y having with him six Knights, thirty-two Esquires, thirty archers on horseback, and 200 on

ⁱ Ibid. m. 5. ^k Ex Cod. MSS. penes E. Dering, Bar. ^l Rot. Scoc. 11 E. III. m. 3. Rot. Valcon. 11 E. III. m. 26, & 38 Pat. 12 E. III. in dorf.
^m Froissart, f. 23. b. ⁿ Ex Autog. penes Cleric. Pell. ^o Rot. Alm. 14 E. III. m. 8. ^p Rot. Scoc. 14 E. III. in dorf. ^q Claus 15 E. III. m. 9.
^r Rot. Scoc. 16 E. III. m. 10. and 14. ^s Heft. Boet. ^t Rot. Franc. 18 E. III. m. 11. ^u Rot. Fin. 19 E. III. m. 121. ^x Froissart, 63. Holinsh. Chron. 369. ^y Rot. de Obsid. Calceie penes Thes. & Camerar. Scac.

foot. In 24 Edw. III. he was summoned to be at Westminster, to advise ^z for the defence of the kingdom, and about his own going abroad. In 1356, he attended ^a Edward the *Black Prince* into France, and on September 19, was one of the Chief-commanders at the battle of Poitiers, where the English obtained immortal honour: and he there ^b took so many prisoners, that out of their ransoms he rebuilt Beverstone-castle in Gloucestershire.

In his domestick retinue, he ^c had no less than twelve Knights, who took wages, and sometimes more; each of them having two servants and a page; and twenty-four Esquires, who had each a man and a page.

He married, first, Margaret ^d, fourth daughter to Roger de Mortimer Earl of March, and Widow of Robert Vere Earl of Oxford, by whom he had Sir Maurice, Thomas, Roger, and Alphonfus; and Joan, married to Sir Reginald Cobham, Knt. The said Margaret had for her dower 2,000*l.* in money, and the manor of Langley-Burrell in com' Wilts; and died on May 5, 1337, 11 Edw. III. and was buried under the great tomb under the arch, between the oldest Lady-chapel and the north isle in St. Augustin's abbey by Bristol.

He was married, on May 30, 1347, to his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Sir John Clivedon, of Charfield in com' Gloucester, Knt. widow of Sir Peter le Veel, of Tortworth in the said county, Knt. and by her had issue Thomas, born on June 27, 1348, at Berkeley, and baptised four days afterwards, by Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester: Maurice, born at Berkeley, on May 27, 1349: Edmund, who was born on July 10, 1350, these all died young: and John, born at Wotton-under-Edge, on Jan. 21. 1351, who after his mother's death, held the manors of Beverston, Tockington, Over, Compton, Greenfield, and King's Weston, his mother's jointure, and became ancestor to the Berkeley's of Beverstone. This Thomas, Lord Berkeley, died ^e on October 27, 1361, and was buried ^f in Berkeley church, near Catherine his last wife.

Sir MAURICE, the eldest son by the first marriage, was third Lord, and in 1336, ^g at the age of 7 years, was taken into Scotland by his father, and there knighted. Next year he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh le Despenser. In 16 Edw. III. he went a voyage ^h to Granada, and continued beyond the seas in 21 Edw. III. In 29 Edw. III. he ⁱ attended

^z Rot. Franc. 24 E. III. in dorf. ^a Hollinsh. Chron. ^b Lel. Itin. V. 6. p. 443. Froissart, f. 80. b. ^c Ex Comp. Hospicii ap. Berkeley. ^d Newl. Ped. ^e Rot. Fin. 35 E. III. m. 112. ^f Newl. Ped. ^g Ex Comp. Gar- derobæ in Castro de Berkeley. ^h Ex alia Comp. de eod. Ann. ⁱ Rot. Vascou. 29 E. III. m. 8.

Edward the *Black Prince* into Gascoigne, and on September 19, 1356, was much wounded on the battle of Poitiers.

In works of piety he followed his father's example, and dying ¹ on June 8, 1367, or 1365, according to Willis's History of that Cathedral, (having ^m never been cured of his wounds) was buried in St. Austin's abbey near Bristol.

He had issue by the said Elizabeth his wife, four sons, viz. Thomas, 4th Lord Berkeley; Sir James, ancestor to the present Earl of Berkeley; Sir John, who, with his eldest brother, ⁿ was in that expedition in 4 Richard II. sent to aid the Duke of Bretagne under the command of Thomas of Woodstock, Earl of Buckingham; but died in France unmarried. Maurice, the youngest son, ^o attended Edward Prince of Wales in his French wars, and died unmarried. He had also three daughters; Catharine, a nun at Wherwell; Agnes, and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

THOMAS, his eldest son, 4th Lord Berkeley, ^p was fifteen years of age at the death of his father, and in 1374, was ^q in that expedition then made into France. In 1378, he was ^r employed by sea and land in the wars of France and Spain, and served in France and Brittany ^s the two succeeding years. Also in 9 Rich. II. ^t he served the King in his wars in Scotland. In 10 Rich. II. he entertained ^u the King at Berkeley-castle; and in 16 Rich. II. his wife being dead, he ^x procured leave to travel beyond sea. His Lordship being in Flint-castle, in 1399, at the resignation of King Richard II. ^y testified it in his presence in the Tower of London: and on the meeting of the three estates in parliament, a Bishop, Abbot, Earl, Baron, and Knight, being the representatives chosen to pronounce his Majesty's deposition, he was the Baron appointed for that purpose. In 3 Henry IV. he had command ^z to meet the King at Hereford; and the year after was ^a constituted one of the Wardens for the marches of Wales, with power ^b to command the Sheriffs of six counties to attend him, as need should require, against the incursions of Owen Glendourdwyl. In 5 Henry IV. he was made ^c Admiral of the King's fleet, from the mouth of the Thames to the west and south, and sworn ^d of his Privy-council in open parliament. In the same year,

^k Ex Autogr. ap. Berkeley. ^l Ex 42 E. III. m. 12. ^m Newl. Ped.
ⁿ Rot. Franc. 4 R. II. m. 15, and 16. ^o Ex Comp. ap. Berkeley. ^p Efc.
 ut antea. ^q Rot. Franc. 48 E. III. m. 10. ^r Ibid. 2 R. II. m. 18.
^s Ex. Autogr. penes Cleric. Pell. & Rot. Franc. 4 R. II. m. 14, 15, & 16.
^t Ex Autogr. penes Cler. Pell. ^u Ex Comp. Ball. de. Slimbrigge de ann.
 10 R. II. ap. Berkeley. ^x Rot. Franc. 16 R. II. m. 10. ^y Walf. in cod.
 ann. ^z Claus. 3 H. IV. p. 2. in dorf. ^a Rot. Voyag. ab. ann. 1. usq.
 11 Hen. IV. m. 13, & 14. ^b Pat. 9 H. IV. p. 1. m. 13. ^c Claus. 5 Hen.
 IV. p. 1. m. 5. ^d Rot. Parl. 5 H. IV. m. 12.

he was ^e sent to appease the tumults in Wales, and was then ^f made Governor of the castle of Brecknock. Likewise, when Charles VI. King of France sent forces to the enterprising Owen Glendourdw, and they arrived at Milford Haven, ^g this Thomas, 4th Lord Berkeley, burnt fifteen sail of their ships there, and took fourteen; on board of which was the Seneschal of France, and eight officers of note, whom he made prisoners.

In 6 Henry IV. he had a commission ^h to muster and arm all able men within the counties of Gloucester, Bristol, and Somerset, to oppose the invasions of the Welsh; and the same year, procured a grant ⁱ for a Wednesday market, and three fairs yearly, at Pensans in Cornwall. In 7 Hen. IV. he was the chief commander, ^k and engineer for the timber-works used in the Welsh wars, and siege of Lampader-vaur in Pembroke-shire: and the year following he was ^l present in parliament at Westminster, wherein the succession of the crown was settled on Henry Prince of Wales, and the heirs of his body, with remainder to the king's other sons Thomas, John, and Humphry, and the heirs of their bodies.

He married ^m Margaret, daughter and heir to Gerard Warren Lord Lisle, by Alice, daughter and heir to Henry Lord Tyes. She died at Wotton-under-Edge, March 20, 1391-2, and was buried in Kingswood Abbey. Her husband (stiled also Lord Lisle and Tyes in her right) departed this life on July 13, 1416, and had sepulture in the church of Wotton-under-Edge: leaving, by her, an only child, Elizabeth, wedded to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

His Lordship dying without issue male, James, son and heir of Sir James de Berkeley, brother to the said Thomas, became his heir, and by virtue of a special entail and fine, enjoyed the castle and lordship of Berkeley, with other lordships, in the said fine mentioned; but before I treat of him, I shall say something of his father (who died when his elder brother was living) in regard that by him the male line of this ancient family was preserved.

Which Sir JAMES, the father, was ⁿ a Knight, and married ^o Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Sir John Bluet, Knt. with whom he ^p had the manor of Ragland, and a fair estate in Gloucestershire. In 1402, he was ^q Governor of Tretour-Castle in Brecknockshire, and had orders to fortify it against Owen Glendourdw. He died on ^r June 13, 1404, and was

^e Comp. de eod. ann. ap. Berkeley ^f Rot. Voyag. ut supra, m. 18, & 19.
^g Walf. in eod. ann. ^h Pat. 6 H. IV. m. 15. in doif. ⁱ Cart. 6, & 7 H. IV. n. 4. ^k Rot. Voyag. ut supra. ^l Rymer, tom. 8. p. 462. ^m Newl. Ped. ⁿ March, f. 8. a. ^o Newl. Ped. ^p Ex quibusdam script. ap. Berkeley. ^q Claus. 4 Hen. IV. m. 1. ^r Newl. Ped.

buried

buried in his father's tomb in St. Austin's abbey, leaving issue, James his son and heir, and Maurice a younger son, who died without issue.

Which JAMES, 5th Lord Berkeley, was ^s twenty-three years old at the time of his father's death; and met with much disturbance in the enjoyment of his estate ^t from Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, aforesaid, and his heirs; who kept him out of it, making great waste thereon. He was present ^u in the engagement at Milford Haven, where the French fleet suffered much in assisting of the before-mentioned Owen Glendourwy: and in 9 Hen. V. was summoned to parliament among the Peers, as ^x he was to all Henry VI's parliaments.

He married, first, ——— daughter of Humpry Stafford, of Hooke in com' Dorset; but she died without issue. 2. Isabel, widow of Henry, son and heir of William Lord Ferrers of Groby, and 2d daughter of Thomas Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk, and Earl Marshal of England, by Elizabeth his wife, eldest sister and coheir of Thomas Fitz-Alan, Earl of Arundel, descended from Thomas of Brotherton eldest son of Edw. I. by his 2d wife Margaret, daughter of Philip III. surnamed *the Bold*, King of France. Margaret Mowbray, the other coheir, was married to Sir Robert Howard, the Duke of Norfolk's ancestor. The said Isabel, who was coheir to John Mowbray Duke of Norfolk, died in her imprisonment (by Margaret, before-mentioned, Countess of Shrewsbury) in Gloucester Castle, on Michaelmas-day, 1452, and was buried in the choir of the Grey-friars in that city. 3. Joan, daughter to John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, and Margaret his wife; but the said Joan had no issue by him, and, after his decease, married Edmund Hungerford, Esq.

This James, 5th Lord Berkeley, died at Berkeley-castle ^z, about the latter end of November, 1463, 3 Edw. IV. and was ^a buried under an alabaster tomb, in a chapel, which he built on the South-side of the high altar in the parish church of Berkeley.

By his said second wife Isabel. he had four sons ^b; 1. William; 2. Maurice, of whom afterwards; 3. James, who was imprisoned in France with his father and brothers, and there killed; and, 4. Thomas, (who was also a prisoner there, but ransomed) from whom descended the Berkeleys of Worcester-shire and Herefordshire.

^s Ex Autogr. ap. Berkeley.

^t Ex Vet. Script. apud Berkeley.

^u Ypod.

Neustr. p. 175.

^x Claus. de iisd. ann. in dorf.

^y Ex Vet. Script. apud

Berkeley.

^z Rot. Fin. 3 E. IV. m. ult.

^a Ult. Vol. Will. Mai-

chionis Berkeley.

^b Ex Vet. Script. ap. Berkeley.

His Lordship, by the same Lady, was likewise father of three daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to Thomas Burdet of Arrow, in the county of Warwick, Esq. Isabel, the second, was wedded to Thomas Trye, of Hardwick in com' Glouc. Esq. and Alice, to Richard Arthur, of Clapham, near Portbury in com' Somerset, Esq.

WILLIAM, his eldest son, 6th Lord Berkeley, was in the 13th year of his age a retainer to Henry Beaufort, Cardinal Bishop of Winchester. In 1438, he was knighted at Calais. This great nobleman had a dispute with Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, concerning some lands claimed by the latter in right of his grandmother, Margaret, Countess of Shrewsbury, before taken notice of: and this variance rose to such a height, that they encountered with their respective followers at Wotton-under-Edge, aforesaid, in 1469, when the Viscount Lisle was mortally wounded by an arrow shot through his mouth. However, next year, 10 Edw. IV. when George Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, King Edward's brother, and Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, were in arms against that Monarch, Lord Berkeley was ^a commanded, with Maurice Berkeley, of Beverstone in com' Glouc. and others, to muster and array all men, fitting to bear arms; in the said county of Gloucester.

So great a regard had Edward IV. for him, that on April 21, 1481, ^b he advanced him to the honour of Viscount Berkeley; and soon after he had a grant ^c of 100 marks *per annum*, payable out of the customs of the port of Bristol for life. On June 28, 1483, he was ^d created Earl of Nottingham, a dignity enjoyed by his maternal ancestors, the Mowbrays, extinct Dukes of Norfolk, but afterwards fled ^e into Britany to Henry, Earl of Richmond; for which, after his accession to the crown in 1485, he was ^f appointed Earl-Marshal of England with limitation to the heirs male of his body, and a fee of 20*l.* *per annum*. On Jan. 28, 1489-90, he was advanced ^g to the dignity of Marquis of Berkeley.

He married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald West, Lord la Warre, ^h from whom he was divorced, without having any issue by her: 2. Jane, widow of Sir William Willoughby, Knight, and daughter of Sir Thomas Strangeways, Knt. by whom he had issue, Thomas and Catharine, who died young, and were buried in the chapel of Berkeley-church, with their grandfather: and 3. Anne, daughter of John Fiennes, Lord Dacre of the South: who, surviving him, was married, se-

^a Rymer, t. 11. p. 655.

^b Cart. ab. ann. 19. usque 22 Ed. IV. n. 6.

^c Pat. 22 E. IV. p. 2. m. 2.

^d Cart. 1 R. III. m. 1.

^e Polyd. Virg.

p. 552. n. 20.

^f Pat. 1 Hen. VII. p. 5.

^g Cart. de ann. 4 H. VII.

^h Ex quibusdam apud Berkeley.

condly, to Sir Thomas Brandon, Knt. and died on September 10, 1497, without any issue.

He died ⁱ on February 14, 1491-2, and was buried in the church ^k of the Friars Augustins (now called Austin-friars) near Broad-street, London, agreeable to his will, bearing date Feb. 6, 1491, whereby he ordered, that two Friars sing perpetually in the White Friars church in Fleet-street in the suburbs of London, for his soul, and the soul of Thomas Berkeley his son, &c.

MAURICE, his brother, should have succeeded to the paternal estate, as well as seventh Lord Berkeley, according to the before-recited summons, of June 23, 1295, and 13th Baron Berkeley, by the tenure of Berkeley-castle, that being esteemed a local dignity, as before hinted; but his said brother, William, Marquis of Berkeley, having taken exception at his conduct, settled the castle of Berkeley, with those lands and lordships which were the body of that ancient barony, upon King Henry VII. and his issue male, in failure of which to revert to his right heirs; ¹ and in consequence of that conveyance he enjoyed little or none of the estate, and was entirely deprived of the peerage. It is alledged, that his brother disinherited him, for having married a person of mean blood, viz. Isabel, daughter of Philip ^m Mead, Esq. then an Alderman of Bristol: but, as the said Philip was descended from the ancient family of the Meads, of Meads-Place in Wraxhall, Somersetshire, it is more probable, that, according to ⁿ Leland, he incurred the Marquis's displeasure, for having, with his son, contracted large debts, upon the faith of succeeding to the family estate at the Marquis's death.

However, it appears, that he obtained possession of his share of the estate that devolved to him in right of his mother, Isabel Mowbray, already taken notice of; for, in 1500, Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey (afterwards 2d duke of Norfolk) grandson of Margaret Mowbray, the other coheir of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk before-mentioned, made partition with him of the lands ^o that had belonged to the said John Mowbray. Among them was a considerable inheritance in Ireland, which was afterwards lost to them and their families, by the *statute of Absentees*, which passed in the 28th of Hen. VIII. and obliged the owners to surrender their respective rights to the Crown, on account of their absence from that kingdom, and neglect in defending their properties there, although such absence and neglect were in a great measure unavoidable, the attention of

ⁱ Esc. 7 H. VII. & I. 11. in Offic. Armor. f. 116. b. ^k Stow's Survey of Lond. p. 186. Seymour's Survey, vol. 1. p. 376, & 787. ¹ Ex Scriptis apud Berkeley. ^m Itin. vol. vi. p. 45. ⁿ Commun. de T. Pasch. 15 Hen. VII. Rot. 2. ^o Ex Vet. Script. in Castro de Berkeley.

the English having been for some time diverted to foreign wars, or intestine commotions among themselves.

The said Isabel, his wife, ^p died at Coventry in 1516, and was buried in the before-mentioned Austin Friars church in London: and he ^q deceasing in 1506, was ^r buried near her, leaving issue ^s Maurice his successor; Thomas, who succeeded Maurice; and James, who by his wife Susan, daughter of ——— Veal, and widow of ——— Weddall, left two daughters his heirs, 1. Mary, first married to Sir Thomas Perrot, Knt. and afterwards to Sir Thomas Jones, Knt. and 2. Anne, wife of Sir William Dennis, of Dirham, Knt.

This Maurice had also a daughter, Joyce, who married ^t William Astley, Esq. 2d son of Thomas Astley, of Pateshul in Staffordshire, Esq. nephew to the renowned Sir John Astley, Knight of the Garter; but left no issue.

The said MAURICE, eldest son (who, in right of the aforesaid summons, should have been 8th Lord Berkeley) was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Henry VIII. on June 24, 1509, and in 1512, sworn Knight of the Body to that King. In 5 Henry VIII. he was commissioned ^u, with others, to review the forces going under the command of Thomas Grey, Marquis of Dorset, quartered at Southampton, in order for an expedition abroad.

In 1514, ^x he attended the Lady Mary, third daughter of Henry VII. into France, where she was married with Lewis XII. on October 9, and the two ^y succeeding years was Sheriff of the county of Gloucester; in the last of which he was constituted Lieutenant of the castle of Calais, and Captain of fifty men at arms. In 14 Hen. VIII. he was summoned ^z to parliament (though he had not the place of his ancestors) but sat according to the date of that summons; and in the ensuing year was sent into France, with an army ^a under the command of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, to join the Emperor Maximilian I. with a view of making conquests in those parts. He ^b married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Berkeley, of Stoke-Gifford in com' Glouc. Knt. but had no issue. He died at Calais on September 12, 1523, and was buried there in Trinity-chapel in St. Nicholas's parish, leaving his wife surviving, who died, Sept. 6, 1526, ordering her body to be buried in the chapel of our Lady in the Monastery at Dartford in Kent.

^p Ex Comp. Ball. de Fenny Stanton, 8 Hen. VIII. in Castro de Berkeley.

^q Orig. 22 H. VII. Rot. 24. ^r Ex Vet. Script. apud Berkeley.

^s Ibid.

^t Mr. Wotton's English Baronetage, vol. iii. p. 373

^u Rymer, tom. 13.

p. 364 ^x Ex Vet. Script. præd.

^y Rot. Pip. de iisdem ann.

^z Ex

Autogr. apud Berkeley.

^a Herbert's Life of H. VIII. p. 150.

^b Ex Vet.

Script. præd.

To him succeeded THOMAS, his brother and heir (9th Lord Berkeley, as aforesaid) who, in 16 Hen. VIII. had livery ^c of those lands which descended to him by his brother Maurice's death. On September 9, 1513, he had a command ^d in the English army in that famous battle fought at Flodden, and, for his signal service there, received the honour of knighthood from Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey before-mentioned, the General. In 22 Hen. VIII. he was ^e one of the Lords who subscribed a letter to Pope Clement VII. importuning him to give his definitive sentence in that cause of matrimony touching the King and Queen Catharine, which had been thought unlawful. In 24 Hen. VIII. he was ^f made Constable of Berkeley-castle; in which year he made his will, ^g dated January 11, 1532-3, and thereby ordered his body to be deposited, without great pomp or pride, in the church of Mangottsfild in com' Glouc. and within three months afterwards to be carried to St. Austlin's-abbey, near Bristol, there to be interred. He died ^h on the 28th of that month, having, 1. married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Flamburgh in com' Ebor. Knt. widow of John Ingelby of Ripley in the same county, Esq. without issue; but by his 2d wife Cecilie, widow of Richard Rowdon in com' Glouc. Esq. he had two sons, Thomas his heir; and Maurice, who married Frances, daughter and coheir of the said Richard Rowdon, and had issue. Also two daughters, Mary, wife of Sir Robert Throckmorton of Coughton com' Warw. ancestor to the present Baronet; and Jane, married to Sir Nicholas Poyntz of Acton com' Glouc. Knt.

THOMAS aforesaid, the eldest son (10th Lord Berkeley, in virtue of the aforesaid summons) being of age, had livery ⁱ of his lands the same year. He married, ^k 1. Mary, daughter of George Hastings, 1st Earl of Huntingdon, but by her had no issue. By Anne, his second wife, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Frodsham, in Cheshire, Knt. he had Henry his son and heir, born nine weeks and four days after his death; also a daughter Elizabeth, scarce three quarters of a year old at his death, married to Thomas Butler, 10th Earl of Ormond, without issue. He departed this life at Stone, in his journey from his house at Yate in Gloucestershire towards London, on September 19, 1534, and was there buried.

Which HENRY, his son and heir, on the death of King Edward VI. the last male heir of King Henry VII. had possession

^c Pat. 16 H. VIII. p. 1.
of H. VIII. p. 306.

^d Ex Vet. Script. præd.

^e Herbert's Life

^f Pat. 24 H. VIII. p. 2.

^g Hogen, c. 3.

^h Ex

quibusdam Scriptis in Castro de Berkeley.

ⁱ Pat. 25 H. VIII. p. 2.

^k Ex

Vet. Script. in Castro de Berkeley.

of Berkeley-castle, and all those lordships settled on that King by William, Marquis of Berkeley, before mentioned. He obtained livery ¹ of them in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, before he arrived at full age. The said castle and lordships had rested in the crown full sixty-one years, four months, and twenty-two days; and were then of the value of 687*l.* 5*s.* *per annum*, old rent, not accounting the parks and chases thereto belonging. The inquisition ^m taken of the estate on the decease of King Edward VI. recites the remainder made by the said William, Marquis of Berkeley to King Henry VII. and the heirs male of his body, and, for default of such issue, to his own right heirs. The several manors, &c. so entailed, are as follows: The castle and manor of Berkeley; the manors of Hame, Apulridge, Slymbridge, Hurst, Cowley, Alkington, Came, Hynton, Wotton-under-Edge, with the advowson thereof, Symondshall, and Erlingham, in Gloucestershire; the manors of Portbury, and Potshed, in Somersetshire; one fourth of the manor of Tiborne, alias Marybone, in the county of Middlesex; and the manor of Shington, in Warwickshire. These manors, with the appurtenances, coming to Lord Henry Berkeley, within age, as heir, in remainder; and the doubt being whether he was to be in ward to the Queen, and to sue livery at full age; Queen Mary, by her warrant, under her signet, dated Sept. 8, 1554, to the Master and Council of the Court of Wards, gave them special warrants to pass his livery of the said lands at the old rent, during the minority, as if he had been of full age. Also in the said inquisition it is recited, that he was son of Thomas Lord Berkeley, son of Thomas Lord Berkeley, and brother and heir of Maurice Lord Berkeley, the eldest son of Maurice Lord Berkeley, brother and heir of the said William, Marquis of Berkeley. His Lordship thereupon, repossessing the old barony of his ancestors, was ⁿ summoned by writ to parliament in 4 and 5 Phil. and Mar. and there placed on Jan. 25, according to the ancient precedence.

He took to his first wife Catherine, third daughter to Henry Howard Earl of Surrey, by Frances his wife, daughter to John Vere, Earl of Oxford; and she, dying at Calaudon, on April 7, 1596, was buried in the north isle of St. Michael's church in Coventry. He married, secondly, on March 10, 1597, Jane, youngest daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope of Shelford in Nottinghamshire, Knt. widow of Sir Roger Townshend, of Raynham, in Norfolk, Knt. but by her, who survived him, and died on January 3, 1617-18, he had no issue.

¹ Ex Autograph. ap. Berkeley.
in Bibl. Harl.

^m Cole's Esc. lib. 1. p. 440. N. 61. A. 12.
ⁿ Journal of Parl. de éod. ann.

By the said Catherine, his first wife, he had two sons, viz. Thomas, born at Calaudon, on July 11, 1575, and Ferdinand, who dying at Yate in Gloucestershire, was there buried. He had also four daughters; of whom Mary was the wife of John Zouch, son and heir to Sir John Zouch, of Codnore in com' Derb. Knt. and Frances was married to George Shirley, of Astwell in com' Northampt. Esq. afterwards created a Baronet, and ancestor to the present Earl Ferrers; Joan and Catherine.

This HENRY, 11th Lord Berkeley, died aged 79 years and 4 days, at Calaudon before mentioned, on Nov. 26, 1613, and was honourably conveyed to Berkeley, and buried in the chancel there, where a fair tomb is erected to his memory.

THOMAS, his eldest son, died in his life-time at Calaudon °, and was buried in St. Michael's church in Coventry, near the grave of his mother, with the following inscription to his memory.

¶ Here, expecting a joyful resurrection, lies the body of Sir THOMAS BERKELEY, Knight, onely sonne of the right honourable HENRY Lord BERKELEY, and of the Lady KATHERINE his wife, sister of THOMAS HOWARD late Duke of NORFOLKE, who by ELIZABETH his wife, sole daughter and heire to the right honourable GEORGE Lord HUNSDON, Lord Chamberlayne to our late soveraigne Lady Queene ELIZABETH; left issue, GEORGE and THEOPHILA, the only children of 6, whom death had spared to attend their father's funeralls, and to be the comfort of their mother, to whose perpetual memory she hath erected this her husband's monument. In which also lyeth the body of HENRY the youngest of their children.

The said Sir THOMAS BERKELEY deceased the 22d day of November 1611. Ætatis suæ 37.

And the said HENRY his sonne deceased the 4th day of March following.

At the death of Queen Elizabeth, he carried the news thereof to King James in Scotland, and was made Knight of the Bath at his coronation, on July 25 following. Having married Elizabeth, (only child of Sir George Carey, Knt. at that time Knight-Marshal, and Governor of the Isle of Wight, son and heir to Henry, Lord Hunsdon, and afterwards Lord Hunsdon, he left issue George his son; and Theophila, married to Sir Robert Coke, Knt. son and heir to Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief-Justice of the King's-Bench, and dying 9, April

° Ex MS. in Offic. Arm. F. F. 528. a.

¶ Aubrey's Survey, vol. ii. p. 215.

¶ Ex Harl. MSS. in Brit. Mus.

22, 1643, aged 47, was buried at Epsom in Surrey. The said Lady Berkeley was buried in Cranford church in Middlesex, with the following inscription to her memory.

Here lieth the body of the most vertuous and prudent Lady, ELIZABETH Lady BERKELEY, widow, daughter and sole heir of GEORGE CAREY Lord HUNSDON, son and heir of HENRY CAREY Lord HUNSDON, son and heir of WILLIAM CAREY, and the Lady MARY his wife, second daughter and coheir of THOMAS BULLEN, Earl of ORMOND and WILTSHIRE, father also of Queen ANN BULLEN, wife to King HENRY the VIIIth. mother of Queen ELIZABETH, late Queen of England; which Lady BERKELEY, after her pious pilgrimage of 59 years, surrendered her soul into the hands of her Redeemer, the 23d day of April, A. D. 1635.

Round the tombstone in large letters.

Canet Tuba, et Mortui excitabuntur Incorrupti.
Ubi Tuus, O Sepulchrum; Aculeus?

GEORGE, only son of the said Thomas, succeeded his grandfather, Henry, in honour and estate, being the 12th Lord Berkeley, according to the summons of his ancestor in 23d Ed. 1. He was made Knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, on Nov. 4, 1616. On a monument, erected to his memory, in Cranford church in Middlesex, is the following inscription, which recites the good character he had, and his marriage and issue.

Here lyeth the body of GEORGE Lord BERKLEY, Baron of Berkley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, and Knight of the Bath, who departed this life the 10th day of August, A. D. 1658. He married ELIZABETH, second daughter and coheir of Sir MICHAEL STANHOPE of Sudbury in the county of Suffolk, Knt. by whom he had issue CHARLES, ELIZABETH, and GEORGE. CHARLES drowned in his passage to France, Jan. 27, 1641. ELIZABETH married to EDWARD COOK, Esq. grand child and heir to Sir EDWARD COOK, Knt. sometime Lord Chief Justice of both Benches. She died Novemb. the 9th, A. D. 1661, and lieth buried at Heigham in Norfolk; and GEORGE Lord BERKLEY now living: This deceased Lord, besides the nobility of his birth, and the experience he acquired by foreign travels, was very eminent for the great candour and ingenuity of his disposition, his singular bounty and affability towards his inferiours, and his readiness (had it been in his power) to have obliged all mankind.

The said GEORGE, 1st Earl, the 2d but only surviving son (thus nobly descended) became, at the death of his father, 13th Lord Berkeley, according to the summons of June 23, 1295, and having greatly manifested his loyalty to King Charles II. in order to his happy restoration, as well as afterwards by divers eminent services (as the patent sets forth) was advanced to the title of Viscount Dursley, as also to the degree of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Berkeley, and to the heirs male of his body, on September 11, 1679, having been sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council, on July 17, 1678. His Lordship having made a present of the valuable library collected by Sir Robert Coke, before-mentioned, to the corporation of Sion-college, consisting of the Rectors and Vicars of the city of London, several very eminent divines of that city, governors of the said college, accompanied by Dr. John Tillotson, Dean of Canterbury (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) waited on his Lordship at his house, called Berkeley-house, in St. John's, and presented him with the following address of thanks, in writing, for that noble donation.

To the Right Honourable GEORGE Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, Baron Berkeley, Mowbray, Segrave, and Bruse.

My Lord,

“ Your Lordship's noble and generous inclinations to every
 “ thing that is great and virtuous, have so signally recom-
 “ mended themselves to publick notice, that he must be a great
 “ stranger to the affairs of this age, that can be unacquainted
 “ with them : and as there is scarce any order or rank of men
 “ whom your Lordship hath not some way obliged ; so have
 “ you been pleased upon all occasions to express a more parti-
 “ cular regard to the loyal and regular Clergy of the church of
 “ England, and especially those of this city. Witness, after
 “ other demonstrations, the princely gift of that choice and
 “ excellent library, collected heretofore by the care and cost
 “ of that pious and honourable gentleman Sir Robert Coke,
 “ for the accommodation of those of the city clergy, whom the
 “ iniquity of the times had stript of every thing but what
 “ could not be taken from them, their religion, loyalty, and
 “ learning ; the disposal hereof being devolved upon your
 “ Lordship, you freely bestowed the best and most useful part
 “ in present, and the rest by will, as a noble addition to the
 “ publick library of Sion-College ; a piece of bounty and mu-
 “ nificence which will remain to future times a standing mo-
 “ nument of your singular love to, and encouragement of,
 “ learning. In a just sense of so incomparable a kindness, we
 “ the Governors of the said College do for ourselves, and in the
 name

“ name of our brethren the clergy of this city, return our most
 “ humble thanks to your Lordship, with the assurance of our
 “ constant prayers to heaven for the prosperity of your Lord-
 “ ship, and your noble and ancient family. So great favours,
 “ already received, encourage us to make this request, That
 “ you would please to give us leave to honour our library with
 “ your Lordship’s and Sir Robert Coke’s pictures; that those
 “ who shall hereafter read your books, may at the same time
 “ behold the persons to whose memories they are obliged for
 “ so illustrious a benefaction: the renown whereof will last
 “ as long as books and learning in this city; and will, we as-
 “ sure ourselves, be as acceptable to posterity, as it is grate-
 “ fully resented by,

My LORD,

From Sion-College,
 March 16, 1681.

Your Lordship’s most faithful and
 humbly devoted Servants,

Will. Beveridge D. D. President.

Jo. Williams

Will. Cave D. D.

Will. Sille

Tho. Greene

Jo. Evans

Anth. Spinedges,

} Deans.

} Assistants.

His Lordship was, by King James II. made Custos Rotulo-
 rum of the county of Gloucester, in Feb. 1684-5; and on
 July 21, 1685, was also sworn of his Privy-council. At that
 Monarch’s first withdrawing himself, on Dec. 10, he was one
 of the Lords who met at Guildhall, next day, and having sent
 for the Lord-Mayor, and Aldermen, subscribed a declaration,
 “ That they would assist his Highness the Prince of Orange,
 “ in obtaining a free parliament, wherein our laws, liberties,
 “ and properties may be secured; the church of England in
 “ particular, with a due liberty to Protestant dissenters; and
 “ in general, the Protestant religion over the whole world
 “ may be supported and encouraged, &c.” At the accession
 of William and Mary, he was appointed one of their Privy-
 council; and on July 27, 1689^s, constituted Custos Rotulo-
 rum of the county of Surrey.

This noble Earl was buried at Cranford in Middlesex,
 where a monument is erected to his memory with this in-
 scription:

^r Bill. Signat. 1 Jac. II.

^s Bill. Signat. 1 Will & Mary.

Here lyeth the body of GEORGE Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, Baron of Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, who had the honour to be a Privy-councillor to K. Charles the II. and to K. JAMES; eminent for his affability, charity, and generosity. He married ELIZABETH, one of the coheir-esses of JOHN MASSINGBEARD, Esq. of the family of the MASSINGBEARDS in Lincolnshire. He departed this life the 14th of October 1698. Ætat. 71. in hopes of a blessed resurrection; for the merciful shall obtain mercy.

He had issue two sons, and six daughters; 1. Charles, who succeeded him in honour and estate; and 2. George Berkeley, who was installed one of the Prebendaries of Westminster, on June 13, 1687, and died in October, 1694; having married, on March 4, 1689, Jane, daughter of George Cole, of the county of Devon, Esq. by whom he left issue Elizabeth, his only child, who was baptized on March 22, 1691, and having married John Brome, of Tuppinden, in the county of Kent, Esq. died on^t April 8, 1730, and was buried at Farnborough, in Kent.

Of the daughters, Lady Elizabeth, the eldest, was wedded to William Smith, of the Inner-Temple, Esq. and died about the year 1681.

Lady Theophila, second daughter, married to her first husband Sir Kingsmill Lucy, of Broxburn in com' Hertf. Bart. and to her second the pious and learned Robert Nelson, of London, Esq. author of *the Feasts and Fasts of the Church of England*, &c. and died in 1705, without issue by him, who survived her till Feb. 16, 1714-15, and had sepulture in his own burial-ground, behind the Foundling-hospital, being the first person interred there.

Lady Arabella, third daughter, was 2d wife to William Pulteney, Esq; son and heir to Sir William Pulteney of Minster-ton in com' Leicester, Knt.

Lady Mary, fourth daughter, married Ford, Lord Grey of Werke, afterwards Earl of Tankerville; and was wedded secondly to — Rooth, of Epsom in com' Surrey, Esq. and died on May 19, 1719.

Lady Henrietta, fifth daughter, died unmarried in 1710; and Lady Arethusa, sixth daughter, was second wife to Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford of Laneshorough, eldest son to Richard, 1st Earl of Burlington.

CHARLES, 2d Earl of Berkeley, was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. on April 23, 1661; and in 1679 and 1681 was returned to parliament for the city

² Mon. in Farnborough Church.

of Gloucester. On the accession of King William and Queen Mary, he was called up by writ to the house of Peers (his father then living) and took his place as Baron Berkeley of Berkeley, on July 11, 1689. The same year he went in quality of Envoy extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, to the States of Holland, where he remained till 1695, when he returned to England, and was soon after sworn of his majesty's Privy-council. On May 25, 1694, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, having been Custos Rotulorum of the said county from the year 1689. In the year 1699, having been appointed one of the Lords Justices of the kingdom of Ireland, together with the Duke of Bolton, and the Earl of Galway; his Lordship and the said Earl of Galway were sworn into their office in the usual manner, &c. at Dublin-castle, on August 23. The year following, he continued one of the Lords Justices and General Governors of Ireland; and was of the Privy-council to her Majesty Queen Anne. On June 7, 1702, his Lordship was appointed Constable of her Majesty's castle of St. Briavel in the forest of Dean, and Keeper of the deer and woods in the said forest; and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Gloucester and Surrey. He died at Berkeley-castle on September 24, 1710: and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, and sister to Edward Noel, 1st Earl of Gainsborough; died on July 30, 1719. They had issue four sons and three daughters.

1. Charles, Lord Viscount Dursley, eldest son, died unmarried, of the small-pox, in May, 1699.

2. James 3d Earl of Berkeley.

3. Henry Berkeley, was, in his youth, Page of Honour to William, Duke of Gloucester, and afterwards to Queen Anne. On June 14, 1717, he was appointed first Commissioner for executing the office of Master of the Horse to George I. and on December 20 following, constituted Colonel of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot. Also on April 23, 1719, he was appointed Colonel of the second troop of grenadier guards. He was likewise one of his Majesties Equerries; and having been elected, on a vacancy, one of the Knights for the county of Gloucester to the first parliament called by King George I. he was also returned for the same county to the two succeeding parliaments. He died at the Bath, in May, 1736: and having married Mary, only daughter to Henry Cornewall, of Bredwardine-castle in Herefordshire, Esq. and sister to Velters Cornewall, Esq. had by her, who died at Bath, on April 25, 1741, two sons, Henry, Capt. in the first regiment of foot-guards, killed at the battle of Fontenoy, on May 11, 1745; N. S. and Lionel-Spencer Berkeley, who wedded Margaret, daughter to James Whitfield, of Twickenham in the county of Middlesex,

Middlesex, Esq. and by her had four sons, viz. Veiters-Cornwall Berkeley, Henry-Nicholas-Lionel Berkeley, James Berkeley, and George Berkeley, and two other sons who died infants. The said Henry Berkeley, third son of Charles, 2d Earl of Berkeley, had also five daughters. Elizabeth the eldest died young; Mary, the second, who died on March 10, 1755, was married to Charles Morton, M. D. Secretary to the Royal Society, Physician to the Foundling-hospital, Keeper of the manuscripts and medals of the British Museum, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Imperial Academies *Naturæ Curiosorum*, and of Petersburg; Lucy, the 3d, died young; Elizabeth, the 4th, married — Martin, Esq. and Isabella-Bernardina, the youngest, died unmarried.

4. George Berkeley, youngest son, served for the port of Dover in the last parliament called by George I. and the first of his successor; and on May 28, 1753, was constituted Master-Keeper and Governor of the hospital of St. Catherine near the Tower. He married Henrietta, daughter of Sir Henry Hobart, Bart. ancestor to the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and widow of Charles, 9th Earl of Suffolk; and died at Bath on October 29, 1746, leaving no issue by his said wife, who survived till 1767.

Lady Mary, eldest daughter of Charles, 2d Earl of Berkeley, was one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Mary; and married Thomas Chambers, of Hanworth in the county of Middlesex, Esq. Lady Elizabeth, 2d daughter, was wedded to Sir John Germain, of Drayton in the county of Northampton, Bart. who died in December, 1718, without issue, and left his estate to this lady, who survived till ^u Dec. 16, 1769, and was buried at Drayton. She bequeathed the greater part of the estate to Lord George Sackville, son to Lionel Duke of Dorset, who has since taken the name of Germaine. And Lady Penelope, the youngest daughter, died unmarried at Dublin.

JAMES, 3d Earl of Berkeley, taking to the sea-service, distinguished himself in many gallant actions during the reign of Queen Anne. He sat in King William's last parliament for the city of Gloucester; and was called up to the house of Peers, by writ, * on March 7, 1704, by the title of Lord Dursley. In Sir George Rooke's engagement, with the French fleet off Malaga, on August 13, 1704, he commanded the *Boyne*, of 80 guns, and 500 men. And serving under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, at the siege of Toulon; our Gazette, N^o 4361, gives this account of his Lordship: "From the Camp at la Vallette near Toulon, August 9, N. S. (1707). "The Lord Dursley, riding at anchor before one of the Isles

^u Coffin Plate.

* Journal Dom. Procer.

“ of Hieres, in which are three Forts, surpris’d the strongest, “ and summoned the two others, which surrendered at discretion.” But after that expedition, he narrowly escaped shipwreck in his return home; his ship, the *St. George*, having struck on the same ridge of Rocks, on which Sir Cloudsley was lost, but providentially by a wave, his Lordship’s ship was set afloat. Soon after, he was for his successful services, made a Rear Admiral; and on January 26, 1707-8, appointed Vice-admiral of the Blue. On April 9, 1709, being Vice-admiral of the White, and cruising off Scilly, he had an engagement with Monsieur du Guay Trouin, Commander of a French squadron, wherein he took a French man of war called the *Gloire*, of 44 guns, and 312 men; recovering at the same time her Majesty’s ship the *Bristol* of 53 guns: but by an unfortunate shot from the enemy, she sunk within two or three hours after her recapture, though his Lordship preserved all the men except 20.

In 1710, he succeeded his father as 3d Earl of Berkeley, and was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, city of Bristol, and Custos Rotulorum of the said county; also Warden of the forest of Dean, on November 21, that year; and High Steward of the city of Gloucester.

At the accession of George I. he was appointed one of the Lords of his bedchamber, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester and city of Bristol, on Oct. 21, 1714. He was also made Custos Rotulorum, on Dec. 18 following, having been removed from those places in 1711. On April 16, 1717, he was sworn of the Privy-council; and on March 18, 1717-18, was constituted first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, in which post he continued all the reign of George I. being likewise Vice-admiral of Great-Britain, and Lieutenant of the Admiralty thereof, and Lieutenant of the Navies and Seas of his Majesty’s kingdom of Great-Britain. He was likewise five times one of the Lords Justices of Great-Britain, whilst his Majesty went to Hanover: and having been elected a Knight, of the most Noble Order of the Garter, on March 31, 1718, he was installed on April 30 following; and placed in the 14th stall at Windsor^z.

On September 15, 1727, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire by his late majesty; and on November 10, that year, was constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, and cities and counties of Gloucester and Bristol, as also of the county of Surrey^a; and likewise Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Gloucester and Surrey. Moreover, on

^y Bill. Signat. 1 K. Geo. I.
^a Bill Signat. 1 K. Geo. II.

^z Pote’s Antiq. of Windsor, p. 297.

BERTIE, Earl of Abingdon.

THE first of this noble family, who had the title of Earl of Abingdon, was JAMES Bertie, Lord Norreys of Rycote, son and heir of Montagu Bertie (the second Earl of Lindsey) by Bridget, his second wife, Baroness Norreys of Rycote, widow of Edward Sackville, second son of Edward 4th Earl of Dorset, and daughter and sole heir to Edward Wray, Esq. Groom of the Bedchamber to King James I. (third son to Sir William Wray, of Glentworth in the county of Lincoln, Knt. and Bart.) by Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heir to Francis Norris, or Norreys, Lord Norreys, Viscount Thame, and Earl of Berkshire: and the barony of Norreys descending to him, as heir to his mother, he was, by reason of his illustrious descent, and eminent services to King Charles II. faithfully performed (as his patent sets forth) created Earl of Abingdon, on November 30, 1682.

The other children of the said Montagu, Earl of Lindsey, by his second wife, were Edward, who died young; the honourable Captain Henry Bertie; and Lady Mary, married to Charles Dormer, 2d Earl of Caernarvon, who died without issue male, on November 29, 1709.

Capt. Henry, before mentioned (who was member for the city of Oxford, in 1685, 1689, and 1690) married Philadelphia, daughter to Sir Edward Norreys, of Weston-on-the-Green in the county of Oxford, and by her had issue two sons and three daughters. James, the eldest, married Elizabeth, daughter to Roger Harris, of the city of Winchester, Esq. and by her left one son, Norreys Bertie, Esq. who inherited Weston-on-the-Green, aforesaid, as also Nuttley-abbey in Buckinghamshire, Yattendun and Hamstead-Norreys in Berkshire, &c. and was one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Oxford in the ninth and tenth parliaments of Great Britain, respectively summoned in 1741 and 1747. Charles-Montagu Bertie, 2d son of the said Captain Henry Bertie, was Rector of Uffington in Lincolnshire, and died a bachelor. Eleanora and Anne, the Captain's two eldest daughters, died unmarried; and Catherine, the youngest, was wedded to Francis Clark, of North-Weston in Oxfordshire, Esq. The said Capt. Henry married to his second wife Katherine, sister to Sir Henry Featherstone, Bart. but by her, who ^a died Feb. 8, 1736, and is buried at Stanford in Essex,

^a Salmon's Essex, p. 309.



Bertie Earl of Abingdon.



left no issue; and departing this life at Chesterton in Oxfordshire, in December, 1734, was there buried.

The aforesaid James, Earl of Abingdon, was Lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford, from 1674 to 1687; was one of those Peers, who, in 1688, joined in the invitation to William, Prince of Orange, and depended so much on his Highness acting the part of a disinterested mediator between King James and the people, that he contributed 30,000*l.* towards his expedition: but when he suspected that his Highness aimed at the crown, he did all in his power to thwart his views; and not only gave his own vote against declaring the throne vacant, and filling it with the Prince and Princess of Orange, but exerted his influence with his friends to concur with him. However, being a Nobleman of respectable character, it was thought proper to nominate him Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the said county of Oxford, and he continued in those offices till 1697, though he strenuously opposed the favourite measures of the court. His Lordship was also Chief-Justice in Eyre of all the royal forests, &c. south of Trent; and High-Steward of the city of Oxford.

He married to his first wife Eleanora, eldest daughter and at last sole heir to Sir Henry Lee, of Ditchley in the county of Oxford, Bart. by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir John Danvers, and sister and coheir to Henry Danvers, Esq. nephew and heir to Henry, Earl of Danby. She died on May 31, 1691, and was interred at Rycote, leaving six sons; 1. Montagu; 2. James; 3. Henry; 4. Robert; 5. Peregrine; and, 6. Charles, also three daughters; Lady Bridget, married to Richard, 4th Viscount Bulkeley of the kingdom of Ireland; Lady Anne, to Sir William Courtenay of Powderham-castle in com' Devon. Bart. ancestor to the present Viscount; and Lady Mary, who died unmarried.

In the year 1698, his Lordship took his second wife Catherine, eldest daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Chamberlayne, of Northbrooke and Wickham in Oxfordshire, Bart. and widow of Richard, 4th Viscount Wenman: and she, surviving him, married Francis Broughton, of Escot (or Heskitt) in Wiltshire, Esq. His Lordship departed this life, on Monday, May 22, 1699, in the 46th year of his age, to the general lamentation of his country, of whose liberty and religion he was a constant and zealous asserter: all which is set forth on his Lordship's coffin at Rycote in Oxfordshire, where he lies buried.

James, his second son, born on March 13, 1673, was seated at Stanwell, in Middlesex, which he had with his wife, and was one of the representatives of the county of Middlesex, in the three last parliaments of Queene Anne, the two following

called by George I. and in the first summoned by George II. On January 5, 1691-2, he married Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter to George Willoughby, 7th Lord Willoughby, of Parham, and by the death of her brother John, 8th Lord Willoughby of Parham (to whom she was heir) and by the will of her uncle Charles, the 10th Lord (who left no issue) inherited a great estate: and by her (who was born on April 29, 1673, and dying in childhood on September 26, 1715, was buried at Stanwell aforesaid) he had fourteen children, whereof only six lived to maturity, viz. Willoughby, his heir, and, in the sequel, 3d Earl of Abingdon; Edward, who died on September 21, 1733; William, who is D. D. and Rector of Albury in Oxfordshire, and has issue, James, Richard, Frances, Sophia, and Anne; Henry; John, who married Mary, daughter of Clerk Nicholas, Esq. and had issue four sons, John, William, and Norreys, who all died young, and Willoughby; also 9 daughters, Anne, Mary, Bridget, Elizabeth, Frances-Mary, Eleanora, Isabella, Mary, and Sophia-Eustacia; their father was Rector of Ken in Devonshire, and Prebendary of Exeter, he died Feb. 1, 1774; and Bridget, who wedded Robert Coytmor (or Coetmor) of Coytmor in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, Esq. The said James, who distinguished himself as a friend to the liberties of his country, departed this life in the year 1735, and was succeeded by Willoughby his eldest son, afterwards 3d Earl of Abingdon.

Henry, Earl James's third son, born on May 4, 1675, wedded, in July, 1708, Annabella-Susanna, daughter of — Viscount Glenoly in Ireland, and widow of Marcus Trevor, Viscount Dungannon; and she dying on December 10, 1708, without issue, he married secondly Mary, daughter and one of the co-heirs of Peregrine Bertie, son of Montagu, 2d Earl of Lindsey, and widow of Anthony Henley, of the Grange in Hampshire, Esq. by whom he had an only daughter, Susannah, who married Charles Bertie, son of her uncle Charles, LL. D. He also survived this Lady, and died in December, 1735.

Robert, his fourth son, born on February 28, 1676, was seated at Beenham in Berkshire, and had to wife Catherine, daughter to Richard, 4th Viscount Wenman aforesaid, but died on August 16, 1710, without issue; and his widow afterwards married Sir William Osbaldeston, of Chadlington and Nethercote in Oxfordshire, Bart.

Peregrine, his fifth son, born on February 2, 1677, was Captain of the Panther man of war, in the action under Sir George Rooke in the Streights on August 13, 1704, when he behaved with remarkable bravery. He was afterwards Captain of the Ruby, in which ship, after a gallant defence in a

war

warm encounter at sea, he was taken prisoner by Monsieur Fourbin; and died in France, A. D. 1709, unmarried.

Charles the sixth son, LL. D. born on February 6, 1678, was Fellow of All-Souls, and afterwards Professor of Natural Philosophy, in the University of Oxford, and Rector of Kenne in the county of Devon, when he died in March, 1746. He married Elizabeth, daughter to the reverend Mr. John Kerry, Rector of Treddington in Worcestershire, by whom he had issue one son, Charles, Rector of St. Mary le Strand, London, who married his cousin Sufanna Bertie, as before observed; and two daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Walker of Exeter; and Anne, wife of Dr. Fiennes.

MONTAGU, the eldest son, succeeded as *second Earl of Abingdon*, was sworn of the Privy-council to Queen Anne on April 21, 1702; and, on May 27 following, was constituted Constable of the Tower of London, and Lord Lieutenant of the Hamlets thereof; also on June 10, 1702, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Oxfordshire: but in September, 1705, was removed from his employments. However, upon another change of the Ministry, in 1710, he was constituted Chief-Justice, and Justice in Eyre, of all her Majesty's forests, chaces, parks, &c. on the South-side of Trent; and was again sworn of her Majesty's Privy-council; and on May 17, 1712, constituted Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire.

At the demise of the Queen, he was one of the nineteen Lords Justices nominated by her successor (pursuant to an act of Parliament) for the government of the kingdom till his arrival from Hanover: and a new Privy-council being appointed by his Majesty to meet on October 1, 1714, he was sworn thereof. He was also, on the 16th of the same month, appointed Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire, as also Custos Rotulorum of the said county; and soon after made Chief-Justice in Eyre, &c. South of Trent: but his Lordship kept those places but a short time; being no friend to the measures of the administration, which he opposed with great spirit in that and the succeeding reign, as may be seen from the debates and protests in the house of Peers. ^d His Lordship was likewise Recorder and High-Steward of the city of Oxford.

His Lordship married first Anne, daughter and heir to Peter Venables, Baron of Kinderton, who left him a widower on April 28, 1715, and was buried at Rycote in Oxfordshire, with this inscription on her coffin:

^d History of the City of Oxford.

“ The Right Honourable

ANNE Countess of Abingdon, Baroneſs of Kinderton, daughter and heiress to PETER VENABLES, Baron of Kinderton, by his wife CATHERINE SHIRLEY, one of the daughters of Sir ROBERT SHIRLEY, and ſiſter of the preſent Earl FERRERS of Chartley.

By her FATHER, the ancient BARONY of Kinderton deſcended to her in a direct line, without any collateral variation, from GISBERT VENABLES, one of the ſeven BARONS in the PALATINE of CHESTER, under WILLIAM the CONQUEROR.

She was born the ſeventh of May, A. D. 1674, and married the two and twentieth of Sept. 1687, to MONTAGUE LORD NORREYS, eldeſt ſon and heir to JAMES late EARL of ABINGDON, whom he ſucceeded in his eſtate and honours, A. D. 1699.

She was Lady of the bedchamber to her late MAJESTY QUEEN ANNE, from the firſt of her REIGN, till the DEATH of that EXCELLENT QUEEN, by whom ſhe was highly regarded, and by whom ſhe received ſuch conſtant marks of a particular affection, that when her MAJESTY was prevailed on to diſplace her LORD, with the reſt of the NOBILITY and GENTRY of the ſame LOYAL PRINCIPLES, all poſſible means were tried IN VAIN, by thoſe then in great power to get HER removed.

Yet her LOVE and DUTY to HER LORD made her chuſe to quit the court, and accompany him in his retirement; till in a more happy juncture of affairs, he was reſtored to his employments, and ſhe returned to her attendance on the BEST of QUEENS: From which time ſhe continued ever near to HER till HER MAJESTY's DEATH, which happened Auguſt the firſt, 1714, which but a little preceded, and perhaps haſtened her own. She died April the twenty-eighth 1715.

HER BODY IS HERE BURIED IN PEACE, BUT HER
NAME (we truſt) LIVETH FOR EVERMORE.”

His Lordſhip married, ſecondly, on February 13, 1716-17, Mary, daughter and ſole heir to James Goulde, of the town of Dorcheſter, Eſq. and widow of General Charles Churchill, brother to the famous John Duke of Marlborough, and by her (who died on Jan. 10, 1757) had one ſon, James, Lord Norreys, who died of the ſmall-pox, on Feb. 25, 1717-18, and departing this life, without other iſſue, on June 16, 1743, was ſucceeded in his honours and eſtate by his nephew.

WILLOUGHBY Bertie, third Earl, eldeſt ſon of James, 2d ſon of James, 1ſt Earl of Abingdon. He was born at Lindſey-houſe, in Weſtminſter, on November 28, 1692; and, ſoon after his uncle's deceaſe, took his ſeat in the houſe of Peers,

where he was always numbered among the true friends of his country. His Lordship married, at Florence, in August, 1727, Anna-Maria, daughter of Sir John Collins, Knt. a gentleman of Scottish extraction: and by her Ladyship, (who died of an apoplexy, on December 21, 1763, at the Venetian Ambassadors, Powis-house, where she was visiting their Excellencies) he had three sons, viz. James, Lord Norreys, who was burned in his bed, at Rycote, on October 12, 1745; Willoughby, Lord Norreys, now 4th Earl of Abingdon; and the hon. Peregrine Bertie, who was born on March 13, 1741, and choosing a maritime life, and going regularly through the subordinate stations of Midshipman and Lieutenant, was, on November 6, 1762, appointed Captain of his Majesty's ship Shannon, and is member in the present parliament for the city of Oxford. His Lordship, by the same Lady, was also father of seven daughters, 1. Lady Elizabeth, married to Mr. Gallini, an Italian Gentleman; 2. Lady Jane, wedded on Sept. 29, 1760, to Thomas Clifton, of Latham in Lancashire, Esq. 3. Lady Bridget, who died unmarried on December 9, 1760; 4. Lady Anne; 5. Lady Eleanora, married on July 7, 1766, to Philip, Viscount Wenman of the kingdom of Ireland; 6. Lady Mary, married to Miles Stapleton Clints in Yorkshire, Esq. and 7. Lady Sophia, who departed this life, on October 12, 1760, unmarried. Their father died on June 10, 1760: and was succeeded by his said eldest surviving son,

WILLOUGHBY, now 4th Earl of Abingdon, who was born on January 16, 1740; and being a student at the University of Oxford, when the late Earl of Westmoreland was installed Chancellor there, on July 3, 1759, was one of the three noblemen selected to address the said Earl in congratulatory verses, which he delivered in Latin, with uncommon but merited applause. His Lordship, in 1761, was chosen High-Steward of Abingdon and Wallingford in the room of his father; and afterwards visited foreign countries for the further qualifying himself for the important duties of his high station.

His Lordship married, July 7, 1768, Charlotte, daughter and coheir of the late Sir Peter Warren, Knight of the Bath, by whom he has two daughters, Charlotte, born Oct. 12, 1769, and Amelia, born Jan. 6. 1774.

TITLES.] Willoughby Bertie, Earl of Abingdon, and Baron Norreys of Rycote.

CREATION.] Allowed Baron after the restoration of King Charles II. by descent, and writ of summons to Parliament April 12, (1675) 27 Car. II. originally to the Parliament

May 8 (1572) 14 Eliz. and Earl of Abingdon, Nov. 30,
(1682) 34 Car. II.

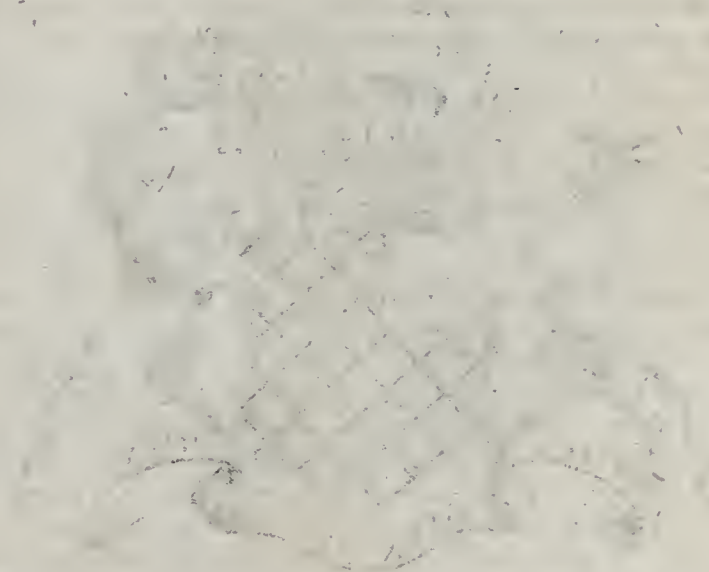
ARMS.] Argent, three Battering-rams, barways in pale, proper, armed and garnished Azure.

CREST.] On a Wreath, the Head and Bust of a King, couped, proper, crowned ducally, and charged on the chest with a Fret, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter-side, a Pilgrim, or Friar, vested in ruffet, with his staff and pater noster, Argent: On the sinister, a Savage, wreathed about the temples and middle with ivy, proper. On each of their chests a Fret, Or.

MOTTO.] VIRTUS ARIETE FORTIOR.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Witham in the county of Berks, and at Bycote in the county of Oxford,



THE HISTORY OF THE



Noël Earl of Gainsborough 51

NOEL, Earl of Gainsborough.

IT is evident from the foundation of the priory of Raunton, in Staffordshire, that NOEL, the ancestor of this family, with his wife Celestria^a, came into England with William the Conqueror, A. D. 1066, and for his services got the manors of Elenhall, ^b Wiverstone, Podmore, Milnese, and other lands. He had three sons, Robert, William, and U&fred.

ROBERT, his eldest son and heir styled Robert Fitz-Noel, and ^cU&fred his brother, also styled son of Noel, were witnesses to the grant of Aliz de Gant, of lands in Walescroft, to Fountains-abbey in Yorkshire.

The said Robert, son of Noel, was Lord of Ellenhall, &c. and in the reign of Henry I. ^d had a grant of the greatest part of Granborough, in the county of Warwick, from Lawrence, then Prior of Coventry, and the monks of that House. Also in the reign of Henry II. ^e he was founder of the priory of Raunton (or Ronton) in Staffordshire (Celestria, his mother, then living, as also Alice his wife) to which were witnesses, his sons, Thomas, Philip, ancestor to the Earls of Gainsborough, Robert, Richard, and John, from whom were descended, Laurence Noel, Dean of Litchfield in 1576, also, Alexander Noel, D. D. Dean of St. Pauls', &c. &c. who died Feb. 13, 1601.

THOMAS, his eldest son, being styled son of Robert, son of Noel^f, confirms the grant of his father Robert, son of Noel, to the said priory; and Hubert Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, also confirms the grants of Robert Noel^g, and of Thomas Noel his son, whereby they gave the church of Sesterford (now Seighford) and the chapels of Ellenhall, Ronton, and Dudentone, to the Monks of Ronton. This Thomas was also a ^h benefactor to the hospital of the Knights Templars; and in the 26th year of King Henry II. was Sheriff of Staffordshireⁱ, and for seven years after successively, as also in the first year of Richard I. which, in those times, was an office of great trust and power. He had a grant from Henry II. confirming to him ^k his lands in Granborough, in Warwickshire,

^a Dugdale's Monasticon Angl. Vol. III. p. 54, & 941.

^b Seager's Baro-

nogium MS. ^c Monast. Vol. II. p. 143.

^d Dugdale's Ant. of War-

wickshire, p. 209. ^e Monast. Angl. Vol. II. p. 143. & Vol. III. p. 541, &

941. ^f Ibid.

^g Monast. Angl. Vol. II. p. 940.

^h Monast. Angl.

Vol. II. p. 527.

ⁱ Fuller's Worthies in com' Staff. p. 43.

Antiq. of Warw. p. 209.

^k Dugdale's

which his father Robert, son of Noel, had of the Prior and Monks of Coventry: and in 1199, the first year of King John, this Thomas, and Richarde de Wapenburi, paid three marks on the collection of the first scutage of that King¹, for the fees which had belonged to Guy le Strange (father of Raphe) two of whose daughters they had married. The said Thomas Noel left issue^m only two daughters, viz. Alice and Joan, by his wife Margaret, eldest of the three daughters of the said Guy le Strange, and coheirs to their brother Raphe, before-mentioned. Alice was, by appointment of King John, wedded to William de Harcourt, of Stanton-Harcourt (Earl Harcourt's ancestor) who had with her the lordships of Ellenhall, Seighford, Podmore, Bridgeford, &c. Joan, the 2d daughter and coheir, married first to William de Dunston; who had for his share the lands of Ronton, and Wyverston, or Worston; and by her was father of Sir William de Dunston, who left coheirs, of whom Rose was married to Sir John Doyley, who by her had Raunton, and was father of John Doyley, who left issue, Joane, his daughter and heir, wedded to Sir Thomas Lewknor, father of Sir Roger Lewknor, whose daughter Eleanor was second wife of Sir Richard Harcourt, of Stanton Harcourt, and by him mother of John Harcourt, Esq. an ancestor of the Harcourts of Raunton; the said Joan, after the death of her first husband Dunston, was remarried to Thomas Fitz-Eustace; Margaret, the wife of the said Thomas Noel, held half a knight's-fee in Alvithele and Westonⁿ, in the 9th year of King John, when she was the wife of Thomas de Blacminster.

But from PHILIP 2d son (to whom his father Robert Fitz-Noel gave Hilcote, near Ellenhall, with lands in Seighford) are descended those of the name now existing. This Philip was a witness to his father's grant of the foundation of the priory of Raunton^o, as also the confirmation of it by Thomas Noel, his brother; and left issue^p

ROBERT, his son and heir, Lord of Hilcote in Staffordshire, and Sestford, who, by Joan, his wife, daughter of Sir John Acton, Knt. ^q had issue,

PHILIP Noel of Sestford, his son and heir (living in 1268) who was succeeded by

PHILIP, his son and heir, Lord of Hilcote, Sestford, and Newbold, in the parish of Chebsley in Staffordshire; whose son,

PHILIP, died in his life-time. ^r and by Cecily his wife (who was living in 12 Edw. II.) had issue Thomas Noel, successor to his grandfather.

¹ Rot. Pip. 1 Joh. Salop.

^m Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwicksh. p. 209.

ⁿ Rot. Pip. 9 Joh. Salop.

^o Monast. Angl. Vol. II. p. 145.

^p Wright's

Antiquities of Rutlandshire, p. 109.

^q Ibid.

^r Seager's Baronagium, MS.

Which THOMAS Noel married Alice, daughter and heir of Henry de Wyverston, and had issue^s

WILLIAM Noel, who resided at Newbold, and was father of

RICHARD Noel, Esq. his heir and successor; whose son, THOMAS Noel, of Newbold, Esq. married first Jane, daughter of — Sonde, ^t by whom he had a daughter Isabel, married to Thomas Chetwode, of Chetwode in Buckinghamshire, Esq. and by his second wife, Jane, daughter to Roger Draycot, of Paynesley in com' Staff. Esq. had issue,

ROBERT Noel, Esq. his son and heir, who resided at Hilcote (the ancient inheritance of his family) in 1466, in which year a contest between him and the said Thomas Chetwode and Isabel his wife, concerning the estate of Newbold, was heard before Sir Robert Choke, Knt. one of the Justices of the Common Bench, who determined the controversy by award, bearing date, Nov. 6, 1466. ^u In course of that plea, the pedigree and descents of the ancestors of this Robert Noel, Esq. and his sister Isabel, were recited from Thomas the son of Philip, the son of Philip Noel, who lived in 10 Edw. II. lineally down to the above-mentioned Thomas Noel, father of the said Robert and Isabel, as appeareth by the foresaid award. This Robert Noel, Esq. wedded Maud, daughter of William Brereton, and by her had issue James Noel, of Hilcote^x, Esq. John, Rector of Swinerton; and Richard, who died without issue.

JAMES Noel, Esq. the eldest son of Robert, was, in 5 Hen. VIII. ^y nominated, by act of Parliament, as one of the most discreet persons, Justices of the Peace (as the words of the act are) for assessing and collecting a subsidy of 163,000 pounds by a poll-tax, &c. He married a daughter of Richard Pole, of Langley in com' Derby, Esq. by whom he had issue seven sons; ^z 1. Robert, from whom descended the Noels of Hilcote; 2. Arthur, who died issueless; 3. Andrew, ancestor to the Earl of Gainsborough; 4. Anthony, a clergyman; 5. Humphry, who died without issue; 6. Thomas, progenitor to that branch of the family seated at Peshal, in the parish of Eccleshall com' Stafford, who left issue^a, Philip, Arthur, Richard, Thomas, James, (father of Edward of Peshal, who died 1670) John and Henry; and, 7. Leonard, who left no progeny.

ANDREW Noel, Esq. third son, on May 11, 1523, ^b was constituted the King's Feodary, in the counties of Northampton and Rutland; and on June 13, the year after, his Feodary

^s Seager's Baronagium, MS.
ronetage, Vol. III. p. 92. in note.

^t Ibid.

^u Mr. Wotton's English Bar-

^a MS. St. George præd.

^x Seager. præd.

^y Rot. Parl. an. 5

^z Mr. Wotton's English Baronetage, Vol. III. p. 92.

^b Priv. Sigill. 25 & 26 H. VIII.

in Leicestershire. On Feb. 12, 1543-4, he had a grant of all that capital manor and scite of the late preceptory of Dalby-upon-the-Wolde, in Leicestershire, late the possessions of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; also of the manor of Purybarre in Staffordshire. In the 28 Henry VIII. he ^c was Sheriff of the county of Rutland, also in the 4 Edw. VI. and 4 Mary. In 1548, ^d he purchased the seat and manor of Brook in Rutlandshire: and was elected ^e one of the Knights for that county, to the first Parliament held by Queen Mary, A. D. 1553.

He married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Hopton, of Hopton in Shropshire, Esq. widow of Sir John Perient, Knt. and 2. Dorothy, daughter of Richard Conyers, of Wakerley in the county of Northampton, Esq. widow of Roger Flower, Esq. By the first, he had four sons and two daughters, viz. Andrew, his heir; Henry, who was one of the Gentlemen Pensioners to Q. Elizabeth, and much esteemed at court for his politeness and judgment in music, but being challenged by an Italian gentleman at the Baloune (a kind of play with a great ball tossed with wooden braces on the arms) he used therein such violent motion, and did so overheat his blood, that he fell into a burning fever, and thereof shortly died, Feb. 26, 1596, and was by her Majesty's appointment buried in the abbey church of Westminster, in the chapel of ^f Saint Andrew; George; William; Elizabeth, wedded to Anthony Faunt, of Toston in the county of Leicester, Esq. and Judith, who died unmarried.

His issue by his 2d wife, was an only son, John, living in 1563, and possessed Wellesborough ^g in Leicestershire, in right of his wife, Anne, daughter and heir to John Fowler, of that place, Esq. by whom he was father of William Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory, Esq. High-sheriff of the county of Leicester, 2 Jac. I. and by Frances, his wife, eldest daughter and coheir to John Fullwood ^h, of Ford-hall in Wotton-Waven, Warwickshire, Esq. and Catherine his wife (daughter and coheir to Thomas Dabridgecourt, of Langdon in the same county, Esq.) had issue, five daughters, and five sons; 1. William Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory, Esq. who married Frances, daughter and coheir of Richard Cresfield, Esq. Serjeant at Law, and one of the Justices of the Common Pleas; but died without issue, ⁱ March 1, 1645, aged about 55, and is buried at Bernet in Hertfordshire; 2. Verney, created a Baronet, of whom afterwards; 3. Edward, Rector of Sibsdon in the county of

^c Wright's Rutlandsh. p. 14.

^d Pat. 2 Edw. VI. Pars 3.

^e Ex Collect.

Brown Willis, Arm.

^f Burton's Leicestershire, fo. 87.

^g Ex Stemmate.

^h Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwickshire. p. 606.

ⁱ Salmon's Hertfordshire, p. 57.

Leiceſter, and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. Preſtgrave, Rector of Broughton-Aſtley in the ſaid county, left iſſue; 4. Henry, of Pickering-Grange in the ſame county, Eſq. Barrifter at Law; and, 5. Andrew, of Congeſton in the ſaid county, Eſq. who by his wife, —, daughter of — Rous, of Rous-Lench in Worceſterſhire, Bart. left a daughter, his only child and heir. The five daughters of the ſaid William Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory, Eſq. were, 1. Anne, the wife of — Grey, of Langley in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq. 2. Frances, wedded to Henry Kendal, of Smithſby in the ſame county, Eſq. 3. Eleanor, eſpouſed to John Stafford, of Huncote alſo in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq. 4. Catharine, married to — Corbet of Shropſhire, Eſq. and, 5. * Elizabeth, firſt married to Ralph Adderley, of Alderwas in com' Staff. Eſq. ſecondly, to Ralph Flyer of Hints in the ſame county, Eſq. ſhe died May 1, 1661, aged 80, and was buried at Tamworth in Warwickſhire. — Verney Noel, Eſq. ſecond, but eldeſt ſurviving ſon of William Noel, Eſq. by Frances Fullwood, his wife, ſucceeded to the paternal inheritance of Kirkby-Mallory, and on July 6, 1660, was advanced to the dignity of Baronet. He wedded Elizabeth, 2d daughter of Sir Wolſtan Dixie, of Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire, Knt. and departing this life in 1669, left iſſue, by her, an only ſon and heir, Sir William Noel, Bart. who married 1ſt, Margaret, daughter of John, Lord Lovelace, of Hurley in Berkhſhire, by Anne, Baroneſs Wentworth, of Nettleſted, his wife, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Cleveland; and 2dly, Frances, daughter to Humble, Lord Ward, (by Frances his wife, Baroneſs Dudley): by which Frances, he was father of a ſon, William, who died young, and a daughter, Frances, ſucceſſively wedded to Sir Charles Scrimſhire, of Norbury-manor in Staffordſhire, Knt. and Sir John Cheſter, of Chichley in Buckinghamſhire, Bart. — But by the ſaid Margaret, his firſt wife, had two ſons, 1. Sir Thomas Noel, of Kirkby-Mallory, who left no iſſue by Anne, his wife, daughter to William Whitlock, of Phillis Court, near Henley upon Thames, in Oxfordſhire, Eſq. and, 2. Sir John Noel, who ſucceeded his brother in dignity and eſtate, and by Mary, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Cloberry, of Wincheſter, Knt. was grandfather to Sir Edward Noel, Bart. who in 1745, ſucceeded to the barony of Wentworth, and in 1762, was created Viſcount Wentworth, of whom more fully under that title.

Having thus traced the deſcendants of the 2d marriage of Andrew Noel, Eſq. third ſon of James Noel, Eſq. we now return to his eldeſt ſon, by the firſt wife, another ANDREW

Noel, Eſq. who ſucceeded him, in the eſtate at Dalby, Brook, &c. and was a gentleman of great note in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ¹ living in that ſtate of magnificence, as to equalize the Barons of great fortune. Fuller, in his Worthies of England, ſaith, that this Andrew, *for perſon, parentage, grace, geſture, valour, and many other excellent parts (amongſt which, ſkill in muſic) was of the firſt rank in the court.* He was knighted by Queen Elizabeth^m, at Greenwich, on Wedneſday, March 2, 1585-6, and grew into her eſpecial favour; but being of a liberal ſpirit, and attending on the court, drew him into ſuch expences, as obliged him to ſell his feat and lands at Dalby. Queen Elizabeth made this diſtich on him :

*The word of denial, and letter of fiſty,
Is that gentleman's name that will never be thrifty.*

He was thrice Sheriff of the county of Rutlandⁿ, and was choſen one of the Knights of that county, to ſeveral Parliaments in the reign of Queen Elizabeth : particularly in 43 Eliz. when ^o being Sheriff of the county of Rutland, he returned himſelf, jointly with Sir John Harrington, which was queſtioned to be a good return, by Mr. Serjeant Harris. On which Sir Edward Hobby replied, that the houſe might well receive him, for that the Bailiffs of Southwark returned themſelves in the 21ſt of the Queen's reign, and were received. And Mr. Cary moving to know whether it were with his will, Sir John Harrington ſaid, *Of his own knowledge he knew him very unwilling, but the freeholders made answer, They would have none other.* However, on the queſtion being put, whether a warrant ſhould be iſſued for a new election, it was carried in the affirmative. His deceaſe is mentioned ^p to be at his houſe at Brook in the county of Rutland, on Monday, October 9, 1607, and that he was buried on Tueſday, December 8 following, in the pariſh-church of Dalby-in-the-Oldes, in the county of Leiceſter, with great pomp.

He married Mabel, ſixth daughter of Sir James Harrington, Knt. and ſiſter and coheir of John, Lord Harrington, of Exton: and ^q by her left at ^r his deceaſe, Sir Edward Noel, his heir; Charles, who died at the age of 28 unmarried, in 1619, and buried at Brook in Rutlandſhire; Arthur, aged 9; and Alexander Noel, aged 5, who was of Whitwell in the county of Rutland, and married Mary, daughter of Thomas Palmer, of Charlton in Northamptonſhire, Eſq. and left iſſue Sir Andrew Noel of Whitwell. He had alſo by the ſaid Mabel three

¹ Fuller's Worthies in Leiceſt. p. 137.
in Bibl. Cotton.

ⁿ Wright's Rutlandſh. p. 13, 15.

^p MS. I. 16. p. 267. in Offic. Armor.

^r Wright's Antiq. of Rutl. p. 28.

^m MS. Claudius, C. 3. P. 253.

^o Dew's Journal.

^q MS. I. 16. p. 267. in Offic.

daughters, Lucy, married to William, Lord Eure; Theodora, to Sir Edward Cecil, afterwards Viscount Wimbledon; * she died in Holland, and is buried in the Collegiate church of Utrecht; and Elizabeth, to George, Lord Audley, in England, and Earl of Castlehaven in Ireland.

1st Viscount. Sir EDWARD Noel, the eldest son, was knighted by James I. on his accession to the English crown, and residing at Brook, in the county of Rutland, was created a Baronet[†], on June 29, 1611. Also in the 14th year of that reign, when the king came to Burley, in that county[‡], taking notice of his hospitality, and his great merits and abilities, he advanced him to the honour^x of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Noel of Ridlington in com^y Rutland, by letters patent, dated March 23, 1616-17. His Lordship having married Julian, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Baptist Hicks, Knt. and Bart. created Lord Hicks, of Ilmington in com^y Warwick, and Viscount Campden, of Campden in Gloucestershire, on May 5, 1628, he obtained a grant of the said honours to himself, and the heirs male of his body, on failure of issue of the said Baptist, Viscount Campden; which titles he did accordingly enjoy, when the said Baptist^y died at his house in the parish of St. Laurence in the Old Jewry, on Oct. 18, 1629, and was conveyed from thence, on Nov. 4, to Campden, and there interred, where a monument is erected to his memory.

The said Edward, Lord Noel, so succeeding as Viscount Campden, raised, on the breaking out of the rebellion against Charles I. forces for the service of his Majesty, and departed this life in his garrison at Oxford, on March 10, 1643, from whence he was carried to Campden, where he lies buried under a sumptuous monument erected over him by his Lady, who, after his decease, resided at Brook, in great esteem for her hospitality and charity, and departed this life there, on November 25, 1680, being then about one hundred years of age. They left issue two sons, Baptist, his successor: and Henry Noel, Esq. who wedded Mary, daughter of Hugh Perry, of London, Esq. but died without issue by her, who afterwards married^z Sir William Fermor, Bart. who by her was ancestor to the Earl of Pomfret. The Viscount Campden, by the same Lady, had also three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir Erasmus de la Fountain, of Kirkby Bellers in com^y Leicester, Knt. Eleanor, to John Viscount Chaworth, of the kingdom of Ireland; and Penelope, who dying unmarried^z May 17, 1639,

[†] Inscríp. Tum. apud Wimbledon, com^y Surr.

[‡] Pat. 9 Jac. p. 45.

^x Stow's Chron. p. 1027.

^y Pat. 14 Jac. p. 23.

^z MS. 1. 8. p. 21.

^z Bridges's Northamptonshire, fo. 294.

^z Le Neve's Mon. Ang. vol. 1. p. 182.

aged 22, was buried at Campden in Gloucestershire, where a monument is erected to her memory.

BAPTIST, 2^d Viscount Campden, was as loyal as his father to Charles I. ^b having raised and maintained, at his own cost, a troop of horse, and a company of foot, in that King's service, at his then garrison at Beaver; and paid ^c to the sequestrators 9,000*l.* composition for his estate, besides 150*l.* *per ann.* settled on the teachers of the times. After the restoration of King Charles II. he was made Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Rutland; and departing this life at Exton, on October 29, 1682, was buried on the north-side of that church, where a noble monument is erected to his memory, the statues of his Lordship, and his last Lady, standing upright between a pedestal, &c. and on two tables of black marble, are the following inscriptions, reciting his character, marriages, issue, and offices.

“ Here resteth Baptist Noel, Lord Viscount Campden, Baron of Ridlington and Ilmington, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Rutland. His eminent loyalty to his two Sovereigns King Charles I. and II. his conjugal affection to four wives; his paternal indulgence to nineteen children; his hospitality and liberality to all that desired or deserved it (notwithstanding inestimable losses in his estate, frequent imprisonments of his person, spoil and havock of several of his houses, besides the burning of that noble pile of Campden) have justly rendered him the admiration of his contemporaries, and the imitation of posterity. He left this life for the exchange and fruition of a better, the 29th day of October, in the LXXI. year of his age, anno domini M.DC.LXXXII.”

On the other table is this inscription :

“ He took to his first wife Anne Fielding, second daughter to William, Earl of Denbigh; by whom he had three children, who died in their infancy. By his second wife, ^d Anne, Countess of Bath, he had one son still-born. By his third wife, Hester, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Thomas Lord Wotton, he had two sons, and four daughters: 1. Edward, the present Earl of Gainsborough, Governor of Portsmouth, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and Rutland; 2. Henry Noel, late of North-Luffenham, Esq. who died in the 35th year of his age; 3. Mary, the present

^b Wright's Rutlandsh. p. 108.

^c List of Compounders, printed 1655, in letter C. ^d She was daughter of Sir Robert Lovet of Liscomb in Bucks, and widow of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath.

“ Countess of Northampton ; 4. Juliana, wife of William
“ Lord Allington ; 5. Hester, who died an infant ; 6. Eliza-
“ beth, wife of Charles, Lord Dursley, son and heir apparent
“ of George, Earl of Berkeley. By his fourth wife, (who
“ standeth by his side) Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of
“ Montague, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great-Chamberlain of
“ England, he had nine children ; 1. Lindsey Noel, who
“ died in his infancy ; 2. Catherine, now wife of John, Earl
“ of Rutland ; 3. Baptift Noel, Esq. “ now living ; 4. John
“ Noel, Esq. likewise living ; 5. Bridget Noel, also living ;
“ 6. A son, whose early birth prevented his baptism ; 7. James
“ Noel, Esq. who died in the 18th year of his age ; 8. Mar-
“ tha-Penelope, now living ; 9. A son still-born.”

On the pedestal between the two great statues are these lines :

“ To the pious memory of her said Husband, his wives,
“ their and her own children, Elizabeth, his last wife in her
“ life-time gave monies, and left orders for the building this
“ monument, which by her third son, and executor, the ho-
“ nourable John Noel, was punctually performed, 1686.”

On a monument in the same church is the following inscription,
for his first wife.

“ To the sacred memory of the Lady Anne Noel, second
“ daughter of William, Earl of Denbigh, who was married to
“ Mr. Baptift Noel, eldest son of Sir Edward Lord Noel and
“ Hicks, Viscount Campden. She changed this life for a
“ better the 24th of March, in the year of Salvation, 1636.
“ She had by her said husband 3 sons, the eldest Charles, also
“ the second Charles, and the third Edward, which 3 sons de-
“ ceased before any of them came to the age of 2 years.”

Before I proceed to treat of Edward the eldest son, who was Earl of Gainsborough, it will be necessary to mention, that Henry Noel, his brother, who was seated at North-Luffenham, in Rutlandshire, died on Sept. 21, 1677 ; and, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir William Wale, left issue, an only daughter and heir, Juliana, married to Charles Boyle, Earl of Burlington, father, by her, to Richard, the 3d and last Earl of Burlington : Also that the honourable John Noel, youngest surviving son, by the fourth Lady, took to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Bennet, Lord Sherard, and widow of Edward Ingram, brother to Arthur, 2d Viscount Irwin in Scotland, and died in 1719, leaving issue three sons, and three

“ Ancestor to the present Earl of Gainsborough.

daughters ; 1. John Noel, of Walcot-house, in Northamptonshire, who was one of the Knights for the county of Rutland in Parliament, and dying unmarried, in 1728, was buried at Exton ; to whom succeeded in the estate, and as Knight of the shire for the county of Rutland, his next brother, 2. Thomas Noel, Esq. who, on Nov. 6, 1756, married Elizabeth, Countess dowager of Gainsborough, and is now one of the representatives for the said county ; and, 3. Bennet Noel, Esq. who was Colonel of the 43^d regiment of foot, and married Elizabeth Adams, daughter of Robert Adams, Esq. and the three daughters of the said hon. John Noel, were Elizabeth, who died unmarried ; Bridget, wedded to David Collier, Viscount Millington, eldest son and heir of David, 1st Earl of Portmore in Scotland ; and Alice, who died unmarried. Likewise the honourable James Noel, seventh child of the fourth marriage of the said Baptist, 2^d Viscount Campden, was born on July 27, 1663, has a neat monument erected to his memory, in the north-side of the church of Exton, the inscription whereof shews his extraordinary parts and abilities, as follows :

“ Jacobus Noel, Baptistæ Vicecomitis de Campden, è
 “ quarta Uxore Elizabethâ, Montacuti Comitis de Lindsey
 “ Magni Camerarii Angliæ Filiâ, quintus ; ingentis Spei Ju-
 “ venis, forma præcellens æque ac Statura eminens : insigni
 “ supra annos tam Animi quam Corporis cultu, & vigore præ-
 “ ditus, obiit Junii 24, 1681. Ætatis suæ 18.

“ Quem Puerum forsan facies dixisset & ætas,
 “ Fecerat hunc virtus, atque Statura Virum.
 “ Maturus vixit, licet immaturus obivit ;
 “ Ingenii vis hoc, mors dedit illud opus.

“ *Great as his birth did all his actions show,*
 “ *His very recreations spoke him so.*
 “ *Spritely his mien, yet grave, discreet, and wise :*
 “ *Free from the age's grand debaucheries.*
 “ *Virtue with stature still his years out-ran :*
 “ *He dy'd in's nonage, and yet liv'd a man.*

“ Eodem fato conjunctus Linseius ejusdem Baptistæ & Elizabethæ Filius primulus, qui obiit anniculus Martii 12, ann.
 “ Domini 1656.
 “ Item eorundum parentum Filius quartus, cui ob præperum nimis fatum defuit Prænomen, 1662.”

And of the daughters of the said Baptist, Viscount Campden, Bridget, born on Feb. 26, 1660, died unmarried, on
 January

January 17, 1718-19: And Martha-Penelope, born on June 11, 1666, was married to — Dormer, Esq.

EDWARD, 1st Earl of Gainsborough, eldest son of Baptist Viscount Campden, having with great integrity performed sundry acceptable services to Charles II. and married first the Lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas-Wriothesly, 4th Earl of Southampton, and Lord High-Treasurer of England, with whom he had the lordship of Titchfield in the county of Southampton, was, by letters patent dated February 3, in the 33d year of King Charles II. (his father then living) advanced to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Noel of Titchfield; with limitation, for want of issue-male of his body, to the younger sons of his father Baptist, Viscount Campden. Moreover, his Majesty constituted him Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Southampton, Warden of New Forest, and Governor of Portsmouth. Succeeding his father in 1682, he was likewise constituted Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Rutland, and Custos Rotulorum of the same; and on December, that year, was, for his great merits and abilities, created Earl of Gainsborough, with limitation of that honour to his younger brothers.

His Lordship's second wife was buried at Great Mintern in Dorsetshire, where is a handsome monument of white marble, with the following inscription.

“ Beneath lies the body of Mary, Countess Dowager of Edward, Earl of Gainsborough, daughter of the honourable James Herbert of Kingsley, in the county of Buckingham, Esq. Her first husband was Sir Robert Worseyley of Apple-dercomb in the isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton, Knt. and Bart. Her life was exemplary for piety, prudence, charity, and other divine and moral virtues; and departing hence, left the fragrance of them behind her, to embalm her memory.

“ She died the 6th of April 1693, in the 45th year of her age.”

This noble Lord departed this life in the year 1689, leaving issue one son, Wriothesley-Baptist, his successor, as 2d Earl of Gainsborough, &c. and four daughters, of whom

Lady Frances married Simon, Lord Digby, Baron of Geashill in Ireland, and died in childbed on September 29, 1684, of an only daughter, Frances, married to James Viscount Scudamore, who had issue by her Frances, his daughter and heir, first married to Henry Somerset, third Duke of Beaufort, and afterwards to Charles Fitzroy, Esq. who took the name of Scudamore, by whom she had Frances, married to Charles How-

ard, Earl of Surrey, only son of Charles, the present Duke of Norfolk: Lady Jane married William, Lord Digby, brother and heir of the said Simon, Lord Digby, who departed this life on January 19, 1685; Lady Elizabeth wedded Richard Norton, of the county of Southampton, Esq. who died on February 24, 1704-5, as an inscription shews in Hampstead churchyard in com' Middlesex, where she was buried; and Lady Juliana died unmarried.

WRIOTHESLEY-BAPTIST, *2d Earl of Gainsborough*, married Catherine, eldest daughter of Fulke Grevile, 5th Lord Brooke; which Lady was afterwards married to John, Duke of Buckingham, and dying Feb. 7, 1703, was buried in Westminster-abbey. The Earl, her husband, departing this life on September 21, 1690, left issue only two daughters, Lady Elizabeth, married, on June 9, 1704, to Henry Bentinck, 1st Duke of Portland; and Lady Rachel, wedded to Henry Somerset, 2d Duke of Beaufort, in February, 1705-6, to whom she was second wife, and dying Sept. 13, 1709, was buried at Badminton in Gloucestershire.

On the failure of the issue male of this Wriothesley-Baptist, 2d Earl of Gainsborough, the honours descended to the issue of the honourable BAPTIST Noel, second son to Baptist, 2d Viscount Campden, by his fourth wife Elizabeth, daughter of Montagu, Earl of Lindsey.

Which Baptist Noel, Esq. seated at Luffenham in the county of Rutland, was elected one of the Knights for that shire, to the Parliament called by King James II. in 1685, and departing this life, left issue by his wife, Susannah, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Fanshaw, of Jenkins in the parish of Barking in Essex (by his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir to Sir John Heath) two daughters, Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and was buried at Exton; and Susan; and one son,

BAPTIST, born 1685, and succeeded his cousin, Wriothesley-Baptist, as *3d Earl of Gainsborough*, on September 21, 1690, and having married the Lady Dorothy Manners, second daughter of John, 1st Duke of Rutland, died of the small-pox, in the 29th year of his age, on April 17, 1714: leaving issue three sons, Baptist, his successor; John, who died on December 26, 1718; and James, who was one of the representatives for the county of Rutland in three Parliaments, and died in 1752, unmarried.

They had also three daughters; Lady Catharine; Lady Susanna, first wife to Anthony, 4th Earl of Shaftesbury; and Lady Mary, who died young in 1718. The Countess, their mother, died on April 27, 1739.

BAPTIST, the eldest son, succeeded as *4th Earl of Gainsborough*, &c. and married Elizabeth, daughter of William Chapman,

man, Esq. by which Lady (who died Dec. 15, 1771, having taken to her second husband, Thomas Noel, Esq. before-mentioned, 2d son of the hon. John Noel, youngest surviving son of Baptist, 2d Viscount Campden by the fourth marriage) his Lordship had three sons; 1. Baptist, 2. Henry, successively Earls of Gainsborough; and, 3. Charles, who died young: also nine daughters, 1. Lady Elizabeth, born in 1731; 2. Lady Jane, who was born in 1733, and married Gerrard-Anne Edwards, of Welham in Leicestershire, Esq. 3. Lady Juliana, who was born in 1734-5, on February 7, 1760, wedded George Evans, Lord Carbery in the kingdom of Ireland, and died Dec. 18, 1760; 4. Lady Penelope, born in 1735-6, and died young; 5. Lady Anne, born in 1737; 6. Lady Lucy, married on April 26, 1765, to Horatio Mann, Esq. nephew of Sir Horatio Mann, Bart. many years the British Resident at Florence, she died in Italy, Feb. 2, 1778; 7. Lady Mary; 8. Lady Susanna, who died April 24, 1758; and, 9. Lady Sophia.

The character of this Baptist, 4th Earl of Gainsborough (who died on March 21, 1750-51) has been delicately drawn by the Reverend Mr. John Skynner, then fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and afterwards Public Orator there, in his sermon upon the melancholy occasion of his funeral; which he delivered in the following words:

“ His heart was naturally tender, as his sentiments were rationally refined, which diffused a remarkable delicacy over his actions, toward the first and principal object of his affection; and there was that politeness, as well as tenderness, in his whole conjugal deportment, as secured a firm and uninterrupted happiness. It was the study of his life, to insinuate into the amiable partner of it, every accomplishment that adorns a female mind. He gained the hearts of his children, by affection; which is ill supported by mere authority: and he knew how to render himself their companion, without any danger of forgetting that he was their father. He was careful to assist the tender openings of their reason, and to cultivate in their hearts the noblest and most generous sentiments. He preserved the obedience of his servants without severity; and gained their affections without lessening his superiority. His heart was too great to behave towards them with that insolence of rank, which is the certain characteristic of low minds in high stations. A dignity, thus tempered with humanity, was attended with suitable effects, and one shall seldom find in the house of the great, such a number of servants, so decent, so orderly, so obedient, so well disposed; and most of them (which is a peculiar circumstance) have grown up, under his own roof.

" His benevolence spread itself over the whole circle of hu-
 " man existence, and every instance of distress was the object
 " of his enlarged compassion. He would not oppress the mo-
 " desty of the present, or injure the virtues of the absent, to
 " call forth the loudest peals of mirth, that unfeeling spright-
 " liness ever raised. On the contrary, he endeavoured to con-
 " ceal those blemishes in others, which he could not correct,
 " and to extenuate rather than magnify their faults. His be-
 " neficence was refined, uniform, and unbounded. It arose
 " not from ostentation; few delighted more in concealed acts
 " of bounty: it resulted from a thorough conviction of the
 " duties of humanity, from a sense of the various casualties
 " of life; and from the overflowings of a natural compassion.
 " He relieved, without offending the delicacy of distress; and
 " rendered poverty rather sensible of the heart that pitied, than
 " even of the hand which bestowed. The hospitality of his
 " temper was extremely remarkable: no guest ever entered his
 " mansion, who was not received with all the warmth of the
 " most generous welcome. His skill in music, painting, and
 " poetry; his knowledge in the principal arts and embellish-
 " ments of elegant life; and a very judicious knowledge in
 " history and the sciences, rendered him, at all times, capable
 " of furnishing out a polite entertainment, both for himself
 " and others, of the same improved and cultivated taste. His
 " heart was so strongly susceptible of the social impressions,
 " that he made it an inflexible rule of his conduct, never to
 " revive the remembrance of an injury, which he had once
 " forgiven.—To speak of him in the more extensive relations
 " of society; he was a true Briton, zealously devoted to the
 " interest of his country, and consequently most inviolable in
 " his attachments to the present Royal Family. Accordingly
 " he contributed to the support of those principles, when they
 " were lately in so much danger of being subverted, (in 1745)
 " and the services he then performed in maintenance of our
 " civil and religious rights, were honoured with the express
 " thanks (as they justly merited) of his Sovereign. In fine,
 " every tender affection softened his disposition; every elegant
 " grace adorned his mind; and a thousand engaging acts were
 " perpetually flowing from the generosity of his heart, and the
 " liberality of his hand."

His Lordship's eldest son and successor, BAPTIST, 5th Earl
of Gainsborough, and the 20th descendant in paternal line
 from his great ancestor Noel, who assisted William, Duke of
 Normandy, in the conquest of England, A. D. 1066, was
 born on June 8, 1704; but being on his travels, died a bat-
 chelor at Geneva, in May, 1759; upon which his only surviv-
 ing brother,

HENRY,

HENRY, who was born in 1743, became the 6th *Earl of Gainsborough*; and on February 4, 1765, took his seat in the house of Peers. His Lordship is High Steward of the Corporation of Chipping Camden in Gloucestershire, and at present unmarried.

TITLES.] Henry Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden of Campden, Baron Noel of Ridlington, Baron Hicks of Ilmington, Baron Noel of Titchfield, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, June 29 (1611) 9 Jac. I. Baron Noel of Ridlington, in com' Rutland, Mar. 23 (1616-17) 14 Jac. I. Baron Hicks of Ilmington, in com' War. and Viscount Campden, in com' Glouc. upon the death of Baptist (Hicks) Viscount Campden, &c. [Oct 18, (1629) 5 Car. I.] who had been created Baron and Viscount, May 5 (1628) 4 Car. I. and Baron Noel of Titchfield, Feb. 3 (1680-1) 33 Car. II. and Earl of Gainsborough in com' Linc. Dec. 1. (1682) 34 Car. II.

ARMS.] Or, Fretty, Gules; a Canton, Ermine.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Buck at gaze, Argent, attired Or.

Supporters.] Two Bulls Argent, armed, maned, and unguled, Sable.

MOTTO.] TOUT BIEN OU RIEN.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Exton, in the county of Rutland.

WINDSOR, Earl of Plymouth.

THE learned Camden ^a, and other of our antiquaries agree, that variations in surnames were usual; and an evident proof of the alteration thereof, appears in this family of Windsor.

OTHOERE, OTHER, or OTHO (as sometimes wrote) is said, in some pedigrees of this family, to be descended from the Dukes of Tuscany, and, coming from Florence into Normandy, passed from thence into England: But Othoere is mentioned, in the appendix ^b to the life of King Alfred, to be living in his reign, a rich and powerful Lord, and to derive his descent from ancestors in the kingdom of Norway.

It also appears, that OTHER, as wrote in Doomsday Book ^c, was living in England in the reign of Edward the Confessor; and in the pedigrees is made to be the son of Othoere.

The most ancient record in this kingdom is that survey made by William the Conqueror, which is kept in the Exchequer at Westminster, and entitled, Liber Judiciarius, or Doomsday Book, begun in the 14th of that monarch, but not perfected till the 20th, as the book itself declareth. By this survey it appears ^d, that WALTER FITZ OTHER (i. e. Walter the son of Other), was found to be possessed, in Godelmin hundred, in the county of Surrey, of fourteen hides of land in Contone; and that Tezelin held Hormer of this Walter for fifteen hides; and Gerald held of him Piperherge for five hides. In Kingestone hundred, he had a man of the foke of Kingestone, to whom he gave in charge the keeping of the King's mares in the forests [being Warden of all the forests in Berkshire, and Castellan of Windsor] and that man held two hides there, but had no right in the same. In Watchinges hundred, he held Horseley, which was rated at ten hides.

In Hamtescire, in Noteham hundred, he held Widehel for one hide; and Gerlei, in Cillei hundred, for three hides. In Berecsaire, in Riplesmer hundred, he held Ortone for one hide and a half. In Nachedorne hundred, he held Ciltone for five hides, and Borcheldeberie for one hide, which a man of his held of him, lying in the forest, and never was taxed, as the Seyre says. In Theneteberie, he held half a hide, which King Edward gave his ancestor out of his farm, free from all dues (for the custody or keeping of the forests) except forfeitures

^a Vide his Remains, in loco Surnames, p. 110, 111.

^c Ex lib. vocat. Doomsday.

^d Ibid. in iisd. committat.

^b Vide p. 205.



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to the King, such as Larcenary, Manslaughter, Hamfare, and Breach of Peace. In Blithberie hundred, he held Hacheburne for ten hides; but it was rated only at six hides and an half; and of this land, Robert held of him one hide and an half. In Redinges hundred, he held Offelle, which a certain Knight held of him for one hide and an half.

In the county of Middlesex, in Spelethorn hundred, he held of the King, the manor and lordship of Stanwell for fifteen hides. In Bedefunde, were held of him, by Richard, ten hides; and, of this manor, Azor also held of him eight hides and an half, which was then a village in Stanwell. In Westbedefunt, Walter de Muchedent held of him eight hides for one manor; and also held of him in Haitone, one hide, three yard-lands, and the third part of one yard-land. In Bochinghamscire, in Stoches hundred, he held Hortone, rated at ten hides; and, in Burneham hundred, he held Eatone for twelve hides; also, in Burneham, eighteen hides: and in Moselaie hundred, he held four hides. All which^e lordships, manors, and lands, Sir Other (his father) held in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Walter Fitz Other, before mentioned, was Warden of all the forests in Berkshire, and Castellán of Windsor, in the reign of William the Conqueror. He, according to some pedigrees, bore for arms, Gules, a Saltire Argent, but by others, Argent, a Saltire Gules, and is said, in the Earl of Kerry's pedigree (a descendant from him) attested by Sir William Segar (Garter King of Arms) 1615, to marry Gladys, daughter of Rygwallon ap Conwyn, Prince of North-Wales: but by Vincent (who was a learned and laborious Herald) Beatrix is made to be his wife, and that he had issue by her three sons, William, Robert, and Gerald. Of these sons, there have been disputes concerning the priority of their births. In the Earl of Kildare's genealogy, drawn in 1662, Gerald is said to be the eldest son; but the before mentioned Sir William Segar, Garter, Sir William Dugdale, Garter, John Anstis, Esq. late Garter, and other of our English Heralds, versed in records, assert, that William was the eldest son, Robert the second son, and Gerald the youngest son. It is also a presumptive evidence that William was the eldest, as he inherited the capital seat and possessions of his father; whereas Gerald raised himself by his services in Wales, in manner following:

King Henry II. being at variance with Rhese, Prince of South Wales, sent the said Gerald, as Captain-General, with a chosen band of men, to reduce him to submission; which be-

^e Doomsday, ut antea.

ing performed by him, he was ^f constituted Castellan or Governor of Pembroke-castle, (^g under Arnold de Montgomery, Earl of Pembroke) which he fortified and defended with great courage against the Welsh; and, having slain Owen, son of Cadugan ap Blethyn, chief Lord of Cardiganshire, was made president of the county of Pembroke; and was also Chamberlain to the King, as Vincent ^h asserts; and that he married Nesta, daughter of Rhese, and sister of Griffith, Princess of South Wales, and concubine to King Henry I. The said Nesta, by her-husband Gerald, had issue four sons, according to Vincent, viz. William, Maurice Fitz Gerald, Mauger Fitz Gerald (who had two sons, Melier and Robert) and David, who was Arch-deacon of Cardigan, and by the name of David Fitz Gerald ⁱ, consecrated Bishop of St. David's, Dec. 19, 1147, 13 Steph.

Some dispute has also been about the priority of the births of William, and Maurice Fitz-Gerald; but Vincent, and our English antiquaries, as likewise the Earl of Kerry's pedigree, agree in making William the eldest, which may well be presumed, as he was possessed of the castle of Karria, or Carrio (being written both ways) in South Wales, the inheritance of his mother, and ^k was Governor of the castle of Pembroke. From this said William de Carrio, descended the Carews of Devonshire and Cornwall; the family of Gerard, Earls of Macclesfield, which terminated in Fitton Gerard, who died on December 26, 1702: likewise the families of the Lords Gerard of Bromley, the Gerards of Bryn, in Lancashire, and others of the name of Gerard. And Raimond Crassus (le Gros) Lord of Lereton, in Ireland, is, by Vincent, ^l said to be the third son of William, and that he married Basilisa, daughter of Gilbert (de Clare) and sister to Richard, commonly called Strongbow, Earls of Strigul and Pembroke.

Maurice Fitz-Gerald, son of Gerald and Nesta, before mentioned (and younger brother of the said William de Carrio) was the principal person ^m by whose assistance in the reign of Henry II. the conquest of Ireland was obtained, and was engaged in most of the considerable actions in reducing the Irish. Thereupon he had a grant of large possessions, in reward of his services, as ⁿ the town of Wexford, &c. And from him the noble family of the Fitz-Geralds in that kingdom derive their origin; of whom the present Marquis of Kildare, the extinct Fitz Geralds, Earls of Desmond, and Francis-

^f Vincent's Baronage, MS. n. 20. p. 239, & seq. in Offic. Arm. ^g Harl. MS. in Brit. Mus. N^o 1105.
^h Vincent's Baron. MS. ⁱ Le Neve's Fasti Eccles. Ang. p. 511.
^k Vincent's Baronage, MS. n. 20. p. 239, & seq. in Offic. Arm. ^l Ibid. p. 241.
^m Dr Kearing's General Hist of Ireland, p. 531, & seq.
ⁿ Hollinshed's Conquest of Ireland, p. 4.

Thomas Fitz Maurice, now Earl of Kerry, with other families of great eminence, descended.

Robert, the second son of Walter Fitz-Other, had the lordship of Eston^a, now called Estains, in Essex, and bore his coat of arms differenced from the chief branch, adding a border engrailed argent, and charging the saltier with a crescent. He was succeeded by his son, William, to whom Henry II. confirmed the lordship of Estains, with all his other lands^p. And, leaving an only daughter and heir, Delicia, she became the wife of Robert de Hastings.

I now return to WILLIAM, the eldest son and heir of Walter Fitz-Other. He bore the name of Windsor, as also Fitz-Walter (i. e. son of Walter) by which name Camden styles him^q, mentioning, that Henry I. granted to him the lordship and manor of Molesford, in Berkshire, and that the Carews, as well of England as Ireland; descended from him. He succeeded his father Walter Fitz-Other, in his offices of Warden of the forests in Berkshire, and Castellan of Windsor, and was a Baron of great possessions. Maud, the Empress, at Oxford^r, confirmed to him all the grants made to his ancestors of the custody of Windsor-castle, and of all his lands, in as full a manner as they enjoyed them in the reign of her father Henry I. He took the surname of Windsor from his office, and left issue^s two sons, William; and Hugh de Windsor, Lord of the manor of West Horsley, in com' Surrey, held by him as one knight's fee of the new feofment, in the reign of Henry II. which by heirs female, devolved on the Barons de Berners. Which^t Hugh de Windsor was a witness to the charter of John, Earl of Warren and Surrey, son of William, Earl of Warren and Surrey. whereby he confirmed to the abbey of Letleyn, in the county of Southampton, the manor and church of Schyre, in com' Surrey, dated on August 15, 1243^x: Also to the ratification of the said Earl's charter on the day of the Epiphany, 1252.

WILLIAM de WINDSOR, eldest son and heir of the last William, was also a powerful Baron in the reign of Henry II. and certified, that he held, of the old feoffment (that is, in the reign of Hen. I.) sixteen knights fees, and an half: and of the new feoffment, viz. since the beginning of the reign of Henry II. that Hugh de Windsor, before mentioned, held of him, at Horsley, one knight's fee; William de Hastings, at Suainton, half a knight's fee; Alexander de Windsor, in the same town;

^a Vincent's Baronage, MS. præd. ^p Ibid. ^q Vide Britannia in com' Berks.
^r Ex stemmate in Genealog. Nobil. Angl. in Bibl. Archiep. apud Lambeth. ^s Ibid. ^t Lib. Rub. de Feod. Mil. Temp. Hen. II. in Scac.
^v Monast. Ang. vol. I. p. 592. ^x Ibid. p. 933, 934. ^y Lib. Rub. de Feod. Mil. Temp. Hen. II. in Scac.

a third part of a knight's fee; and that there remained, upon his demesne, two knights fees, except the third part of a knight's fee.

The said William de Windefore^z, Knt. Lord of the barony of Windfor and Stanwell, by his charter, without date, released and quitted claim, for himself and his heirs for ever, to Robert Fitz-Piers, of Horton, the fourth part of a knight's fee, of the ward of the castle of Windfor, the which neither he, nor his father, ever acknowledged of him, or his predecessors. And King Henry II. as appeareth by deeds, confirmed to this William de Wyndfore^a, the inheritance he enjoyed, from William Fitz-Walter, his father, and Walter Fitz-Other, his grandfather, to hold the same to him and his heirs, as well in war as in peace, honourably, freely, quietly, and justly, as his father and grandfather held the same, in the reign of King Henry, his grandfather, and his ancestors, &c. And to the King's charter were witnesses, William, the King's brother, Earl Reginald, and Jocelin de Bailliol, &c.

In 1165, this William de Windefore, on the assessment of the aid then levied, for marrying the King's daughter^b, certified, that he had sixteen knights fees and a half, *de veteri feoffamento*, and three and a half *de novo*; for which, in 14 Hen. II. ^c he paid twelve pounds two shillings and eleven pence.

In 18 Hen. II. on the ^d collection of the scutage of those who were not in the expedition that year into Ireland, he was rated at eighteen pounds three shillings and four pence.

In 1194, he ^e attended the King in his expedition into Normandy^f, when he raised the siege of Vernuel; and also vanquished the French in several skirmishes. The next year, and the year after, the King, continuing abroad, with those who went over with him, obtained three victories over the French; in ^g the last of which, between Curseles and Gysors, Philip II. King of France fell into the river of Ethe, the bridge breaking under him, with the throng of his army, flying to save their lives from the English; and, before he could be drawn out of the river, he was very near being suffocated with the water.

This William de Windfor bore for his arms Gules a Saltire Argent; and was either slain, or died in the said expedition, as may be presumed; for, in 7 Rich. I. Walter, his son and heir^h, was possessed of the inheritance, who had a brother named William de Windfor, as will hereafter appear.

^z Ex stemmate penes Edward Rowe Moore.

^a Ex Lib. Rub. in Scac.

^b Ibid. sub. tit. Buckingham.

^c Rot. Pip. 14 Hen. II. Buckingham. and Bedf.

^d Rot. Pip. 18 Hen. II. Buckingham.

^e Rot. Pip. 6 Rich. I. Buckingham.

^f Speed's Chron. p. 489, 490.

^g Ibid. p. 491.

^h He is called second

son in Harl. MS. N^o 1195.

The said WALTER de Windsorⁱ, accompanied his father, in 6 Rich. I. in the expedition into France. And, having no issue male, he, in 9 Rich. I. by a fine levied in Easter term, divided, in conjunction with his brother William, the whole barony of William de Windsor, their father^k: the said Walter and his heirs, by the partition, having the town of Burnham, and the advowson of the church of Burnham; the town of Beconsfield, with the advowson of the church; Eton, with the advowson of the church; and Ortone, with the members and appurtenances; also, half of the town of Horsey in Surrey. He likewise held^l a knight's fee, in Essex, of Richard de Montfichet, that was in the King's hands, and for which he paid escutage, or knight's service to Richard I.

He had issue only two daughters his heirs, whereof Christian^m, in the 5th of King John, gave a fine of 220 marks, that it might be tried, whether she was his next heir or not, and to have livery of the land, whereof Walter de Windsor, her father, died seized: and three years after, this Christianⁿ, with Duncan de Lascells, her husband, as also Ralph de Hodseng, who had married Gunnora, her sister, gave a fine to the King of 240 marks, for livery of those lands.

Having before recited, that by a fine levied in 9 Rich. I. Walter de Windsor (father of the afore mentioned Christian and Gunnora) and William de Windsor, his brother, made a partition of the Barony of Windsor, I shall now treat of the said William, the sole heir male of the family.

This WILLIAM de Windsor^o had allotted for his share, the lordships of Hakeburn with the appurtenances, Stanwell, and the Meres, with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the church of Stanwell; the whole town of Horton, with the advowson of the church; half the town of Horsey, and advowson of the church; yielding and paying, yearly, a pair of gilt spurs, for all services. The knights fees of the barony were likewise divided, viz. of Walter de Windsor's part, this William de Windsor had assigned him four knights fees, to hold to him and his heirs, by homage and service; whereof Miles, son of Thorold, held two knights fees, in Chilton and Wokefield; John Vautort owed the service of one knight's fee, in Willehale; and Henry de Bedesunt owed the service of one knight's fee in Bedesunt. Of the said four knights fees, William, and his heirs, were to do service to Walter de Windsor,

ⁱ Rot. Pip. 6 Rich. I. Buckingh. & Bedf.

^k Ped. Fin. Levat. Westm. 11.

^g Rich. I.

^l Nom. Baron. & Milit. qui Scutag. Solver. Rich. I. in Bibl. Joh.

Anstis, Nup. Gart. Reg. Arm. Not. B. 5.

^m Rot. Pip. 5 Joh. Essex & Hertf.

ⁿ Rot. Pip. 2 Joh. Buckingh. & Bedf.

^o Ped. Fin. Levat. Westm. 11.

^p Rich. I.

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and to his heirs. And whatsoever accrued to the said barony, by common custom, was to be shared between them.

This William de Windlesore (as the name was then wrote) bore for his arms, Crusuly a Saltire, which his posterity still use, he was ^p one of the witnesses to the foundation charter of Richard King of the Romans, of the abbey of Burnham, in the county of Buckingham, dated at Cippeham, April 18, 1197. In 1212, he ^q paid into the Exchequer one hundred pounds for livery of some part of the lands that were Walter de Windfor's, his brother, and were some time possessed by his daughters, before mentioned. And, in 16 John, on collection of the scutage of Poictou^r, he was found to hold nine knights fees, and an eighth part, being the moiety of the honour of William de Windfore, as the record specifieth, for which he paid eighteen pounds five shillings. The year following, the Barons entering into recognizances to serve the King as long as he lived, and to aid and assist his heirs, begotten on the body of Isabel his wife, this William de Windfor ^s was bound for Gilbert Fitz-Reynfrid's performance on his part, whose niece Edyth, natural daughter of William Plantagenet, Earl of Poytoun, brother to King Henry the Second, he had married: he was succeeded in his estate by his son and heir,

WILLIAM de Windfor, surnamed the Great Seal, who, by his deed ^t, without date, granted to William Fitz-Alured, of Grove, that half yard-land in Stanwell, which Jordan, the son of the said William Fitz-Alured held of him and his heirs, paying to him and his heirs, for all services, three shillings at Lady-day and Michaelmas, yearly; reserving to the King such service as is due for an half yard of free land; and, in consideration thereof, the said William Fitz-Alured paid as a fine, to the said William de Windfore, three marks and a half of silver, and to Agnes, his wife, a bezant. And, in 31 Hen. III. he had ^u a grant from the King of 100*l.* owing to the Exchequer from William, his father. In 38 Hen. III. when all those, who held lands of the value of twenty pounds, were summoned by the Sheriff of every county, to be at London with horse and arms, from thence to go to Portsmouth, to be transported into Gascoin, to serve against the King of Castile, who had entered on the King's lands and committed hostilities^x, this William de Windfor was certified to hold twenty pounds in lands, and more, in the county of Middlesex, as also twenty pounds in lands in Berkshire. And, in 45

^p Monast. Angl. vol. I. p. 535. b.

^r Rot. Pip. 16 Joh. Buckingham. & Bedf.

^t Ex stemmate penes Edw. Rowe Moore.

in Bibl. Lambeth.

^q Rot. Pip. 14 Joh. Lond. & Middlesex.

^s Rymer's Fœdera, vol. I. p. 206.

^u Lib. General. Not. 257. p. 68, 69.

^x MS. Not. B. 5. p. 42, & 46, in Bibl. Joh. Antis. Arm.

Hen. III. he ^y was certified to hold the manor of Stanwell, in the county of Middlesex, of the value of twenty pounds and more, and thereupon was called to receive the honour of Knighthood.

He died about 1275, ^z as appears by an exemplification in the Exchequer, of assize of bread and beer in Stanwell; and by Agnes, his wife ^a, left issue two sons, William and Hugh ^b, who died in 11 Edw. I. leaving also a daughter, Joan, married to Richard de Dray, Knt, who had with her the manor of Horton, and the advowson of the church settled, by her father, on them and their issue.

WILLIAM de Windfor, the eldest son, was seated at Stanwell, whereof he died possessed in 7 Edw. I. ^c held by the ward of Windfor-castle for forty days; and by Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Drokensford, and sister of Sir John Drokensford, Knt. ^d he left issue, Richard, his eldest son; and Walter, second son; also a daughter, Margaret, who was a nun in Ankerwyke monastery (near Staines) in com' Buckingh.

His eldest son, RICHARD, being of full age in 13 Edw. I. ^e had livery of the manor of Stanwell in Middlesex, and West-Hakeburne in Berkshire. In 23 and 25 Edw. I. ^f he was returned one of the Knights for Berkshire. And in 1297, when the King by writ, dated May 20, commanded the Sheriffs of every county, to require all who held lands to the value of twenty pounds, or more, to be at London on Sunday next following the Octave of St. John Baptist, with horse and arms, apparelled according to their degree, in order to go beyond the seas with the King, to their own honour, and the welfare and common profit of the realm ^g, this Richard de Windfor appeared accordingly. And the King ^h sent over his army into Gascoiny, under the command of his brother, Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, with divers Lords, Knights, &c.

In 26 Edw. I. he attended in parliament, being returned one ⁱ of the Knights for the county of Middlesex. And on May 20, 28 Edw. I. when the King (to satisfy his Earls ^k and Nobles) impowered the principal persons in each county, to punish all offences against the articles of Magna Charta, the charter of the forests, and the statute of Winton, not punishable by the common laws of the realm, he ^l appointed this Richard de Windfor to officiate for that purpose, in Berkshire. The year after, he was summoned ^m, with other great men, to at-

^y Nom. Milit. ib.

^z Exempl. de Scac. de Assiza pent de Man. de Stanwell.

^a Ex stemmate penes Moore præd.

^b Efc. 11 Edw. I. No. 22.

^c Efc.

7 Edw. I. n. 23.

^d Ex stemmate præd. in Bibl. Lambeth.

^e Efc. 13

Edw. I. n. 202.

^f Willis's Notit. Parliam. vol. I. p. 23.

^g MS. Claudius,

C. 2. in Bibl. Cotton.

^h Fabian's Chron. fol. 85. b.

ⁱ Pryn's Brevia

Parliament. p. 120.

^k Pryn's Hist. of Edw. I. p. 850, & seq.

^l Pat.

28 Edw. I. m. 14.

^m Claus. 29 Edw. I. m. 13. & Ryley's Placit. Parl.

p. 491.

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tend the King at Berwick upon Tweed, on the feast of St. John Baptist's Nativity, well appointed with horse and arms, to march against the Scots. In 33 Edw. I. he ⁿ was again returned one of the Knights for Berkshire; in which parliament, King Edward having assented ^o that ten persons might be elected in Scotland to repair to his parliament in London, pro tota communitate terræ Scotiæ, they accordingly attended. In 34 Edw. I. he ^p was summoned to be at London at a great council, called by the King on special affairs; and that year a fine was levied at Westminster, between ^q John de Drovensford, Clerk (soon after Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Treasurer of England) Plaintiff, and Sir Richard de Windsor, Knt. Deforciant, of the manor of Stanwell in com' Middlesex, and of Hakeborn in Berkshire; whereby, after the decease of the said Richard and Joan, his wife, the said manors were entailed on Richard, son of the aforesaid Sir Richard, and the heirs of his body, remainder to William his brother, remainder to the right heirs of Sir Richard the father.

In 2 Edw. II. he ^r served again in Parliament, as one of the Knights for Middlesex; as also, in ^s 5 and 6 Edw. II. In 17 Edw. II. ^t on an inquisition in every county, returned into Chancery of such who bore arms from their ancestors, Sir Richard de Windsor was named among those of the county of Middlesex, and of Berkshire. He died in 19 Edw. II. ^u seized of the manors of Stanwell in Middlesex, and West-Hakeburn in Berkshire; also the ward of the castle of Windsor; wherein he was succeeded by Richard, his son and heir, then 27 years of age, by his first wife ^x, Julian, daughter of Sir Nicholas Stapleton, of Hachilsay, in com' Ebor. Knt. by whom he had also issue, William de Windsor, Rector of the church of Stanwell. But by his second wife, Joan, he had no issue.

The said RICHARD de Windsor, his eldest son, in 4 and 12 Edw. III. ^y served in Parliament for the county of Middlesex; and for Berkshire ^z in 14 Edw. III. He had three wives, first, Joan^a, by whom he had issue a daughter, Joan^b; and by his second wife, Julian, daughter and coheir of James Molyns, of the county of Southampton, and of his wife, Margaret, daughter and coheir of William de Bintworth, had James, his son and heir, and Sir William, second son, who raised himself to great honours. Claricia was his third wife, daughter of John Drovensford, and relict of John Yorke^c, who survived him,

ⁿ Willis's Not. Parl. p. 23. ^o Pryn's 4th Part of a brief Register, p. 22, 23.
^p Willis ut antea. ^q Ped. Fin. Levât. 34 Edw. I. ^r Pryn's Brevia Parl.
^{p. r.} p. 55. ^s Ibid. p. 56. ^t MS. Claudius, C. 2. in Bibl. Cotton.
^u Efc. 19 Edw. II. n. 54. ^x Lib. de Geneal. Nob. in Bibl. Lambeth, &c.
^y Pryn ut antea, p. 56. ^z Willis ut antea. p. 24. ^a Ex stemmate præd.
^b Harl. MS. says Margaret. ^c Ashmole's Berkshire, vol. I. p. 55.

and died on March 21, 1403, buried at West-Hagborne, Berkshire. He deceased in 1367, and was succeeded in his estate by James, his eldest son and heir,

JAMES de Windsor was seated at Stanwell, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him by Edward III. and departed this life^d on October 2, in the 44th year of that King's reign, leaving^e, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Strechie, Knt. of Wombro, in Wilts (to whom he was married in 23 Edw. III.) Sir Miles de Windsor, his only son and heir, sixteen years of age, and more; from whom the present Earl of Plymouth is descended, and of whom more fully hereafter.

But I shall first treat of Sir WILLIAM de Windsor, second son of Richard de Windsor, last mentioned. He entered early into a martial life; was knighted before, April 4, 1360, when by that title^f, he, with Sir William Sutton, were witnesses to the will of Bartholomew, Lord Burgherft. And on March 15, 1360-61, the King, finding the incursions of his enemies in Ireland^g, appointed Lionel, Earl of Ulster, his son, Lord Lieutenant, forthwith to repair thither, and bringing from England 1500 men, this Sir William de Windsor was retained by him^h at two shillings per diem; also, for two Knights in his retinue, two shillings each; for forty-nine Esquires, twelve pence each, and ten archers on horseback, six pence each. The Earl, having subdued O'Bryan, and done many other good acts, to the satisfaction of that nationⁱ, returned to England on April 22, 1363, yet, whether Sir William de Windsor was left behind, does not appear. But, in 1367, on the French surprizing Ponthieu, he was appointed, with all expedition, to go^k with the forces, then at Dover, ready to cross the seas for the defence thereof, when news came, that the French King, Charles V. had taken the country. Whereupon^l, King Edward hearing that the Scots had also engaged with the French King, and designed to invade his dominions, he, on Sept. 4, the same year^m appointed this Sir William Windsor, with the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Lord Clifford, Wardens of the West Marches, towards Scotland. After which, on intelligence that the French King had set forth a great navy to invade Ireland, he was constituted, in 43 Edw. III. ⁿ Lieutenant of Ireland; and for his better support in the King's service, had a grant of a thousand marks per annum, to be paid out of the King's Exchequer, until such time as the King should grant

^d Efc. 44 Edw. III. n. 67. ^e Ex stemmate ut antea, & Harl. MSS. præd.
^f Register Whitlesey apud Lambeth, p. 98. ^g Rymer's Fœdera, vol. VI. p. 318.
^h Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 126. ⁱ Ibid. p. 127. ^k Barnes's Hist. of Edw. III. p. 739.
^l Ibid. p. 740. ^m Rymer, ibid. p. 569. ⁿ Pat. 43 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 27.

lands and rents of that value to himſelf and his heirs for ever. And, immediately thereupon ^o, he had a grant of the manor and caſtle of Dungarvan, alſo of the caſtle called Bluck-caſtle, to him and the heirs of his body. He landed in Ireland ^p on July 12, 1369, and called a Parliament at Kilkenny ^q, and ſoon after, another at Ballydoil. He vigorously proſecuted the war againſt the rebels in Leinſter, but was interrupted by O' Connor and O'Bryan, who got the better of the Engliſh in the county of Limerick, ſo that he he was obliged to march to the defence of Munſter, where he behaved ſo well, that John Macnamara (a great man in Thomond) ſubmitted, and gave hoſtages to keep the peace, eſpecially towards the Biſhops of Limerick and Killaloe, nor annoy the city and caſtle of Limerick, &c. He was ſent for to England, and thereupon, on March 21, 1370, he deputed Maurice, Earl of Kildare, Cuſtos of Ireland, who was ſworn the next day.

In 49 Edw. III. he returned again to Ireland ^r, landing at Waterford, April 18, 1374, and was ſworn at Kilkenny, on May 4. The King being fully ſatisfied (as the patent ^s recites) of the fidelity and circumſpection of his beloved and faithful William de Windſore, he conſtitutes him his Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, with full power to admit the rebels, as well Engliſh as Iriſh, to their allegiance, and to pardon them of all rebellions, manſlaughters, robberies, felonies, ſedition, larcenary, and combinations, whatſoever, in the ſaid realm by them committed, and to receive their fines and redemptions. Alſo to recover, to the King's uſe, all forfeited lands and tenements, and to farm-let them, by the advice and aſſent of the Chancellor and Treafurer of that nation. And to inſpect into the behaviour and adminiſtration of all who are in office there, and ſuch as ſhall be found unprofitable to diſplace, and put in others (the Chancellor and Treafurer excepted) more proper to adminiſter juſtice, according to the laws of the nation. He undertook the cuſtody of Ireland, for eleven thouſand two hundred and thirteen pounds fix ſhillings and eight pence per annum, and obtained an order from the King and Council, that all, who had lands in Ireland, ſhould repair thither, or ſend ſufficient men in their room, to defend the country, on penalty of forfeiting their eſtates ^t. Nevertheleſs, finding the Iriſh ſtubborn, he left James, Earl of Ormond, Lord Juſtice, July 24, 1376.

The year following, the French threatening an invaſion, he had orders from the ^u King, to fortify ſuch towns and forts as

^o Pat. 43 Edw. III p. 1. m. 27.

^p Borlaſe's Reduction of Ireland, p. 56.

^q Cox, p. 128, 129.

^r Ibid. p. 131.

^s Pat. 49 Edw. III

^t. Cox,

p. 131.

^u Rymer, vol. VII, p. 142, 143.

were under his government. The next year, or soon after, he took to wife the famous Alice Perrers, of whom I shall recite some account from Mr. Barnes, who, in his elaborate History of the Reign of King Edward III. examined all facts asserted by other authors. He says *, "That, being a person of extraordinary beauty, she was, in 48 Edw. III. made Lady of the Sun, and rode from the Tower of London through Cheapside, accompanied with many Lords, Knights, and Ladies; every Lady leading a Lord or a Knight, by his horse's bridle, till they came into West-Smithfield; where presently began solemn jousts, which held for seven days together. That she had been constantly misrepresented by most of our writers (one taking it from another) as being King Edward's concubine, but that it was improbable, from the reputation she had of being taken in marriage by so considerable a person, as the Lord William Windsor; and that King Edward, who never else is said to have gone astray, even in the flower of his age, should, within five years of his Queen's death, when he was very impotent, burn in flames. That the records wherein she is mentioned, are not severe on her reputation, as appears from the charge against her, brought into Parliament in 1 Rich. II. in these words † :

" Dame Alice Perrers was introduced before the Lords, and by Sir Richard le Scrope, Knt. Steward of the King's household, charged for pursuing of matters, contrary to orders taken two years before; namely, that no woman should, for any advantage, present any cause in the King's court, on pain of losing all they had, and being banished the realm for ever. That, particularly, she had procured Sir Nicholas Dagworth to be called from Ireland, whither he was sent; and that she also procured, from the King, restitution of lands and goods, to Richard Lyon, merchant, of London, whereas the same lands, having been forfeited by him, had been given to the King's own sons. To all which the said Dame Alice replied, that she had not pursued any such thing for any advantage of her own: whereupon divers officers, counsellors, and servants to King Edward the Third, being examined, proved, that she made such pursuit; and that, in their conceits, for her own private gain. Then judgment was given by the Lords against the said Dame, that, according to the order aforesaid, she should be banished, and forfeit all her goods and lands whatsoever." But Sir Robert Cotton makes this remark on it: "To say truth

* Vide his Hist. p. 872.
ment of Records, p. 153.

† Ibid. p. 873. and Sir Rob. Cotton's Abridg-

“ of the devil is counted commendable, and therefore surely
 “ the record against the said Lady, being very long, proves
 “ no such heinous matter against her; only it sheweth, that
 “ the same Dame was in such credit with Edward the Third,
 “ as she sat at his bed’s head, when all of the council, and
 “ of the privy-chamber, stood waiting without doors; and
 “ that she moved those suits that they dared not; and these
 “ two suits, whereof she was condemned, seemed very honest;
 “ her mishap was, that she was friendly to many, but all were
 “ not so to her.”

By the said record, being filed Alice Perrers, it should seem, that she was not then the wife of Sir William Windsor, and that he married her afterwards: for the next year, 2 Rich. II. in the records of Parliament, it is thus specified^z: “ Sir William of Windsor, and Alice, his wife, late Dame Alice Perrers, pray the revocation of a judgment made in the last Parliament, tit. 41, 42, 43, against the said Alice, for errors therein contained. The record was brought forth, and errors assigned. But the King’s learned council adjudged, that they could not sue in such wise, but that by attorney they might sue. Whereupon the said William, and Alice, his wife, late called Dame Alice Perrers, by a new bill required, that they, by Edmund Clay and Robert Brown, their attornies, might pursue the reversal of the said judgment. The King committed the matter to the Lords, who licensed them by the King’s favour to pursue the same.”

In 3 Rich. II. the King, by his letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, 15 Martii, reciting^a, that Alice Perrers; whilst she was single, having purchased the third part of the manor of Compton-Murdak, in Warwickshire, and two parts thereof in reversion, after the death of Alice, the widow of Sir John Murdak, Knt. grants it to Sir William Windsor, and his heirs, for ever, out of the singular respects (as in the patent) that he bore towards the said Sir William, for his many notable services; and, especially, for his being at that time retained by indenture to serve him in his wars, with two hundred men at arms, and two hundred archers, under the conduct of Thomas de Wodstoke, Earl of Buckingham (the King’s uncle) for the expedition into Britany, in which the said Earl was to be General. They landed at Calais^b, June 4, and from thence marched through France, being (as Stowe writes^c) approved and tried Knights, who, in their way, spoiled the French, and entered Britany without opposition.

^z Cotton’s Records, p. 177.

^a Pat. 3 Rich. II. p. 3. m. 5.

^b Life of K. Rich. II. in Compleat Hist. of Eng. vol. I. p. 243.

^c Annals,

p. 282.

And Sir William Windsor was appointed ^d Governor of Cherburgh, in the room of Sir John de Harleston, Knt. who was recalled.

On March 24, 4 Rich. II. he ^e had the King's writ of summons, among the Barons of the realm; to the Parliament holden at Northampton, the Monday after the feast of All Saints. Also ^f to the Parliaments in 5, 6, and 7 Rich. II. held at Westminster, the Monday before the feast of All Saints ^g; likewise at Salisbury, on the Friday after St. Mark the Evangelist. On Feb. 8, 7 Rich. II. the King constituting conservators of the truce between him and the French King ^h, Charles VI. this Sir William de Windsor was appointed for the King's dominions in Normandy, being then Governor of Cherburgh. He died before Nov. 28 ensuing, when the King constituting Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, Governor of the town and castle of Cherburgh for three years ⁱ, a mandate was sent to the Lieutenant of Sir William de Windsor, to surrender the same to him, with all ammunition, stores, &c. Also, on Feb. 25 following, the King reciting, that whereas ^k he had committed to William de Wyndesore and Sir Thomas Morwell, Knts. the custody of the county of Richmond, from Michaelmas, in the fifth year of his reign, to the use of Johanna his [uterine] sister, second wife of John de Montfort, Duke of Britany and Earl of Richmond, during her abode in England, allowing her one thousand pounds per annum, for her support; and, she being now deceased, he constitutes John de Holland, Thomas de Percy, John Fitz Nicol, and Thomas Talbot, receivers of the arrears from the time of her death.

On the inquisition taken after his decease, before Nicholas Brembre, Mayor of London, Oct. 4, 8 Rich. II. ^l the jury found that he died possessed of the manor of Bournehall, and lands in Busby, in the county of Hertford: the manor of West-Newland, the manor of Lalling, and two parts of the hundred of Dantsey, in the county of Essex: two messuages in Oxford: the manors of Porestock, and hundred; Lucton and Chywton, in Dorsetshire: the manors of Ludford, Church Fodington, Cherleton, and Knolle, in the county of Somerset: the manor of Manerbyr, and Penaly-castle and manor, in the county of Pembroke, in Wales: and that he died on Sept. 15, 8 Rich. II. leaving his three sisters heirs to his estate; Issabel Windsor, of the age of 38; Christian, wife of Sir William Morleux, Knt. of the age of 34; and Margery, wife of John Duket, of

^d Walsingham, p. 243.
de iisd. an. in dorso.

p. 421. ⁱ Ibid. p. 450.

^e Cotton's Records, p. 187, 188.

^g Cotton. p. 282, 297.

^k Ibid. p. 464.

^f Claus.

^h Rymer, vol. VII.

^l Esc. 8 Rich. II. n. 38.

the age of 32 ; and other inquisitions in several counties confirm it.

By his last will and testament, nuncupative^m, bearing date at Eversham, in the diocese of Lincoln, Sept. 10, 1384, William de Cawood, Rector of the church of Bolesby, and the reverend Sir John Bakon, Archdeacon of Richmond, being present, he bequeathed all his goods, chattels, &c. to Sir William de Melton, Sir James de Pykerynge, Sir Walter de Strykland, Knts. and John de Wyndesore, sen. ordering them to pay his debts, and to provide for his soul. The probat is dated on October 22 following, when administration was granted to Sir William de Melton, Sir James de Pykerynge, and John de Wyndesore, sen. And dying without issue maleⁿ, his daughters, says Sir William Dugdale, became his heirs, whereof Joan, the elder, married to Robert Skerne, of Kingston upon Thames, was, in her right, possessed of Compton-Murdak, in com' Warwick : but it is apparent, that Joan was the daughter of Allice, his wife, who had children by another husband, as appears by her will.

Which Allice, writing herself relict of Sir William Wyndesore, Knt. ^o made her last will and testament, dated at Vp-mynstre, on the Assumption of the Virgin Mary (Aug. 15) 1400, 1 Hen. IV. wherein she ordered her body to be buried in the parish church of Vp-mynstre, before the altar of St. Mary the Virgin ; and bequeathed ten marks for ornaments to the church, and forty shillings for the repairing thereof ; and that ten marks be distributed to the poor the day of her sepulture, six marks to the chaplain, and to John Pelham, sacrist of the church, three shillings and four pence. She bequeaths to John, her younger son, her manor of Gaynes, in Vp-mynstre ; and the residue of her goods, chattels, &c. to John and Joan, her children. And appoints Joan, her youngest daughter, with John Kent, merchant, of London, her executors : and Sir John Curson, Knt. and Robert de Litton, Esq. supervisors of her will.

I now return to Sir MILES WINDSOR, beforementioned, eldest son of Sir James Windsor^p, and elder brother to the said William, Lord Windsor. Which Sir Miles was only sixteen years of age on the death of his father, as said before. He was knighted before 1383, when he appeared^q on that great trial at Chester, on Sept. 30, before John of Gaunt, King of Castile, and Duke of Lancaster, in relation to the bearing of the coat of arms then in contest between Richard le Scrope, Lord

^m Ex Regist. Rous. p. 8. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar. ⁿ Dugd. Warwickshire, p. 43. ^o Ex Regist. Arundel, p. 188. a. in Offic. Principal. Cantuar. ^p Ex Lib. Genesl. Bibl. Lambeth, præd. ^q MS. in Bibl. Ashmole. Oxon. Dorf. 1120.

Scrope, of Bolton, and Sir Robert Grosvenor, Knt. certifying, that the said Richard, Lord Scrope, had a right to the arms, Azure, a Bend Or, which was confirmed to him, the said Lord Scrope.

In 9 Rich. II. this Sir Miles Wyndesore, Knt. ^r (as the name is wrote in the record) going in the King's service into Spain, under the command of John, King of Castile and Leon, and Duke of Lancaster, had the King's letter of protection for one year, from March 6, 1386, when they were granted: and probably he died there; for, in 10 Rich. II. ^s an inquisition was taken after his decease that year, when the jury found, that he died seised of the manors of Stanwell, Warnersland, Gullays, and Gardons, in the county of Middlesex: the manors of Huntercombe, and Burnham, in Buckinghamshire, with the ward of the castle of Windsor: the manor of West Hakeburn, in Berkshire: the manors of West-Horsley, Piperharewe, Hurtmere, Bagshute, Estbury in Compton, Donne in Compton, Long-Ditton, Aulton, and lands in La-Mull, in the county of Surrey: also lands in Froile, Bromlegh, Bere Bynteworth, and twenty shillings chief rent in Gretham, in the county of Southampton. And that he died March 31, that year, leaving Brian de Windsor, his son and heir, of the age of fifteen years, and more, by his wife ^t Allice, daughter of Adam de Wymondham, of Wymondham, in the county of Norfolk, who survived him, and deceased in 1394 ^u.

The said BRIAN de Windsor had to wife ^x Allice, daughter of ^y Thomas Drewe of Segrave in com' Leicesters, Esq. She died 7 Hen. IV. He deceased in 22 Rich. II. ^z possessed of the manor of Bynteworth, in the hamlet of Asheley, and lands called le Bol and Con, parcel of the manor aforesaid: the manor of Mulle, in Benefede, the manor of Esington, the manor of Bromley, with one messuage, and forty acres of land, called Little Bynteworth, and lands in Gretham: the manor of Bere juxta Warneford: the fee and manor of Wynhale, held by Thomas Bromflete, by one Knight's fee; and Maleshangre, in Yerdlegh manor, by William Hornby, by one Knight's fee; all in the county of Southampton: the manor of Stanwell, with the advowson of the church, by one Knight's fee, and the ward of Windsor-castle: the manor of West-Bedefont, parcel of the priory of New Place, by one Knight's fee: the

^r Rymer, vol. VII. p. 499. præd. in Bibl. Lambeth.

^s Esc. 10 Rich. II. n. 46.

^t Lib. Gen.

^u Sir Miles Windsor married, 1st, Allice, daughter of Adam de Wymondham; 2dly, Margaret, daughter of Richard Stranndon, widow of Sir John Bradford, Knt. She died an. 18 Rich. II. By this second wife he had issue, Bryan, his son and heir. By No. 1195, Harl. MS. it doth not appear he had any issue by Allice de Wymondham.

^x Lib. Gen. præd. in Bibl. Lambeth.

^y Harleian MS. No. 1195. in Brit. Mus.

^z Esc. 22 Rich. II. n. 52.

manor of Shepcote, by John de Ticheborne, for one Knight's fee; all in the county of Middlesex: the manor of West-Hakeburn, with sixty shillings rent, parcel of the manor there; the manor of Chilton, by one Knight's fee; the manor of Wokefield, by half a Knight's fee; the manor of Colrugge, by half a Knight's fee, in Berkshire; the manor of West-Horsley, held by Sir James Berners, for a Knight's fee; the manor of Piperharewe, held by Sir Bernard Brocas, Knt. for a Knight's fee; the manor of Hartmere, held by the prior of New Place, for a Knight's fee; the manor of Bagshutt, held by the Duke of Surrey, for half a Knight's fee; the manor of Estbury, in Compton, and the manor of Donne, in Compton; the manor of Berewe; all in the county of Surrey. By the inquisitions taken at Winchester, in com' Southamp. May 26, and at Stanwell, June 9, 1399, it appears, that he died on April 30, that year, and that Miles de Windfor was son and heir of the said Brian, and Allice, his wife; and at his decease, of the age of thirteen years and an half, and one quarter, and more.

MILES, the eldest son, ^a dying unmarried, RICHARD ^b, his brother, succeeded to his estate. The said Richard de Windfor married Christian, daughter of Richard Faulkner, of the county of Southampton, Esq. ^c and dying at London in 6 Hen. VI. was buried at Stanwell, leaving issue, Miles de Windfor, his only son and heir.

This MILES had to wife ^d Joan, daughter of Walter Green, of Bridgenorth, in com' Salop, Esq. He died as he went on pilgrimage to the Holy Land, by the way, and was buried at Ferrara in Italy, in the monastery of St. Bartholemew there, before the choir door, under a white marble stone. The inquisition ^e taken after his decease, at Colbrook, in com' Buck. Jan. 21, 1451-2, shews that he died on Sept. 30 preceding, leaving Thomas de Windfor, his son and heir, then of the age of eleven years.

Which THOMAS, married Elizabeth, eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of John Andrews, of Baylham, in com' Suff. Esq. and of Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of John Stratton, Esq. which Elizabeth Andrews survived her husband, John Andrews, as is evident from her last will and testament, which being remarkable, and she so nearly allied to the family, I shall give some account of it, before I proceed to treat further of the said Thomas Windfor, Esq.

In the name of God, amen ^f. So be it. I dame Elizabeth Andrews, widow, on the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist,

^a Lib. Geneal. in Bibl. Lambeth. præd.

^b Ibid.

^c Ibid.

^d Ibid.

^e Esc. 30 Hen. VI. n. 11.

^f Ex Registr. Vocat. Wattis, n. 6, Qu. 11. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

the year of our Lord Jhu Christ, MccccLxxiiii [15 Edw. IV.] being in whole mynde, and to God only disposed, make my testament, and also my last will, in the manner and form following: First, I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, our Lady St. Mary, and all the holy company of Heaven, and my body to be buried in the chancel of the church of St. Denys Bakchurch, in London, by the lycence of the parson of the said church. Item, I will that all my debts be paid. Item, I bequeath to the parson of Baileham, for my Tyths forgotten, xxs. Item, I bequeath, to the use of the same church, an howseling towell of diaper, and an altar cloath of diaper, there to remain. Item, I will that my two rings with diamonds, the one to be sent to our Lady of Walsingham, and the other to our Lady of Wolpit. Item, I bequeath to the use of the church of Stoke, beside Epifwicke, a towel and an altar cloath of diaper, and a dosen sheepe, to the use of the same church. Item, I bequeath to the high altar of the said church of St. Dennys, in necessary things to be bought for the same, xxs. and also to the Parson of the said church, xxs. Item, I will that Bailham church shall have a surplice and rochet. And, also, that Stoke church shall have a surplice made of a piece of linnen cloath, containing twenty-six yards. Also, I bequeath to the church of Weston, in Norfolk, a Chalice, and twenty yards of linnen cloath to make a surplice, and a towel of diaper, and a towel of cotton. Item, I bequeath to Dremesdon church a towel and an altar cloath. Item, I bequeath to the church of Blakenham a towel and an altar cloth. Item, I will, that as soon as God sendeth for me to his blifs out of this world, costs be done of my burying, by the advice and discretion of my surveyor, and mine executors; and, that great part of the host be done to poor bedrede people, most need having, to the honour and pleasure of God. Item, I will, that my household and servants be kept eight weeks after my departing, with wages, and other necessarys. Item, I bequeath to my Lady Wyche, my sister, for a remembrance to think of me, a goblet of silver, and gilt cover. Item, I give to my daughter, Elizabeth, a blew gown furred with white. Item, I give to my daughter, Anne, a cremesine gown single, and a furre of grey, and a single gown of violet, and furre of white. Item, I bequeath to Andrew Suliard, a pair of beeds of gold. Item, I bequeath to Anne Suliard, my daughter's daughter, a girdle of green; harnesed with silver. Item, I bequeath to Bridget Wyndefore, my daughter Elizabeth's daughter, my white bed, with all the hangings of the same. Item, I bequeath to William Wyndefore, a red bed of worsted, with all the hangings. Item, I bequeath to Elizabeth Wyndefore, and Allice

Wyndfore, my daughter's daughters, two pieces of silver with coverings, and fifteen spoons of silver. Item, I bequeath to my daughter Elizabeth a powder box of silver. Item, I will, that ten pair of sheets of the best be divided between my two daughters.

After which, she leaves legacies to her servants, and orders John Milles, one of them, to deliver a doublet of defence, that was her husband's, to remain in the manor of Bailham; and the residue of her goods, &c. after her debts paid, and bequests performed, she bequeaths to her two daughters, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Wyndfore, and Anne, the wife of John Suliarde. Item, I make and ordeyn mine executors, John Suliarde, Thomas Wyndfore, Elizabeth and Anne, their wives; and my Lady Wyche, my sister, mine overseer. In witness whereof I have put my seal, given at the feast and year aforesaid. And by a codicil, she bequeaths her two coverlids, one of cotton, the other of silk, the one to the church of Bailham, the other to church of Stoke, and to remain in the manor of Bailham. Item, I will, that the new great brass pot remain in the said manor of Bailham, to the intent that, when the brethren of the guild of the church of Darniesdon make their dinner, they to occupy the same pot for the time, and to deliver it again in the said manor of Bailham. Item, I will, that all the women servants of my Lady Wyche's house be rewarded by the discretion of my overseer, and executors. She died the same year, the probat bearing date, December 11 after.

Her sister, Lady Wyche, aforesaid, died the same year, writing herself in her will, dame Alice Wyche, of London, widow, late the wife of Sir Hugh Wyche, Knt. late alderman and merchant of London, and dated June 16, 1474, 15 Edw. IV. she therein orders her body to be buried in the south side of the choir of the parish church of St. Denys Bakchurch, London, by the sepulture of William Holt, her late husband; and bequeathing several torches and tapers, to contain, in weight, sixteen pounds, orders four to each church there named, and the residue to the church of Starnwell, in Middlesex, to have her said husband's soul and her's prayed for. She bequeaths to her cozen Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Wyndfore, one hundred pounds in plate and household, of the best; and to Andrews Wyndfore, their son, xxl. and to her god-daughter Alice, his sister, twenty pounds, and one of her best standing cups of silver and gilt covered, and twelve silver spoons; to Elizabeth, her sister, and William, their brother, xl. each. She wills to Henry Wyche all

her lands, &c. in the parish of St. Michael, in Basingshaw, London, to him and his heirs, in default, to be sold by her executors. And her other lands and tenements, in London and in Essex, to be sold by her executors, and to be disposed by them in manner following: first, to poor husbands, ploughmen in the country, such as have wives and children, and poor widows, and other such poor diligent labourers, in poor villages, two hundred pounds, whereof one hundred pound to be disposed of in Lewes and Hastings, and thereabouts, in Suffex, to pray especially for the soul of William Holt, her husband, who was born at Lewes. Item, to one hundred poor householders, to have every of them a milch cow, and thirteen shillings and four pence, and three ewes, price sixteen pence a piece. Item, in marriage of poor maidens, of good conversation in the country, and in mending the highways, two hundred pounds; and the remnant of the said money coming of such sale, I will, that my executors shall dispose for my soul, and other souls, as aforesaid, as they shall seem best to be done. The residue of her estate, goods, chatties, &c. her will fulfilled, she bequeaths to her executors, her cousin, Thomas Wyndesor, Esq. Humphry Starky, Esq. Recorder of London, and Henry Wellys, Priest, and to have for their labour, Thomas, forty pounds; Humphry, forty marks; and Henry, twenty marks. And ordeins Overseer of her will, John Catesby, serjeant of the law, and to have ten pounds for his labour. The probat is dated November 16, 1474, which shews that she died about three months after the making of her will.

The said Thomas Windsor, Esq. was summoned ^h on June 5, 1483, to prepare and furnish himself to receive the noble Order of Knighthood at his coronation, intended to be solemnized on the 22d of that month, at Westminster. But Richard, Duke of Gloucester, causing the young King his nephew to be murdered, that degree of Knighthood of the Bath was not conferred on him and the others recommended, as Mr. Anstis recites in his observations on Knighthood of the Bath. It may justly be said, that he was a person of piety, good morals, and of a sound judgment, with a tender care for his wife and children; evident from his last will and testament, part of which I have taken literatim, and an extract of the most memorable parts of the rest.

“ In the name of God, amen¹. The xiii day of the
“ month of August, the yer of our Lord God MccccLxxix,
“ and the xix yere of the reigne of King Edward the IIIth, I

^h Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. II. p. 185. MS. in Bibl. Harley, b. 18.
Regist. Logge, n. 7. p. 100. in *Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.*

ⁱ Ex

74 *Windsor-Hickman, Earl of Plymouth.*

“ Thomas Wyndesore, Esquyr, of the parish of Stanwell, in
 “ the countie of Middlesex, beyng in hole mind and good
 “ memory, thankid be Almighty God, make, ordeyn, and
 “ dispose this my present testament and last will in manner and
 “ forme following: that is to sey, first, I bequeath and re-
 “ commend my soule to Almyghty God my Maker and Sa-
 “ vyour, and to the bleffid Vyrgyn our Lady Saint Mary, his
 “ glorious moder, and to all the holy company of Hevyn;
 “ and my body to be buried in the north side of the quer of
 “ the church of our Lady of Stanwell, asfor the ymage of our
 “ Lady, wher the sepultur of our Lord stondith. Whereupon
 “ I will ther be made a playn tombe of marble of a compe-
 “ tent height, to thentent that yt may ber the bleffid body
 “ of our Lord, and the sepulture at the tyme of Estre, to
 “ stond upon the same, and with myne Armes and a Scriptur
 “ convenient to be set about the same tombe, by thadvice of
 “ myne executors and overseers underwretyu. Item, I will
 “ that I have brennyng, at my buryng and funeral service,
 “ iiii tapers and xxii torches of wax, every taper to conteyn
 “ the weight of x pounds, and every torch xvi pounds, which
 “ I will that xxiiii very poor men, and weldisposed, shall
 “ hold aswell at the tyme of my buryng, as at my monethes
 “ mynde; and that every of the seid xxiiii poor men shall
 “ have for his labour for both tymes viii pence, and a gown
 “ of frise; the poor men of the parish of Stanwell to be there-
 “ to preferrid before all other parishes. Item, I will, that,
 “ after my monethes mynd doone, the said iiii tapers be deli-
 “ vered to the church wardens of the said church of Stanwell,
 “ ii of them to burne yerely, as long as they will endure,
 “ about the sepultur of our blessed Lord at the tyme of Estre,
 “ and the other ii to help the light that stondeth upon the
 “ branch asore the ymage of our Lady in the quer there, as
 “ long as the same wax will endur; to thentent that the v
 “ candlesticks may bren at the antem of our Lady in the quer,
 “ and at all other tymes convenient, as aforetyme, hath been
 “ used.” Thus far I have taken literatim.

He further wills, that there be three Priests and three Clerks,
 after the discrecion of his executors, to sing by note, in the
 church of Stanwell, Placebo and Diridge, and mass of Requiem,
 every day, during thirty days next ensuing his decease, and to
 pray for his soul, and all Christians soules. And of the said
 xx torches, after his funeral service, he bequeathes four of them
 to the church of Stanwell, and the other sixteen, to be given
 to sixteen churches within the countie of Middlesex, next ad-
 joyning to the said church of Stanwell. Willing, that the
 chapells of Woxbridge and Houndeslow, have each of them
 one. And that there be one hundred children each, within
 the

the age of sixteen years, to be at his months mind, to say for his soul in the church of Stanwell, our Lady Pfalter, and each of them to have for his labour four pence ; and that against his month's mind, the candles burn afore the rude in the said church, with all other lights, afore our Lady, the Trinity, or any other saints in the said church, to be renewed and made at his cost. Also, that at his month's mind, his executors provide xx Priests, besides the Clerks that cometh, to sing Placebo, Diridge, and mass of Requiem on the morrow, and be rewarded after the discretion of his executors, because some of them may come further than some. And that there be provided a convenient dinner, to the pleasure of God, and the comfort of his lovers and friends, which shall like them to be there at that time, with all other his tenants at Stanwell.

He further wills, that ten pounds be distributed amongst his poor tenants that are householders in Stanwell, and other towns adjoining, viz. every poor householder of Stanwell, one shilling and eight pence, and of the other towns twelve pence, as far as it will go. He also charges his executors to content and pay all such debts and duties, as of right he ought to pay to any person or persons at the time of his decease. And wills that they provide an honest and well disposed Priest to sing and say divine service in the said church of Stanwell, or in his chapel at his manor of Stanwell, during the term of xx years next after his decease ; and to have for his wages 6l. 13s. 4d. and find himself ; or else his wife or his heir to give him meat and drink, and 35s. 4d. in money, and a gown ; to the intent to pray for his soul, the souls of his father and mother, the soul of dame Allice Wich, and all Christian souls.

He wills that his servants, such as dwell with him, be kept together at Stanwell, where his wife is, with meat, drink, and wages, during a year next ensuing his decease ; and bequeaths legacies to several of them.

His will also is, that Elizabeth, his wife, or Andrews, his son, or who shall be his next heir after his decease ; ordein and keep solemnly his obiit by note (the day and time of year he shall happen to decease on) with vi Priests and 3 Clerks, in the said church of Stanwell yearly, during the space of 40 years next after his decease, to pray for his soul, his father and mother's souls, John Andrews, and Elizabeth, his wife's soules, and the soul of dame Allice Wiche, his friends souls and all Christians souls. The said priests to be found out of the issues and profits of his purchased lands.

It appears further by his will, that he was a most affectionate father, and a very prudent person in providing for his children in the disposition of his estate, which he settled in trust ; and
wills

wills that his feoffees stand seized thereof, till Anthony Windfor, the youngest of his sons, come to the age of twenty-one years, if he so long lives. Provided that, if his son Andrews, or other of his sons that shall happen to be lord of Stanwell, and next heir of all his lands, find his priest and his obite, that then his feoffees suffer his heir to receive the profits thereof, and make estate of the said manors and lands to the said Andrews, his son, or to him of his said sons, that shall be alive after twenty-one years. That Elizabeth, his wife, should have the rule and oversight of his lordship and manor of Bailham, in the county of Suffolk, during the nonage of William Windfor, his son, if God fortune she lives so long after his decease. And, if she dye, that John Catesby, serjeant at law, and John Holgrave, and his executors, have the rule of the said manor, praying them to be assisting to his said son William therein. Also, that after twenty years past, every one of his said sons shall, beside their bequests to them, have xxl. To Anne, his daughter, a hundred marks towards her marriage. Also, that, his daughters, Elizabeth and Alice, hold them content with such goods, as he had delivered to their marriages. And to his children not named in his will, that his executors give and deliver to them part of the issues of his purchased lands to their marriages, according to their discretion.

He also wills, that there be paid one hundred pounds in performing of such articles as be not finished in the last will of dame Alice Wiche, which appeareth in the great leadger, of such debts as be due to her, as soon as they can be recovered; and all such dues as he owed to the Lady Fowler, and to William Puttenham, by his daughters marriages, that such lands, as he have of them for their jointures, shall rest in their hands, till they be content and paid. Likewise, that the Lady Abbess, and convent of Burnham, have xx marks, in contentation of what she claimeth of him, if it be her due; and if not, that she and her convent pray for his soul, and all Christian souls.

The residue of all his goods, &c. not bequeathed, he leaves to Elizabeth, his wife, whom he ordeyns executor, and Sir John Tokett, Priest, and Edward Cheefman, executors with her, and to have xxl. each. And appoints overseers, his cosin, John Catesby, and John Holgrave, and they to have ten pounds each for their labour and advice.

The probat bears date Feb. 15, 1485, and administration was granted to Elizabeth, his relict, who afterwards married Sir Robert Litton, Knight. He died, as the probat shews, in 1 Hen. VII. and was buried, according to the directions in his will, at Stanwell, where is yet remaining, under a cornice, a

raised

raised tomb, on which were the figures of a Gentleman and his Lady, inlaid in brass, with an escutcheon of their arms; but are now torn off, as also the inscription.

The said Thomas Wyndesor had ^k issue by his wife, Elizabeth Andrews, seven sons, viz. 1. Andrews, who died an infant; 2. Andrews, his successor; 3. William, who died an infant; 4. John, of the Middle Temple (where he was buried) he married Ann, daughter of Roger Fynes, son to Thomas, Lord Dacre; 5. Thomas; 6. Milo, who both died infants; and, 7. Anthony, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Henry Lovell of Suffex, Esq. by whom he had issue, Anthony, Elizabeth, and Joan: also five daughters, Bridget, who died young; Margaret, a Nun at Sion; Elizabeth, who married Richard Fowler, Esq. Allice, to George Puttenham, Esq. and Ann, to Edmund Dudley, Esq.

Sir ANDREWS Windsor, his eldest surviving son, succeeded him in his estate, at Stanwell, &c. and was made one of the Knights of the Bath in the Tower of London^l, June 23, 1509, the day before the coronation of Henry VIII. In the summons sent to him to take that degree, the King recites^m, "That he hath appointed twenty-six of the most able persons, and of honourable blood, and ancient houses coming, being no Knights of this his realm, to take the order of Knight-hood, and to repair to the Tower of London, the 22d day of June, and that day to serve the King at his dinner, and they that shall be made Knights, to bear dishes unto the King that said day, in token that they shall never bear none after that day, and to be Knights of the Bath in the Tower of London, the 23d day of June next coming, called the even of his coronation, &c." And, in the number of the said twenty-six, seven were Lords, and Sir Andrews Windsor the third Knight.

In June 1513, he embarked with the King in the expedition into France, and ⁿ was Treasurer of the King's middle ward of battle; and having been at the siege of Terroven, and the battle which ensued, August 16, called, by our historians, the battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away; he was, for his valiant behaviour therein, the ^o fourth of those who were advanced to the honour of Knights Bannerets. And afterwards^p, the King, with his army, set down before Tournay, which they also took.

In 1514, he ^q was one of the Knights Bannerets, that on the marriage of the Princess Mary, sister to Henry VIII. with

^k MS. H. St. George præd.
Bath, p. 47, 48.

^m Ibid.
in Bibl. Cotton.

^o Ibid.
in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, Garter, Reg. Armor. Not. G. II. p. 197.

^l Anstis's Observat. of Knighthood of the

ⁿ Jekyl's Nom. Milit. MS. & Claudius, c. 3.

^p Hall's Chron. fol. 23, 24.

^q MS.

Lewis XII. King of France, attended on her into that kingdom, having, in his retinue, twenty horse, and was allowed by the King, for his expences, twenty-six shillings and eight pence per day. The King, with the Queen, and the whole Court, accompanied her to Dover, in the month of September, and ^r there stayed some time, the wind being so high, that one of the King's ships, called the Lubeck, was driven ashore before Sandgate, and there wrecked, whereby, of six hundred men, scarcely three hundred escaped. On October 2, at four in the morning, the Princess took her ship, with all her noble company, and, when they were about a quarter over the sea, the wind rose and severed the fleet; some reached Calais, some were forced on the shore of Flanders, and the ship she was in, was with great difficulty brought to Boulogne, with such danger, that the master run the ship on shore, and Sir Christopher Garnyshe stood in the water, receiving her in his arms, and carried her to land. She was received by the Duke of Vendosme, and a Cardinal, with a great retinue, who welcomed the Queen, and all her train. And, within three miles of Abbeville, King Lewis met her on a great courser, and she would have alighted, but the King would not suffer her; but complimented her on coming; and, after a little conversation, returned to Abbeville by a secret way; and she, with great triumph, procession, and pageants, was received in the town of Abbeville, October 8, by the Dauphin, with all demonstrations of honour. The next day they were married in the church there, and a great banquet was prepared for her attendants, who were highly entertained. On Tuesday, October 10, all her train of English, except a few officers were discharged, the French King willing them to take no longer pain in attending; and giving them rewards, they took leave of the Queen and returned to England.

In 10 Hen. VIII. he was ^s charged with providing ten men for the King's service in his wars, according to the tenure of lands he held in Berkshire. And in 1520, was summoned to attend the King and Queen to Canterbury, and so to Calais and Gyfnes, to the meeting of Francis I. the French King ^t, with eleven servants and eight horses in his retinue. They landed at Calais, on May 31, and, on June 4, removed, with their whole train, to Guisnes; and a particular relation of the grand interview, and expensive entertainment, with their rich apparel, is recited in Hall's Chronicle, from folio 73, to 84. The King, and the Queen, with the whole court, returned to Calais, June 25; and having there concluded on an interview

^r Hall's Chron. fol. 48.

^s MS. sub. Effig. Otho. E. 11, in Bibl. Cotton.

^t MS. in Bibl. Joh. Antis, Not. b. 5. p. 380.

with the Emperor, new provisions were made for that triumph; but the King, considering the charge of those who attended on him^u, caused Cardinal Wolsey to call them all before him, when the Cardinal, in the King's name, gave them thanks with great commendations; and, for eschewing of cost, licensed them to send home the half of their number of servants; and bid them, after their long charges, to live warely, which term warely, was (says my author) amongst the most part of them taken for barely, and fore-disdained by them. On July. 10, the King rode to the town of Graveling, in Flanders, waited on by his Nobles, Knights, and Gentlemen; and, at a place called Waell, the Emperor Charles V. met the King, and shewed such affection to him, and affability to all his court, that he won the love of all the English; and at Graveling the Nobles, Knights, and Gentlemen, were feasted with such chearfulness, that they much praised the Emperor's court. And they were also welcomed by the Emperor's aunt, Margaret, the particulars whereof, and the masks on that occasion, are recited by Hall. The Emperor, and his aunt, the said Margaret, Dutcheſs dowager of Savoy, and Governess of the Netherlands, came with the King to Calais, and were royally entertained there^x; and when they took leave of the King and Queen, were accompanied by them part of the way, and friendly embraced. On their departure, the King, with his train, returned to Calais, and immediately embarked for England, safely landing the latter end of July.

In 14 Hen. VIII. the merchants of England, that had factors at Bourdeaux, complaining^y, that the French King, contrary to his league, had taken their goods, and imprisoned their factors and friends; also, restrained their ships in every port in France, rifling their goods on board them; the King, and his council, thereupon sent for the French Ambassador, who denying the matter as they had reported, the Cardinal said to him, If you note the council of England so light, as to tell fables, you be misadvised, &c. Whereon four French hostages in England, that lay for the payment of the money for the surrender of Tournay, were delivered to the Lord St. John, this Sir Andrews Windsor, Sir Thomas Lovell, and Sir Thomas Nevill^z, each of them safely to keep one of the said hostages, and not permit any of their nation to speak privately to them; and the Ambassador was commanded to keep his house, till he was sent for; and all the goods belonging to the French were attached, &c.

In 15 Hen. VIII. the Parliament advising the King to a war with France, the Duke of Suffolk was appointed with a royal

^u Hall, fol. 84.

^x Ibid. fol 85.

^y Ibid. fol. 92.

^z Ibid. fol. 93.

army, as Captain-General, to pass into France^a, and this Sir Andrews Windfor was one of the Commanders of those forces. They arrived at Calais, on August 24, and, there being a great mortality in the town, they encamped on a fair green near St. Peter's church. On September 8, the Duke, with the chief officers of his army, rode to Graveling, to meet Christian the deposed King of Denmark, and the Lord Isilsten, Captain-General of Flanders, who amicably entertained them; and, having concerted measures with that King for invading France in several places, returned again to the army without Calais. Hall gives an account of their several marches into France^b, till they came to a strong town well fortified, called Bray, on the river Somme, garrisoned by 1600 veteran foldiers; and, the ordnance being brought to play on it, October 20, it was taken by assault the same day, by the valour of the English nobles (as my author writes) who comforted and encouraged their men. After which they took the town of Roze, and coming, October 25, before the strong town of Montdedier, laid siege to it; when the Duke taking it into consideration, that in it were two thousand foot, and one thousand horse, he therefore^c sent for the chief officers of his army, and praising them for their hardiness, and the noble courage he saw in them, said it did much encourage his setting forward in the siege, the praise whereof should be to them, and not to him, and requested them to continue in their valiant doings, for with God's grace he intended to bring his ordnance before the town the next morning; which was accordingly done, and on the 28th the town capitulated, and the English took possession thereof. On November 13, they came^d before the castle of Boghan (now Bouchain) thought to be impregnable, and though great rains had fallen, and after came a severe frost, whereby many soldiers died of cold, yet they besieged it, and it was delivered by capitulation. But, the frost continuing very fervent, whereby many died, the Duke of Suffolk dispatched the Lord Sandes to declare the necessity of retiring into winter quarters. And that Lord coming to the King at Windfor^e, declaring that his army was in great misery, the ways deep, long nights and short days, great journeys and little victuals, had caused the soldiers daily to die: "Well, says the King, all this we knew before your coming; wherefore we have appointed the Lord Montjoy, with 6000 men, for the relief of our army." And, in all haste, Sir Robert Jernyngham was dispatched to the Duke; but before he arrived there, his ordnance was laid up in the city of Valenciennes in Hainault, and

^a Hall, fol. 113, 114.^b Ibid. fol. 117.^c Ibid. fol. 118.^d Ibid.^e Ibid. fol. 121.

meeting Sir Robert at Bruges, who making known to him the King's commands, he did what he could to bring his forces together. But many had took shipping at Antwerp, Sluys, Newport, and other havens. And finding he could not bring the fourth part of his army together, he licensed those who were at Calais to depart. Of this breaking up of the army, letters were sent to the King, who stopped the Lord Montjoy, and his forces, from going over-sea, and was much concerned at it, of which Hall gives a particular account.

In a chapter of the Knights of the Garter, held at Greenwich, on April 23, 1525, the Duke of Suffolk, and the Duke of Norfolk^f, named this Sir Andrews Windfor, in their lists, for to be elected one of the Knights of that most noble society. And, on June 7, following^g, he was named by all the Knights then present, except Sir Thomas Boleyn^e. He was likewise nominated in the chapters held in 18 and 19 Hen. VIII. he was^h nominated by the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Arundel, the Lord Lisle, the Lord Abergavenny, and the Lord Rochford, which were all the Knights present, except three.

In 1529, he was summoned among the Peers of the realmⁱ, to that Parliament which began at Westminster, on November 3; and was admitted into that house on December 1, the same year, as Baron Windfor, of Bradenham in Bucks. And this Parliament, on the representation of the vices and enormities of the priests, reduced the lesser monasteries, and thereby opened the way to the surrender of all the rest, which soon after happened.

The next ensuing year, ^k he was one of the temporal Lords, who subscribed that letter to Pope Clement VII. intimating to him, that unless he complied with King Henry in his divorce from Queen Catharine, which our own universities, the university of Paris, as well as many others in France; and what almost all men of learning, knowledge, and integrity, both at home and abroad, have determined to be true and just; desiring him to take it into his serious consideration, and conform, by pronouncing sentence to that truth, which has been examined, approved, and, after much deliberation, confirmed by the most learned men of all nations. And that, if they have not, by his Holiness's authority, a confirmation of what is just, righteous, and true, they should therein rest satisfied, and seek to attain this end by other means.

^f Anstis's Regist. of the Garter, vol. I. p. 367, 368.

^h Ibid. p. 380, 381.

ⁱ H. 13. in Offic. Armor. f. 393.

^g Ibid. p. 370, 371.

Fædera, vol XIV. p. 405, 406.

^k Rymer's

In 23 Hen. VIII. on St. George's day at Windfor, at a chapter then held, this Andrews, Lord Windfor¹ was nominated for one of the Knights of the Garter, by the Duke of Suffolk, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Suffex, the Earl of Rutland, the Earl of Ormond, the Lord Monjoy, and the Lord Fitz-William; who were all the Knights present, except two. And in another chapter, in 26 Hen. VIII. ^m by all the Knights except one. But, new Knights of the Garter having been elected, he had not afterwards that interest in them; and though he had votes in the several chapters of that distinguished order, he was not unanimously named, whereby he was not elected.

In 35 Hen. VIII. he was Keeper of the King's great wardrobeⁿ, as appears by a warrant directed to him, on February 13, to provide robes of the Garter, for Sir John Wallop, then elected. Also had a warrant on April 27, 36 Hen. VIII. to provide robes for Henry Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel, and Sir Anthony St. Leger, deputy of Ireland, then elected.

That which I find further of this Lord Windfor is, the information Sir William Dugdale had from Thomas, Lord Windfor, viz. "That after the dissolution of the greater monasteries, in 31 Hen. VIII. the King being informed by Cromwell, and others who had been his chiefest agents in the work, that the most likely means to secure them, from ever returning again to those uses, would be to dispose of most of them, into the hands of the nobility and gentry, by free gift, easy purchases, or advantageous exchanges. The project so wrought with the King, as he soon assented to put it in practice; and in order thereunto thought fit (among others) to engage this Andrews, Lord Windfor, to be a partaker. To which end, in 34 Hen. VIII. he sent him a message, that he would dine with him at Stanwell, on a certain day, and accordingly came; where he was magnificently entertained. Whereupon the King told him, he liked that place so well that he was resolved to have it; yet not without a more beneficial exchange. And the Lord Windfor answering, he hoped his Highness was not in earnest; it having been the feat of his ancestors for many ages, and humbly begging he would not take it from him. The King with a stern countenance replied, "It must be," commanding him, on his allegiance, to go speedily to his Attorney-General, who would more fully acquaint him with his reasons for it. Being therefore afraid of his displeasure, he accordingly repaired to the Attorney-General, who shewed him a draught, ready made, of an exchange of his lordship

¹ Andlis's Regist. of the Garter, p. 386, 387.

^m Ibid. p. 394, 395.

ⁿ Ibid.

“ and manor of Stanwell, with its appurtenances, lying, as
“ the ° patent ſets forth, in the counties of Middleſex, Surrey,
“ Buckinghamſhire, Berkſhire, and Southampton (by which
“ the greatneſs of it may, in ſome fort be diſcerned) in lieu
“ of Bordsley-Abby with the lands and appurtenances there-
“ unto belonging, in Worceſterſhire. Whereof being con-
“ ſtrained to accept of this exchange, he was commanded to
“ quit Stanwell, though he had then laid in his Chriſtmas
“ proviſions for the keeping of his wonted hoſpitality there.
“ All which he left in the houſe; ſaying, “ They ſhould not
“ find it bare Stanwell:” Yet the King, in recompence, made
him Keeper of his great wardrobe, as afore mentioned.

He made his laſt will and teſtament, whiſt he reſided at Stanwell^p, bearing date March 26, 1543, writing himſelf Andrews Windſor of Stanwell, in the county of Middleſex, Knight, Lord Windſor. And orders his body to be buried in the choir of the church of the holy Trinity of Houndſlow, in the ſaid county of Middleſex, whether he deceaſes within the realm of England or without, if by any reaſonable means he could be conveyed thither; and to be placed between the pillars where his entire well beloved wife, Elizabeth Lady Wyndſore, lieth buried; and that there be made a convenient tomb of freſtone, with ſuch arms, images, and ſcriptures, as ſhall be thought beſt, by the diſcretion of his executors; likewise, that his ſon George's tomb be alſo finiſhed. And further directs, that his ſaid burial be conveniently done according to his degree, with ſuch cloathing to his houſhold ſervants, and ſuch mourners as ſhall be appointed by his executors, and to none others. And that, at the day of his interment, there be 24 torches, and four great tapers about his hearſe, to be holden by 28 poor men, every torch weighing 16lb. and every taper containing 12lb. and every of the poor men (which he deſires may be of the pariſh of Stanwell) to have 6d. and a gown of frize.

He alſo by his will directs, that, during one month after his deceaſe, Placebo and Dirige, with Maſſe of Requiem, ſhould be ſaid daily for him in the ſaid church, and that 10l. be given to poor tenants, in Stanwell and Horton. Alſo, that his executor or next heir keep ſolemnly an obite yearly, in the church of Stanwell, or in ſuch church or pariſh as he ſhall hereafter happen to dwell in, for him, his wife, his father, mother, anceſtors and friends, and all Chriſtian ſoules, on the day of the deceaſe of his loving father, Thomas Wyndſore, Eſq. or within 14 days of the ſame, for the ſpace of 14

° Pat. 34 Hen. VIII. p. 10.
Prærog. Cant.

p Ex Regiſt. Spert. n. 29. quire 23. in cur.

years, next after his deceaſe, with as many prieſts and clerks, as by his ſaid father's will is directed; to be paid out of ſuch part of the revenues and profits, as ſhall come and grow of his manor of March Baldyngton, otherwiſe called Baldyngton Wyndſore, within the county of Oxford; over and above ſuch ſumes of money, as he had aſſigned for two chauntries to be founded in the churches of Stanwell and Dorney. For the which obite, he wills, that the vicar of Stanwell ſhall have xxd. and every prieſt aſſiſting at Dirige and Maſs xd. and, for Maſs only, 6d. every clerk, for Dirige and Maſs, 8d. and for Maſs only, 4d. except the clerk of Stanwell, to whom he wills 20d. and to the bell-ringers, 16d. Alſo, that there be beſtowed on the poor people of the pariſh, at every obite, one quarter of wheat; two kilderkins of beer, and malmesye, and compſits, for the quire, as heretofore has been uſed.

He wills, that all ſuch plate and houſhold goods, as he had of his Lady his mother, be left with Sir William Windſor, Knt. his ſon and heir apparent, or ſuch other as ſhall happen to be his next heir, for the occupation of his heirs and their wives, during their lives, finding ſufficient ſecurity for delivery thereof to the ſame heirs, when they may come to it. To his ſon Edmund, all his houſhold goods, &c. in his houſe of Bonyorden, in Stoke-Poges, in Bucks. To his ſon Thomas, all in his chamber at London, and in his own chamber at Stanwell. Alſo legacies to his daughters, dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Peter Vavaſor, of Spaldington in York; Anne, wife of Roger Corbet, of Morton Corbet in Shropſh. Eſq. Edith, wife of George Ludlow, of Hill-Deverell, in Wilts, Eſq. every of which he married in his life-time, and well provided for, deſiring them to pray for his ſoule. To his ſiſter Margaret Windſor, late prioceſs of the late monaſtery of Sion, an annuity of 80l. vii. viii. out of his manor of Crainford, in com' Middleſex, to pray for his ſoul, his father and mother's ſoules, &c. To Sir William Windſor, his ſon, his chayne of gold, with a croſs of diamonds and perles; his cupp of ſilver gilt, called the helmet; a baſon and ewer of ſilver, with the Lady Bedyll's arms on it, and other plate; to remain to his heirs males, and to the heirs males of his brother, Sir Anthony Windſor, who had a ſon Anthony, and daughter Edith, to whom he left 100 marks.

It further appears by his will, that he was a kind maſter and benefactor to his ſervants, who were many. And ſo juſt was he, that he directs, if he has wronged any man, or is indebted to any, if it can be proved, that his executors recompenſe them. And that the will of his loving mother, dame Elizabeth Litton, and the will of his Lady his wife, and of his ſon George Windſor, be fulfilled. He bequeaths to Ag-

nes Windfor, and Urfula, daughters of his son, Thomas Windfor, 100 marks on their marriages, and, on their decease without issue, to Peter Windfor, Miles Windfor, and Andrew Windfor; and, in default, to his son, Thomas, younger brother of Edmund. The residue of his goods, chattels, &c. his debts and legacys paid, he bequeaths to his son and heir, Sir William Windfor, Knight. And appoints executors, Sir Thomas Audley, Knight, Lord Audley of Walden, and Lord Chancellor; Sir John Baker, Knight, Chancellor of the Tents: Sir William Windfor, his son and heir, and his son Edmund Windfor, Esquire; and overseers of his will, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and his brother, Sir Anthony Windfor, Knight. And for their labour, to the Lord Chancellor, fifty pounds; to Sir John Baker, thirty pounds, six shillings, and eight pence: to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, forty pounds: to his brother, Sir Anthony Windfor, ten pounds: praying them to be aiding and assisting in the execution of this his will and testament.

The probat bears date July 31, 1543 (35 Hen. VIII.) and administration was granted to Sir William Windfor, Lord Windfor, and his brother Edmund Windfor, executors.

He had to wife, Elizabeth^q, daughter and coheir of William Blount, Lord Montjoy, and sister and coheir of Edward Blount, Lord Montjoy, by whom he had issue four sons, and four daughters.

1st, George Windfor, who married Urfula, daughter^r of Sir George Vere, Knt. and sister and coheir of John Vere, the fourteenth Earl of Oxford, but died without leaving issue by her, in the life-time of his father; and, she was secondly married to Sir Edmund Knightley, of Halvesly, in com' Northamp.

The said George had sepulture in the chapel at Hounslow, which belonged some time to the friery adjoining; but being by Hen. VIII. given in exchange to Andrews, Lord Windfor^s, he made it a chapel of ease for the inhabitants of two parishes adjoining, Heston, and Thistleworth, and erected there a monument, whereof there are no remains; but Mr. Weaver, in 1630, took this fragment of the inscription:

Orate pro animabus Georgij Windfore, filij Andree Windfore de Stanwell, Militis: Et Vrsule uxoris ejus . . . suorum & heredis apparentis, Johannis Comititis Oxonie . . .

2d, William, second Lord Windfor, of whom I shall hereafter treat.

^q Ex ejusdem Familix stemmate.

and Hist. Collect. of the Fam. of Vere, p. 259
p. 529.

^r Vincent's Baronage in Offic. Armor.

^s Weaver's Fun. Monuments,

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3d, Edmund Windsor, of Stoke Poges, in Buckinghamshire, who was made^t one of the Knights of the Carpet, Oct. 2, 1553, the day after Queen Mary's coronation, at the palace of Westminster, before her, in the chamber of presence, under the cloth of state, by the Earl of Arundel, Lord Steward, who had her command to execute the same. This Sir Edmund, or Sir Edward, as Sir Henry St. George calls him, had issue, Robert, Andrew, Milo, Ursula, and Agnes.

4th, Thomas Windsor, of Bentley, Esq. who married^u Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas Bokenham, of Burcott, Berkshire^x, by whom he had issue three daughters, Elizabeth, married to John Sudbury; Edith, to — Pendlebury of London; and, Ann, first married to John Purefoy of Shalfston in Bucks, to whom she was second wife, and after his decease, to Thomas Harcourt: also seven sons, 1. Peter, of whom hereafter; 2. Mylo; 3. Edward; 4. Vincent, who had no issue by his wife — widow of — Robinson; 5. George, of Bentley in com' Southamp. who married Margaret, daughter of — Gage of London; 6. William, of Upton, in Bucks, who married Ann, daughter of John Taylor of London; and, 7. Andrew, who had no issue. Peter, the eldest son and heir, was of Thames-Ditton in Surrey, and married Elizabeth, daughter of — Owen of Meluntheth in Montgomeryshire, Esq. by whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of Humphry Joyner of Adderbury in Oxfordshire, Esq. and three sons, 1. Thomas, of Thames-Ditton aforesaid, who by Mary, daughter of William Andrews of Norwich, had two sons, Richard, aged 17, anno 1623, and Andrew, aged 11 years in 1623; 2. Charles, of London, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Danby of Ewell, in Surrey, but had no issue; 3. Francis, who died without issue.

His four daughters were, 1st, Elizabeth, married to Sir Peter Vavasor, of Spaldington, in com' Ebor. who had issue by her^v: 2d, Anne, the wife of Roger Corbet, of Morton, in com' Salop. who had issue by her, Andrew, and other sons, also four daughters: 3d, Edith, wedded to George Ludlow, of Hill-Deverell, in com' Wilts, Esq. 4th, Eleanor, married first to Ralph, Lord Scrope, of Upfall, who died without issue by her; and, 2dly, to Sir Edward Nevill, second son of George, Lord Abergavenny^z, who had issue by her, Edward Nevill, Lord Abergavenny, ancestor to the present Lord^a, and Sir Henry Nevill, of Billingbeare, in com' Berks, Knt. with other children.

^t Sirype's Memorials, vol. III. in Appendix, p. 71. anno 1623.

^x Ex Stemmate, per Glover Somers. MS. penes Tho. Wotton, de com' Surr.

^y Ex Stemmate, per Glover Somers. MS. præs.

^z Ibid. in

Famil. de Nevill.

^a Cole's Esc. lib. 3, n. 61. a. 14. in Bibl. Harley.

I now return to WILLIAM, *second Lord Windsor*, before-mentioned. In 1533, he was made one of the Knights of the Bath, against the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, with the ^b Marquis of Dorset, the Earl of Derby, and other Peers; and the King being in the Tower of London, May 30, all such, as were appointed to be Knights of the Bath, served the King and Queen at dinner, and after were brought to their chambers, and that night bathed and shaven, according to the old usage of England; and the next day, in the morning, they were knighted with the ceremonies thereto belonging. The day after, being Whitsunday, June 1, the King and Queen came from the Tower in great state to Westminster, where her coronation ^c was performed with great solemnity, the Knights of the Bath being in the procession.

In 1 Edw. VI. he was in commission ^d with Edward, Duke of Somerset, the Protector, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, and eight temporal Peers, to prorogue the Parliament, (that was adjourned to Jan. 20,) to March 2 following. And at the decease of that King, he was one ^e of the twelve Peers, chief mourners, who, on Aug. 8, 1553, attended his funeral at Westminster.

On Queen Mary's claiming the crown, he ^f was one of the first that raised the commons, and proclaimed her title in Buckinghamshire; and afterwards marched into Norfolk ^g to the Queen, many joining them in their way. And on October 1, 1553, the day of her coronation ^h, he served the office of Lord Panterer of England, and on that account had, at his fee, a salt of gold and crystal.

On Feb. 8, in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, he was in commission with Edmund Bonner, Bishop of London, Thomas Thirlby, Bishop of Ely, Sir Edward Waldegrave, Knt. Master of the Queen's great wardrobe, and others ⁱ, to enquire into all heresies and heretical opinions, heretical and seditious books, contempts, conspiracies, and of all false rumours, seditions, words, and sayings, raised or published against the King and Queen, or against the quiet government and rule of their people and subjects; and to take possession of all manner of such books, or writings, &c. and determine all matters relating thereto, as misbehaviours, misdemeanors, &c. committed in any church, chapel, or any other hallowed place within the realm. Or with-holding of any lands, tenements, goods, or ornaments, stocks of money, and other things, be-

^b Hall's Chron. fol. 213.
vol. II. p. 483.

^c Ibid. p. 431, 432.

^d Ibid. fol. 215.

^e Strype's Memorials,
Stowe's Annals, p. 611. and

Hollinsh. p. 1086.

^f Speed's Chron. p. 842.

^g Strype's Memor. vol. III.

p. 37. and Registr. Pykering, Qu. 28. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

^h Burnet's hist. of

the Reformat. p. 283.

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longing to any of the said churches, &c. Also, to inquire out all such persons, as obstinately refuse to receive the sacrament, hear mass, &c.

On July 5, 1557, King Philip passing over to Calais, and from thence into Flanders, the Queen sending over forces under the Earl of Pembrokeⁱ, this Lord Windfor was one of the commanders under him, and had with him Sir Edward Windfor, his son, who greatly signalized himself at the taking of St. Quintin's, and on Aug. 10, at the defeat given to the French who came to relieve it.

This Lord Windfor had a seat at Bradenham, in Buckinghamshire, where, for the most part of the summer, he resided, possessing it from his father, who became possessed of it the latter end of Henry VIIIth's reign^k.

In 1521, Sir Andrews Wyndfore presented the minister to the church of Bradenham, dedicated to St. Botolph; on the wall of which, over the burial place of the lords of the manor, was painted the following inscription:

"Orate pro animâ Willhelmi Wyndefore Militis dom.
 "Manerii de Bradenham, & Dominæ Margaretæ & Hæ-
 "redis Walteri Blunt Militis Dom. Mountjoye, & Paren-
 "tum predicti Willhelmi Wyndefore Domini Wyndefore qui
 "hanc capellam fieri fecit. A. D. 1542, An Regni Regis
 "Henrici 34."

Besides Margaret, mentioned in the above inscription, this William, Lord Windfor, had two other wives, viz. ¹ Margaret, daughter and heir of William Sambourne, of Southcote, in Berkshire (whose ancestors were heirs of the families of Lushel and Drew) by whom he had seven sons and nine daughters: and ^mElizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Peter Coudray, of Harrierd, in com' Southamp. who bore to him a son, Philip, and a daughter, Elizabeth; who both survived him, and died without issue.

Thomas Windfor was his eldest son by Margaret Sambourne, who, dying an infant, his second son was also named Thomas.

Which THOMAS Windfor was one of the persons of distinction created Knights of the Bath at the coronation of Edw. VI. Feb. 20, 1547ⁿ.

On Feb. 4, 2 Edw. VI. he had a grant ° of the office of Bailiff and Feodary of the liberties of the duchy of Lancaster, in com' Buck. and Bedford, being in the patent wrote Sir Thomas Wyndfore, Knt. son and heir of William, Lord

ⁱ Speed's Chron. p. 855. and Stow, p. 631.

^m Ibid.

¹ Ex Stemmate, per Glover Somerset. and Lib. Geneal. in Bibl. Lambeth.

ⁿ J. 8. in Offic. Armor.

[°] Lib. Pat. &c. 4 Edw. VI. ad 10 Eliz. in the Duchy Office in Lancashire, fol. 23.

^k Ex Inform. B. Willis

Wyndfore. He was married, in 39 Hen. VIII. ^p to Dorothy, daughter of William, Lord Dacre, of Greystock and Gillefland; and died in his father's life-time, without male issue by her.

By his last will and testament, bearing date November 8, 1552, ^q writing himself Sir Thomas Wyndfor, of Princess Risborough, in com' Buck. Knt. he bequeaths his manors of Princess Risborough and Darlington, after the decease of his wife, to Anne, his daughter and her heirs, and in default thereof, to his brother, William Wyndfor; and that his uncle, Edmund Wyndfor, have the management, till he attains the age of twenty-one years. He bequeaths to the Lord, his father, his black horse; and constitutes his uncle, Edmund Wyndfor, and the Lady Dorothy, his wife, his executors. The probat bears date Jan. 16, following, and administration was granted to Dorothy, his widow, and Edmund Wyndfor.

Henry, third son of William, Lord Wyndfor, died in his infancy, and was buried at Stanwell.

Andrews, fourth son; died in his father's life-time without issue, and was buried at Bradenham.

Edward fifth son, succeeded to the honour and estate, as I shall further shew.

Walter, sixth son, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Gefery Poole, Knt. and had issue, Edward Windfor, who married ^r Margaret, only daughter of James Peshale, son of Richard of Checkley, Staffordshire, Esq. and William Windfor.

William, seventh son, was seated at Alberbourne, in Buckinghamshire, and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Somerset, Earl of Worcester, had issue, William, his son and heir.

His nine daughters were, 1. Elizabeth, married first to Henry, son and heir to Thomas, Lord Sandys; 2dly, to Sir George Pawlet, Knt. and 3dly, to Richard Scrope, of Hamilden, in com' Buckingham. Esq. 2. Eleanor, to Sir Christopher Brome, of Halton, in com' Oxon. Knt. 3. Bridget, to Edward Ferrers, of Badsfley-Clinton, in com' Warw. Esq. who died Aug. 11, 1564, leaving issue by her, Henry Ferrers, his heir, and lies buried in Tarbick church, and his widow afterwards married Andrew Ognall; 4. Mary, wife to William Scot, of the Mote, in com' Suff. Esq. 5. Dorothy, to Thomas Pouncefoote, of Haresfield, in com' Glouc. Esq. 6. Anne, 7. Ursula, and 8. Margaret, who died young, or unmarried: and, 9. another Anne, wife of Sir Henry Grey, of Pergo, in

^p Cole's Esc. lib. 4. p. 135. in Bibl. Harley.

in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

Warwicksh. p. 712.

^r MS. H. St. George prædict.

^q Ex Regist. Tash. Qu. 1.

^s Dugdale's

com' Effex, who was lineal heir male of Henry, Duke of Suffolk, and created by James I. Baron Grey, of Groby, in com' Leicest. ancestor to the present Earl of Stamford.

The last will and testament of the said William, Lord Windsor, shews, that he had a sound judgment, with strict integrity and honour; also, that he improved his estate by divers purchases. Therefore I have taken an extract of what is most memorable therein, and of the manors and lands he died possessed of. It is dated ' August 10, 1558, in the 5th and 6th of Philip and Mary; wherein he styles himself, William Wyndesore, of Bradenham, in the county of Buckingham, Knt. Lord Wyndesore: and orders his body to be buried on the right side of the choir, within the parish church of Bradenham, and the right side of the same church, if he deceases within the county of Buckingham; but, if he dies elsewhere, within the realm, then his body to be buried in the conventual parish church of Friars, in Hounslowe, within the county of Middlesex, in such place as shall be thought most decent and convenient by his executors, if it shall so come to pass, that the church of Hounslowe, at the time of his decease, be a parish church. Also wills, that his burial entertainment, and anniversary, be conveniently kept in such church his body is buried in; according to his degree and estate, with such cloathing for the Lady his wife, their children, and menial and household servants, with such moneys as shall be appointed by his executors, at the several days of his burial and anniversary. And that vii. xiiis. iiid. be given among poor householders, the day of his interment; also, from and after his decease, there be yearly kept, the Monday next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, where his body shall be buried, one anniversary service, according to the godly order of the holy catholic church, with certain priests and clerks, to pray for the soules of him the said William, Lord Wyndesore, Andrews, Lord Wyndesore, his father, Thomas Wyndesore, Esq. his grandfather, and all their wives, ancestors, friends, and childrens souls, and all Christian soules. And he wills that his son, Philip, for ever yearly, the said Monday, or before, cause to be paid to the minister, or other governor or governess of the house of Hounslowe, for the time being, a yearly rent of xxxiiis. 4d. out of his manor of Cranford le Mote, at Cranford St. John's, in the county of Middlesex, and, in default of payment thereof, the said minister or governor, &c. may distrain for it; and be divided among the priests and clerks, that shall sing and say mass or diridge, and

amongst the poor householders of Hounslowe. He bequeaths to the vicar of Heriard, for his tythes forgotten, 13s. 4d.

He wills to Sir Edward Windfore, Knt. his eldest son and heir apparent, his arras, tapestry, beds and bedding, pillowes, sheets, blankets, &c. there and then begin at Bradenham; also all his chapel stuff, apparell, and ornaments at Bradenham; and all the great kitchen stuff at Bradenham, as potts, pans, spittes, plates, dishes, &c. and all other necessaries. He bequeaths to Walter Windfor his son, and William Windfor his son, beds, &c. also to Philip, his son, household stuff remaining at Heriard, in the county of Southampton. That his son, William, when he is twenty-one years of age, have his indenture of the prebend and parsonage of Thame, towards his finding either at school, at Oxford, or in one of the inns of court, or of chancery; and further bequeaths, to him and his heirs, the manor of Monks-Risborough, with his copyhold lands in Ascote, in the county of Buckingham, and other lands called Lichingams, Brandes, and Champions.

He bequeaths to his son, Sir Edward Windfore, his lease of Towresay, and all the profits thereof, which he had of the late Edward Ferrers, of Badfley, his son-in-law; also all his estate, after the life of Lady Knightly, in the manors of Barleyham, Wilsham, Aldam, Tafton, Darnesdon, and Barkings, in the county of Suffolk, and during all the term of the life of the said Lady Knightly, paying to her yearly two hundred marks, as by indenture appeareth. And for the disposition of his plate, he wills, that his said son Edward shall have that which was bequeathed to him, by the Lord Andrew Windfor, his late father; also much other plate, which he entails on him and his heirs male, and in default, according to the will of his father, Andrew, Lord Windfor. He bequeaths several pieces of plate to his sons, Walter, and William. And that his daughter, Anne, take to her husband, John Danvers, if they be so contented. And; whereas there was owing to him, by the Earl of Oxford, a thousand marks, he wills his executors to get it into their hands at such times as it shall be due, and out of it pay his son, Walter Windfor, one hundred pounds, and the residue towards the performance of his will. He bequeaths to every gentleman, or gentlewoman, at the day of his death, xxvi s. 8d. every yeoman xx s. and every other servant xxx s. iiii d.

He bequeathes to his son, Philip, his farm of Allesborne, in the county of Suffolk; and that all his stocks of cattle at Heriard, in the county of Southampton, remain to the Lady Elizabeth, now his wife, for her life, and after her decease, to Philip and Elizabeth, the children of the said Elizabeth, and him, the said Lord Windfor, and Mary Powlet, daughter

to his said wife. Also, to his said son, Philip, such plate as is severed and sorted at Bradenham, and a cup which King Philip gave him to his christning, and a standing cupp gilt and cover, given at his christening by the Bishop of Winchester, and a drinking cup of silver and cover, given him by the Lady Marquis of Winchester, his godmother. And his mind is, that the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, being his natural mother, shall have only the custody thereof during her life, putting in sufficient sureties to his executors, for the deliverance thereof to his son Philip, after her decease, and to his daughter Elizabeth, if the said Philip die before his said mother. He further wills, that his wife have, during her life, his house in Mogwell-street, in London, called Windsor-Place, with the garden, and all hangings of tapestery and arras during her life, and being unmarried; also his new lodging there, adjoining to London-wall, with the appurtenances in the ward of Cripplegate, London; and after her decease, to his next heir male, to whom he gives the said new building and garden, and not to be severed from Windsor-Place; likewise the manor of Snaylesham, in Ikletham, and Gestling parishes, that she holds in jointure. He further wills, that all such debts as he owed, as also his father's that are unpaid, be well and truly contented by his executors with all convenient speed. That the Lady Elizabeth, his wife, Sir Thomas White, of Southwarneborow, and his executors, have the governance and finding of his said son, Philip, and daughter, Elizabeth, until his son comes to the age of twenty-one years, and his daughter to eighteen years.

He ordains executors of his will, Dr. White, Bishop of Winchester, with a legacy of xl. Lord Chidioke Poulet, 6l. 13s. 4d. Sir John Baker, Knt. 13l. 16s. 8d. Sir Thomas White, of Southwarneborow, 10l. and William Roper, Gent. and overseers, the Marquis of Winchester, Lord Treasurer of England, to whom he bequeaths xxl. and Sir George Paulet, the other overseer, 6l. 13s. 4d. praying them to accept it in good part. The residue of his goods, chattels, &c. (except his harness, armory, weapons, guns, shot and powder, and his tent, which he gives to his son, Sir Edward Windsor) he bequeaths to his son, Philip, and Elizabeth, his sister; and, if they decease before the age of twenty-one, then to remain to his son, Sir Edward Windsor, and his heirs male. He further bequeaths to his grandsons and grand-daughters several pieces of plate. And concludes, " Provided always, and my
 " full mind and will is, that if my said executors, and every of
 " them, do refuse and deny to take on them the probation
 " and execution of this my last will, contrary to such trust
 " and confidence as I have in them put, as I do verily trust
 " they

“ they will not, then I will that my said son, Sir Edward
“ Windfore, shall in no wise attempt or make any enterprize in
“ or concerning this my will, or the order or administration of
“ any of my goods and chattells, debts or credits. But I will,
“ that the said Elizabeth, my wife, and Sir Thomas White,
“ Knt. or the survivor of them, shall, on such refusal, take
“ on them the execution of my said will, according to the
“ purport and tenor of the same.” He died possessed (as his
will shews concerning the dispositions of his manors, lands,
&c.) of the manors of Bradenham and Penne, called Bealing’s;
also of lands, &c. in Cheping-Wycombe and West-Wycombe,
and Weston-Turville, called Molen’s manor, and Butler’s
manor, in the towns of Weston-Turville and Puttenham, and
Ascot, in the counties of Bucks and Hertf. the manor of
Millcourt, in the county of Southampton; the manors of
Elmanston, Amstanton, Hatton, Bentley, Thurwaston, Alke-
manton and Alkemanton-Bentley, in the county of Derby;
the manor of Mäidley-Home, in the county of Stafford;
also, the manors of Medeley, Houghton, and Belyngley, in
the counties of York and Nottingham, immediately after
the decease of Dorothy, Lady Windsor, wife of Sir Thomas
Windsor, Knt. and the manor of Mynchinhampton and Pen-
berye, in the county of Gloucester, together with the manors of
Cranford St. John’s, Cranford le Mote, with the appurtenances;
in the county of Middlesex, which he wills to remain to his
son, Philip, and his heirs for ever, yielding and paying out of
the premises, to the monastery of Hounslow, forty pounds
yearly, at the feasts of our Lady and St. Michael; and, for
lack of issue male of the said Philip, to remain to William
Windsor, and his heirs male; and, in default, to Sir Edward
Windsor, and his heirs male. He also wills, that his execu-
tors pay for the making up of the friers house in Hounslow;
and for the obtaining of the lease and reversion of the domains
of the said house, which one Rone, the auditor, now hath.

He wills the manor of Southcote, with the lands in Birfield
and Shinfield, in Berkshire, to the Lady Elizabeth, his wife,
if she lives sole and unmarried, and to her heirs male, in de-
fault, to Sir Edward Wyndfor, Knt. his eldest son, and his
heirs male, with remainder to his sons, Walter Windsor, and
William Windsor, and their heirs male, in default, to his own
right heirs. He further bequeaths to Walter Windsor, his
son, his manors of Lushill, the third part of Hendonweeke,
and the manor of Sopworth, in Wiltshire, to him and his
heirs male, in default, to the right heirs of him, the said
William, Lord Windsor. And to his son, William Windsor,
and the heirs male of his body (with like limitation) the third
part of the manor of Langage, with the advowson, the manor
of

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of Chipenham, and all the lands purchased of Giles Wilfon in Hydon-Wyke, Kerfon, Mylford, Hepton, and Crow-bridge, in Wiltshire and Somersetshire.

He bequeaths to Sir Edward Windfor, his fon and heir, the advowfon and parfonage of Monks-Risborough, with the glebe-land; and law-day, at Ascote, once in the year to be kept; and to him, or who shall be his next heir, his manor of Okebrook within Chadefden, in com' Derb. the manor of Tredberk, with Brodsley, in the counties of Worcester and Warwick; the manors of Hedeley and Hurfmere, in Surrey; the manor of Eton, near Windfor, in Buckingh. the manors of Bailham, Willefham, Goodeford, Rowes, Aldenham, Tafton-hall, and Brandeford, in the county of Suffolk; the manor of Farnham and White-Waltham, in Berkshire; the manor of Stoke-Doile, in com' Northamp. the manor of Bunkhurft, in Wiltshire; a tenement in Mogil-Street, and a tenement in Lothbury, called the Abby, and the house called Windfor-Place, sometime Westmoreland-Place, in Silver-Street, in London; the reversion of the manor of Boneforden, in Stoke-Pogey, &c. with lands in reversion in Stanwell, in Middlefex, some time of the monastery of Ankerwike. All which he entails on his heirs male; and, in default, on the heirs males of his father, Andrews, Lord Windfor.

The probat bears date December 10, 1558, and administration was granted to the Lady Elizabeth, his relict, Sir John Baker, Knt. the Lord John, Bishop of Winchester, Sir Chidioke Poulet, Knt. Sir Thomas White, Knt. and William Roper.

By an inquisition taken at the castle of Gloucester, after his decease^u, it was found that he died on August 20, after the making of his will, and he^x was buried at Bradenham on^y the 29th following, very splendidly, according to his quality, says Strype.

His eldest surviving son and heir, Sir EDWARD Windfor, succeeded as *3d Lord Windfor*, and to the greatest part of his father's estate. He was made one of the Knights of the Carpet, October 2, 1553, the day after Queen Mary's coronation, when his uncle, Sir Edmund, before mentioned, ^z received the same honour.

In 1557, he embarked with King Philip, July 7^a, and the town of St. Quintin, in Picardy, being besieged, and the French endeavouring to throw succours into the town, they were entirely routed, and two thousand slain, also many taken

^u Cole's Esc. lib. 4. p. 135. in Bibl. Harley.

Qu. 28.
p. 11.

^y Strype's Memorials, vol. III. p. 450.
^z Stow's Annals, p. 631.

^x Ex Regist. Pykering,
^z Ib. in Appendix,

prisoners of great rank, on August 10. And on the 8th day after this victory, the town was taken by storm, and all therein put to the sword, or made prisoners, by the English, as Hollinshed^b recites; this Sir Edward Windsor, with Henry Dudley, being the first that entered the town, and right valiantly behaved, and were the first that advanced the English banner on the wall, as Stow writes, and that Henry Dudley lost his life in the assault.

In 1566, the Queen visiting the University of Oxford^c, she, on her return, did this Lord Windsor the honour of a visit at his seat at Bradenham, where she was highly entertained. Miles Windsor, his kinsman, son of Thomas, son of Andrews, Lord Windsor, was then, and as Wood relates^d, “a tolerable Latin poet, but a better orator, as was sufficiently witnessed by his speech intended to have been spoken in C. C. C. when Queen Elizabeth was entertained by the Oxonian muses, 1566; and more especially by that which he most admirably well delivered before her at the Lord Windsor’s house at Bradenham, a little after she left Oxon. Which giving the Queen great content, she, in a high manner, commended it before Dedicus Gosemanus de Sylva, the Spanish Ambassador then present. And looking wistfully on Windsor, said to Goseman, Is not this a pretty young man.” Wood further recites, “That, at riper years, he applied himself to the study of history and antiquities:” and gives him a fine character.

This Edward, third Lord Windsor, was likewise well read, and possessed of all moral virtues, as his last will and testament shews: which containing many remarkable^e particulars of his piety, charity, prudence, judgment, and strict honour, as well as the estate he died possessed of, and the care he took to preserve it in his family, has induced me to transcribe the greatest part thereof, as registered in the prerogative court of Canterbury. It bears date December 20, 1572; whereby he orders his body, if he dyes in England, to be buried in the parish church of Bradenham, in com’ Buck. with such order of funeral, as shall appertain to his degree and honour. He bequeaths to the poor of Bradenham, Great-Wycombe, and West-Wycombe, in com’ Buck. five pounds to be distributed the day of his burial; also, the like sume to the poor of Tardebrigge and Bordesly; and orders his executors, within one year after his decease, to pay all his debts and legacies, as also his father’s and grandfather’s debts and legacies, unpaid or unperformed. He bequeaths to his right entirely

^b Chronicle, p. 1183.

^c Wood’s *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. I. p. 416.

^d *Ibid.*

^e Ex Regist. Pykering, Qu. 21. in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

beloved Catharine, his wife, all her apparel and jewells particularly specified, with much household furniture, and much plate; and the use of all his household plate and jewells, furniture, stock, &c. at the time of his decease, during such time as she shall continue sole and unmarried; she providing two sufficient sureties with her, within three months next after his decease, to become bound with her to his executors, in the sume of two thousand marks, for the just answering thereof to his son Frederick, on the day of her marriage, or within one month next ensuing the time of her decease, which shall first happen: and his executors to deliver her a true inventory thereof; and his son Frederick to have them after her death or marriage.

He also bequeaths to his said son, Frederick, all the plate, furniture, &c. of his house at Bradenham, and all his armour whatsoever in England; likewise his chain of gold set with rubies, that he had of the gift of the late Queen Mary, when he came from St. Quintin's. Also a chain of gold wyre, with a clock hanging thereat, set with diamonds and emroddes; a salt of gold and christall, which the Lord, his father, by his office, as Lord Panterer of England, had at the coronation of Queen Mary. Likewise much other plate particularly specified, among which was a great and deep bason of silver of his grandfather's; a gilt cup, called the helmet; two standing pots, all gilt; ten standing cups, after the new making, of the Almain manner; four beer cups, all gilt, &c. And all to be delivered to him when he shall accomplish the age of twenty-one years, and not before; and if he dyes before that age, then to be delivered to the next heir of his body, or of the Lord his father's body, to whom his barony and inheritance shall descend, when he shall come to the age of twenty-one years, and not before. And that his armour and plate shall go from heir male to heir male of his body, and of the Lord his father's body, one after another, for ever. To severall of his chief servants he bequeaths annuities for life, to be paid out of his manors, lands, &c. in Suffex, on condition that they serve the Lady Catharine, his wife, or his son, Frederick, being lawfully required; and, if they refuse, then to be frustrate, and of no effect. He also bequeathed to every gentleman, that should be his servants at the time of his decease, four marks each; and to every gentlewoman waiting on Lady Catharine, his wife, four marks; and to every man servant, not being a gentleman, and every woman servant, not a gentlewoman, forty shillings each; and that his houses and servants shall be kept by his executors, at his charge, in the same order that he shall leave them, two months after his decease. He bequeaths to Edward Windfor, his godson, eldest son

son of his brother, Walter Windsor, one hundred pounds, and to every of the rest of his children, fifty pounds each, to be delivered them at the age of sixteen years and to the daughters of his sister Scot, fifty pounds each. He ordains executors, his son, Frederick Windsor, Sir John Throckmorton, Knt. John Talbot, and Peter Vavasor, and bequeaths to Sir John, and the other two, fifty pounds each for their just and due execution of his will. And appoints overseers, Thomas, Earl of Suffex, Lord Chamberleyn of England, and the right honourable his very good Lord and Nephew, the Lord William Sandes, with Sir James Dyer, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Court of Common Pleas. Beseeching them to extend their aid and furtherance towards the performance of this his last will and testament. And for a token of his good will borne towards them, he bequeaths to the said Earl his best horse; and to the Lord, his Nephew, his second horse, with two field pieces of brass, and their carriages and furnitures. And to Sir James Dyer his best ambling gelding, or ten pounds, at his own election. He concludes, " And thus I make an ende, touching my last will and testament, of all my goods and chatels whatsoever. And as touching the order and disposition of all my manors, messages, lands, &c. First, my intent and meaning is, that all my manors of Southcote, and Pynsones, in Berkshire; and all those my lands, &c. called Stokes, and Welmeres, in Wiltshire; and all those my manors of Bentworth-hall, Berkham, Asteley, Mulcourte, and Thrastons; and all my lands, &c. called Crowches, in the countie of Southampton, with all my other lands in the said countie. My manors of Crampford St. Johns, Crampeford le Mote, and Houndslow, in the countie of Middlesex, with all my lands, &c. in Crampford and Houndslow, and all my houses, lands, &c. within the city of London. And my manor of Eaton, next Windsor, in Buckinghamshire, otherwise called the manor of Colle-Morton, in Eaton; and my manor of Wycombe in Great-Wycombe, in the said countie of Buckingham, with the appurtenances. My manor of Bradenham, and Hitchenden, in the said countie. Also my manor of Hungrye-Bentley, in the countie of Derby. Which manors, lands, &c. here expressed, do in all amount to a full 3d part of all my manors, lands, &c. above all charges; and shall descend and come to my next heir; to the intent that the Queen's majestie may have the wardship, and livery thereof, according to the laws and statutes of this realm. And I will and bequeath the manor of Madeley-Holme, and all my lands, &c. in Madely-Holme, in the county of Stafford, unto my executors beforenamed, untill my son

“ Henry ſhall accompliſh his full age of 21 years, to find him “ with meat and drink, cloathing and education;” and the overplus to the diſcharge of his gifts and legacies. And when the ſaid ſon Henry comes to his full age of twenty-one, to enjoy the ſaid manor, to him and his heirs for ever, in fee-ſimple. In like manner he bequeaths to his ſon, Edward, his manor of Gretworth, in the countye of Northampton.

He bequeaths to his executors, his manors, capital, meſſuages, and farms of Bilinges in Penne, and Cooks in Agmondeſham, in the counties of Buckingham and Hertford, untill his ſon Andrew ſhall accompliſh his full age of twenty-one years, to find him in education, &c. and if he lives to that age, then to enjoy the ſaid lands to him and his heirs for ever, in fee-ſimple. And for the better performance of his will, and payment of his legacies, he bequeaths to his executors, his manors of Michelhampton alias Michinhampton, Avening, and Loſmere, in the county of Glouceſter; his manors of Gate-Court, Gate-Gloſſams, Dixter, and Vdymere, in the county of Suſſex; and his lands, tenements, &c. in the ſaid countyes of Glouceſter and Suſſex, not therein otherwiſe diſpoſed of, for the term of xx years after his deceaſe: and after the end thereof, to remain to his ſon Frederick, and the heirs males of his body lawfully begotten; in default to the heirs males of the body of him the ſaid Edward, Lord Windſor; in default, to the heirs males of the body of William, late Lord Windſor, his father; in default to the heirs males of the body of his grandfather, Andrews, late Lord Windſor; in default, to the heirs males of the body of Thomas Windſor, Eſq. deceaſed, father unto the ſaid Andrews, late Lord Windſor; in default of ſuch heirs, to the right heirs of his ſon, Henry, for ever. And for the further ſurety and ſure payment of all his debts and legacies, he bequeaths to his ſaid executors, his manors of Towreſſy, Weſton-Molins, and Weſton-Butlers, in the county of Buckingham. Alſo his manor of South-Mimms, in the county of Middleſex; his manors, lauds, tenements, &c. in Weſton-Turvil, in the county of Buckingham, untill one, that ſhall be heir male of his body, ſhall be of the age of twenty-one years: and entails the ſame on the heirs males, as before mentioned, and in default, to the right heirs of his ſon, Henry, for ever. And if any ſurpluſage be, his ſaid debts and legacys being paid, as he hopes, and is aſſured there will; then he bequeaths the ſame to ſuch heir male of his body, that ſhall firſt accompliſh the age of twenty-one years, towards the charge of his livery, or prymer ſeazone, and ſetting up of houſhold. And whereas there muſt be 240 pounds by the year paid to the Lady, his mother-in-law, during her life, and xx pounds a year muſt

be paid back again, during the time that his said mother-in-law, and Mr. Puttenham, her husband shall live together; his will is, that they be paid the said 240 pounds by his executors, on such days he ought to pay the same. And whereas he, the said Edward, Lord Windsor, for the sum of five hundred pounds by him paid to William, Lord Sands, had taken to ferme of the said Lord Sandes, the manors of Steane, and Hinton, in the county of Northampton, with their appurtenances, to hold the said manors, &c. immediately after the decease of Reynold Bray, Esq. and his wife, unto him the said Edward, Lord Windsor, and to Edward, and Andrew Windsor, his sons, during the term of thirty-one years next following; his will is, that, immediately after his decease, the said Edward, and Andrew Windsor, his sons, shall occupy and enjoy the said manors, &c. And further, his will is, that, after his decease, an almshouse be built at Bradenham, with rooms and chambers convenient for a master and six poor men; and that the parson of Bradenham, aforesaid, and his successors, shall be master of the same almes house for ever: and that his executors, or the survivor of them, shall obtain and procure of the Queen, her heirs or successors (which he trusts it will please his Soverayn, the rather for charity sake, to grant) letters patent, whereby the parson of Bradenham, and his successors, and six poor men, may be incorporated, by name of master and brethren of the hospital of Bradenham. And that there be good ordinances made and devised by his executors, for the better government, rule, and continuance of the same corporation. Also, that his executors, as soon as they can conveniently, build the said almes house, procure the said letters patent for corporation, and purchase lands and tenements, to the yearly value of forty pounds, to be assured to the said master and brethren, by licence by them in that behalf obteyned. And that of the said forty pounds a year, the parson of Bradenham, and his successors, masters of the said hospital for the time being, shall have, towards the augmentation of his living, twenty marks a year, and the forty marks remnant of the said forty pounds a year shall be to the six poor men, equally amongst them, towards their finding and living, to pray for him and his ancestors, and the prosperous estate of his posterity. Also, his will is, that if he calls to remembrance any thing to be added to this his last testament, that the same put in writing, &c. shall stand as parcel of this his last will and testament, as if herein expressed. In testimony thereof, he set his seal, &c.

And going the year after to the Spa in Germany, for the recovery of his health, he there made a codicil, as follows:

“ And whereas there is a clause in the latter end of my will, that if any thing be added thereunto, and subscribed with my hand and seal, that then, &c. Be it therefore known to all Christian people, that this xviiiith of June, being in perfect and good mind. I do add unto my said will these things following: First, I do bequeath my soule into the hands of Almighty God, my Maker and Saviour, hoping to be saved with the merits of his precious blood; and my body to be buried in the cathedral church of the noble city of Leage, and to have a convenient tombe to be made in token of some remembrance of me. My heart to be inclosed in lead and sent into England, to be buried in the chapell of Bradenham, under the tombe of my lord and father, in token of a true Englishman. Item, I do bequeath unto my soveraign Lady and mistress, Queen Elizabeth, my croſs of diamonds; in demonstration, that in my life-time I lived to dye, and to fight under the same banner. Next, to offer my body to be employed in any her majestie’s service, most humble to desire her majestie, to be good to my poor wife and children. Item, I give unto my nephew, Thomas Sandes, my best gelding, with xx pounds in his purse, towards his journey into Italy. Item, I give unto my wife all my jewells in my jewell coffer, unbequeathed, with the cheyne of gold that I usually wear. Item, I give to every man of mine, that attends on me at the Spawe, v pounds a peece. And this I make an end. Dated at the Spawe this xviiiith of June, Anno D. 1573.”

By inquisition taken after his decease, at ^f Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, September 19, 1576, it was found by the jury, that he died on January 24, 1574-5, seised of the manors of Michinghampton alias Muchelhampton, Aveninge, Pynberie, and Losemore, in the county of Gloucester. Also, by inquisition taken at Westminster, November 29, 1577, he ^g was found to die on January 24, 17 Eliz. possessed of the manors of Cranford St. John’s, and Cranford le Mote; the manor of Grenesford alias Stickleton. in Grenesford, held by patent, August 4, 31 Hen. VIII. the manor of Hounslow, held of the King of his manor of East-Greenwich, in free soccage; and the manor of South-Mymms, held of the King of his castle of Hertford, in soccage, by fealty, and 3s 4d. rent, all in the county of Middlesex. And by both inquisitions, Frederick, Lord Windſor, was found to be his son and heir, and of the age of 16 years, February 2, after his father’s decease.

The said Edward, Lord Windſor had to wife the Lady Catharine, daughter of John, Earl of Oxford, and of Dorothy,

^f Cole’s Esc. lib. 4. p. 135.

^g Ibid. p. 136.

his wife, daughter of Ralph Nevile, Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had three other sons, and four daughters, mentioned in the inscription on a noble monument erected to her memory, in the church of Tarbick in Warwickshire. Her effigies lies at length on a tomb, her head resting on a pillow, in a praying posture, with a canopy supported by pillars, with the figures of Humility, Zeal, and Fame, and the following inscription :

D. O. M. S.

Katherinæ Vere, Oxoniæ filiæ, Westmorelandiæ neptis, Staffordiæ Buckinghamiæ Abneptis, Windesoriæ conjugis, hîc jacent cineres, Quæ ortu vero ; partu clara, clarior virtute, Edvardo Charis : Marito, Venetiis defuncto ; ætate forma florens, xxxiii ; vitæ anno ; Viduam Castitatem, more prisco incepit, usq; ad sexagesimum Vitæ ultimum, sanctè tenuit : novo tunc flagrans amore novum quæsit & Sponsum in cœlis, Christum. Terrestrem hæc terra tenet partem ; Ætheream Æther. Obit. 17 Jan. 1599.

Sed ne Exemplar Castitatis & Pudicitæ, Honore merito, posterî Exemplò hîc carerent, Aviæ suæ Dignissimæ, Thomas, ex Henrico filio nepos, hoc Monumentum poni curavit.

Ex Marito quatuor suscepit Filios, Fredericum dominum Windesore, qui cœlebs obiit : Henricum dominum Windesore, è regione sepultum ; Qui Annam cohæredem Thomæ Rivet Equitis Aurati uxorem duxit ; Edwardum, qui Elizabetham Ardington ; Andream, qui Annam Pecham. Quatuor item Filias ; quarum Maria et Elizabetha infantili ætate obiit ; Margareta eximio Johanni Talbot de Grafton in Comitatu Wigornienfi Armig : Catherina ^h Roberto Audley de Berechurch Comitatu Effexenfi Armig. nupsit.

Secundùm Misericordiam tuam memento mei, Tu propter bonitatem tuam Domine. Psal. 24. Vers 8.

The said Lady Catharine was sole daughter and heir to the said John, Earl of Oxford, by his first wife ; and indentures were signed between his Lordship and Edward, Duke of Somerset, Protector of King Edward VI. and the realm, for her marriage to Henry the Duke's second son : but after the Duke's attainder and execution, a bill was brought into Parliament, and enacted, in 6 Edw. VI. that two indentures ¹, between the said late Duke of Somerset, and the said Earl of Oxford, should be void and of none effect, concerning the marriage between the said Henry and Catharine. And she was after married to the said Edward, Lord Windsor.

Their eldest son, *FREDERICK, 4th Lord Windsor*, shewed himself, from his youth, a Nobleman of spirit and honour ;

^h She died 15 Dec. 1641, aged 74, and was buried in Bere church.

¹ Strype's Men orials, vol. II. p. 309.

being in 23 Eliz. among the gallants of that age, expert in justings, barriers, and tourney. The Earl of Arundel, in honour to the Queen, and for her Majesty's diversion, having challenged all comers to try their feats in arms in those exercises; among the defenders^{*} were, first, the Earl of Oxford; second, this Lord Windfor; third, the famous Sir Philip Sidney, &c. Also, the year after, when the French commissioners came into England, to make overtures for a marriage between the Queen and the Duke of Alençon, the French King's brother, accompanied with a very great train of the Nobles of France, rich in apparel, chains and jewels, as Stow writes¹, sundry royal jousts, &c. were performed by the most noble gallants of that time, whereof he recites this Lord Windfor to be one of the number. And Segar in his Discourse of Honour, p. 196, gives an account of a royal combat fought on foot before her Majesty, January 1, 1581, when Monsieur, brother to the French King, the Earl of Suffex, the Earl of Leicester, the Count St. Aignon, Monf. Chamoullon, and Monf. Backqueville, were challengers; and the defenders were this Lord Windfor, with his brother, Henry Windfor, the Lord Thomas Howard, the Lord Darcy, the Lord Sheffield, Sir Thomas Cecil, and others.

This Lord was afterwards^m, with other noblemen, appointed, by the Queen, to attend the Duke of Alençon to Sandwich, in order to his embarkation, when for their own honour, and the honour of the nation, they had many followers in their trains. And in 27 Eliz. this Lord Windfor, with his brother, Henry Windforⁿ, accompanied Henry, Earl of Derby, in his embassy to Henry III. the French King, to invest him with the Order of the Garter. The Earl took his leave of the Queen at Greenwich, Jan. 20, and with those who went with him, having been admitted to kiss her Majesty's hand, they landed at Calais on February 1, and from thence proceeded to Paris, were received by the King of France, with great marks of honour^o, and by the way of Boulogne, returned to Dover, March 12, and on the Tuesday following, waiting on the Queen at Greenwich, had a gracious welcome home.

This Lord Windfor departed this life^p in December 24 following, 1585, as by the inquisition appears, taken after his decease, at Finsbury, in com' Middlesex, May 7, 28 Eliz. when Henry, his brother, was found to be his heir. By his last will, dated December 2, 1585^q, he orders his body to

^{*} Segar, of Honour Military and Civil, p. 195.

¹ Annals, p. 688, 689.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Ashmole's Order of the Garter, p. 395, 406.

^o Ibid. p. 411.

^p Cole's Esc. lib. 4. p. 136.

^q Ex Regist. Windfor, n. 69. Qu. 1. in Cur.

Prærog. Cant.

be interred with such decent and comely funeral, as appertaineth to his estate; and that the testament of his father, Sir Edward Windsor, Knt. Lord Windsor, whereof he, with John Talbot, Esq. were executors, be performed in every article. He bequeaths to his brother Harry, his heir apparent, all his plate, jewells, apparel, armor, chatels, leases, utencils, and household stuff, whatsoever, within the realm of England. He also bequeaths, in acknowledgment of his bounden duty and thankfulness to the Queen's Majesty (Queen Elizabeth) for her most gracious favours, at sundry times bestowed upon him, the cross of diamonds, willed and bequeathed to her Majesty by his father; also one other jewell, full as good, or better, as a token of his loyalty and affection to her Majesty, with these words engraven in the same, "Dator, non Donum," wishing his ability could extend to a greater gift; but, notwithstanding, he humbly beseeches her Majesty to accept the same; and his very loving friend, Mr. William Cornwallis, to present it to her. He further wills, that his brother Harry make a sufficient grant, of a rent-charge of fifty pounds per ann. out of his manor of South-Mymmes, in com' Middlesex, to his brother, Edward Windsor, for term of his life: and a like grant to his brother Andrew Windsor.

He bequeaths to his sisters, Margaret, and Catharine, the sum of two hundred marks, to buy them jewells, at the time of their marriage; most heartily requesting his said brother, and heir, to have a brotherly care of them, and to augment the portions his father gave them, as far forth as conveniently he can, which he himself proposed, if God should lend him life. Also, that his said brother cause a basson and ewer of silver to be made, of the price of fifty pounds, to be delivered to his most loving and dear mother, as a token of his dutiful affection to her Ladyship.

He bequeaths to his very good Lord, the Lord Admiral of England (Earl of Nottingham) a nest of bowles of silver gilt, of the price of twenty pounds, or better, as a token of his thankfulness for all his friendships; also to the Lord Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, his best hawke, which he thinks to be the haggard; to George Farmour, Esq. his next best hawke; to the Lord Thomas Howard, his white jennet; to his good friend William Cornwallis, Esq. his grey courser; to his good friend John Packington, Esq. his best brown bay horse. He makes his brother Harry Windsor his executor, and bequeaths to him all his manors, lands, and tenements, whatsoever, lying in the counties of Middlesex and Southampton; and ordeynes the Lord Sandes, and William Cornwallis, Esq. overseers of his will.

104 *Windsor-Hickman, Earl of Plymouth.*

The probat bears date December 22, 1585, which also shews he died in the same month and year, he made his will; and administration was granted to his brother.

HENRY, 5th Lord Windsor, aged 23 years, August 10, 1585^r, as found by inquisition, on succeeding to the estate of his brother. He was, as mentioned before, one of the defenders^s, in the royal combat fought before Queen Elizabeth, on January 1, 1581, when Monheur, brother to the French King, &c. were challengers. He also went with his brother^t in the embassy of the Earl of Derby, with the habit and ensigns of the Order of the Garter, to Henry III. King of France. Mr. Ashmole has given a relation^u of the manner of investing the French King, and of their entertainments in their journey, and the honours paid to them. Whereof I shall now observe, that on Saturday, February 13, before their entry into Paris, they were met in the midway between that city and St. Dennis, by the Duke of Monpensier, a Prince of the blood, and other great Lords of France, to accompany the Earl of Derby, &c. to the hostell of Anjou, where his Lordship, with the Lord Windsor and his brother, were lodged; and three tables sumptuously furnished for them at the King's cost. The particular ceremonies at their audience of the King, and after, of the Queen-mother, I shall omit as too long; and only mention, that the King, on his investiture, ordered, for Queen Elizabeth's special honour, that none should that day proceed before him but English, and that such French as were appointed to go with them, and his own Nobility, should walk behind him. At night, at supper, the Earl, with Sir Edward Stafford, the Queen's Ambassador, resident with the French King, sat at the end of the King's table, with the King, the two Queens (viz. Aloisia, the consort of Henry, and Elizabeth, dowager of the late King Charles IX.) and six or seven great Ladies. At another table, right against them, sat divers great Ladies, all on one side; and the Lord Windsor, the Lord Sands, this Henry, his brother, with the English gentlemen, on the other side.

On Dec. 10, 1589^x, the said Henry, Lord Windsor, was one of the principal of the six, that supported the pall, at the funeral of Henry, Lord Compton, at the church of Compton, in Warwickshire. And by a letter from Rowland White, Esq.^y to Sir Robert Sidney, at Flushing, dated from court, June 2, 1597, he writes, that the Earl of Essex's patent is drawing for Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and that the Earl of

^r Cole's Esc. lib. 4. p. 136.

^s Stow's Annals, p. 709.

^t Funeral Ceremonies, MS. Not. 31. in Biol. Joh. Ants, Armig.

^u Segar on Honour, military and civ. p. 196.

^v Hist. of the Garter, p. 406, & seq.

^x Funeral Ceremonies, MS. Not. 31. in Biol. Joh. Ants, Armig.

^y Sydney's Letters and Memorials of State, v. l. II. p. 55.

Southampton, and the Lord Windsor, the Lord Rich, &c. were to go with him into Ireland against the rebels. On Feb. 19, 1601, he was ² one of the Peers, on the trials of the Earls of Essex and Southampton; but I find no further mention of his Lordship till his decease, in the year 1605, when he was 43 years of age. The inquisition taken after his decease, at Bury. St. Edmund in Suffolk, on Sept. 10, in 1605, ^a sets forth, that he died on April 6, that year, and that Thomas, Lord Windsor, was his son and heir, and born on Sept. 29, 1591. He was buried in the church of Tarbick, where a curious monument is erected to his memory, with his effigies lying at full length, under a canopy, supported by pillars; on three of which are the figures of Charity, Wisdom, and Temperance. And his extraordinary and rare virtues, are described in the inscription thereon, together with his marriage, and issue, as follows:

HIC IN SPE
RESURRECTIONIS
O B D O R M I T

Prænobilis Henricus Baro Windsor de Bradenham, filius Edwardi dom. Windefor, & Catherinæ filix Johannis de Vere, Comitis Oxon. & Dorotheæ Radulphi Nevill com. Westmerlandiæ filix; Qui (Frederico fratre seniore moriente sine liberis) & paternam hæreditatem & honorem adiit: Titulis verò animi fortitudinem, in prosperis, in adversis patientiam adjunxit: Tàm acquisitione, quam procreatione verè nobilis. Duxit in uxorem Annam cohæredem Thomæ Rivet de Chipenham in com. Cantab. Militis filiam, ex Grisilda filia Domini Gulielmi Paget, Baronis de Bendesert, Custodis privati Sigilli Reg. regnatib. Mariæ, & Elizabethæ, ex qua & redditus satis amplos, & liberos (connubii benedictionem) suscepit bis binos masculos: cæteras quinque filias pars major eorum ante ipsos parentes, & in ipsorum cunabulis inter cœlestes cohortes ascripti sunt: Funebria parentum, & miseriam hujus mundi gustaturi, tres solummodo supervixere, Thomas, scilicet filius & hæres; Elizabetha senior nupta Dixeo Hickman de Kew in com. Surr. armigero; & Elizabetha junior consanguineo suo Andræ Windefor armig. ^b Nobilitatem suam omnibus animi & corporis dotibus adornavit: Deo devotissimum, Principi obsequentissimum, uxori amantissimum, domesticis liberalissimum & suavissimum, omnibus charum semper se præbuit.

^a Camden's Eliz. in Hist. of Engl. vol. II. p. 633.
p. 135.

^b Cole's Esc. lib. 4.

^b He died without issue by her, and she was, 2dly, married to Sir James Ware, Auditor General of Ireland; and descendants from her, of the name of Ware, are yet existing in Ireland.

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In hoc agro suo Tardebigienſi, & manſione de Hewell, in ipſa camera ubi primò ſpiravit expiravit, magna cum Chriſtiana alacritate & fiduciâ Animam in manus Redemptoris placidè & quietè commendavit: Corpus in hac Eccleſiâ ſepeliri curavit ſexto die Aprilis inter Reſurrectionis ſolemnia, poſt partum virginis M. D. C. V. Inveſtiſſimi noſtri Britannicæ Monarchæ Jacobi, An. 3. Ætatis ſux circiter xliii.

Hoc qualecunque Monumentum, & Epitaphium, meritis ſuis non ſatis amplum, obſequii & amoris ergo, Patri verè Pio, verè Catholico, Thomas mœſtiſſimus filius & hæres, multis cum lacrimis ſcripſit & poſuit.

Beati qui in Domino moriuntur.

THOMAS, 6th Lord Windsor, his only ſon and heir, was, in June, 1610, one of the young noblemen^c, choſen to be Knights of the order of the Bath, at the creation of Henry, Prince of Wales.

In 1621, the Lords conſidering the numbers of Scotch Earls and Viſcounts, King James had made, who aſſumed to take precedence of the Engliſh Barons, he was one^d of the Peers that remonſtrated to his Maſteſty, “ That whereas, at the im-
“ portunity of ſome of his ſubjects of England, he had con-
“ ferred on them honours, titles, and dignities, peculiar to
“ other his Maſteſty’s dominions; by which all the nobility
“ in this realm, either in themſelves, their children, or both,
“ find they are prejudiced: they humbly deſire they may pre-
“ ſerve their birth rights, and take no more notice of thoſe
“ titles, than the law of the land doth; but may be excuſed,
“ if in civil curteſy they give them not the reſpect or place as
“ to noblemen ſtrangers; they being born and inheritanced
“ under our laws, yet procuring tranſlation into foreign
“ names, only to their prejudice, &c. therefore in all hum-
“ bleneſs, they preſent this to his gracious view, confident of
“ his Maſteſty’s equal favour.”

In 1623, he was^e Rear-Admiral in the fleet ſent by King James, to bring Prince Charles out of Spain: at which time, he nobly entertained, on ſhip-board, the Grandees of that court, to the great honour of the Engliſh nation: his equipage and expences in that employment (all at his own charge) ſtanding him in no leſs than fifteen thouſand pounds; which he chearfully underwent, being a perſon of a moſt free and generous ſpirit, much accompliſhed with learning, eſpecially antiquities, and fundry uſeful obſervations, by his travels through

^c Anſlis’s Knighthood of the Bath, 4to, p. 61, & ſeq.
King James, in Hiſt. of Engl. vol. II. p. 747.

^d Wilſon’s Life of
^e Dugdale’s Additions to his

Baronage of Engl. MS. penes meipſ.

France, Italy, and other foreign parts; and safely landed his Highness at Portsmouth, on Oct. 5, 1623. At the funeral^g of King James, on Saturday, June 18, 1625, he was one of the mourners then attending. Also was one of those loyal Peers, who, on a special summons from Charles I. attended his Majesty at York, in the year 1639; being called thither to advise what was best to be done with the Scots, who had then invaded the northern parts of this realm with a powerful army. And having married Catharine, daughter to Edward, Earl of Worcester (Lord Privy Seal) died without issue, Dec. 6, 1642, and was buried with his ancestors in the church of Tarbick, in Warwickshire.

To him succeeded, in all his possessions, and at length to his peerage, as *seventh Lord Windfor*, THOMAS-WINDSOR-HICKMAN, Esq. the son of his eldest sister, before mentioned; which Thomas-Windfor he had from his birth, in default of issue by himself, designed to be his heir^h, giving him, at his baptism, the Christian name of Thomas-Windfor; and upon whom afterwards, by a special deed, dated in December, 1641, he settled his whole estate, on condition that he should assume the name and arms of the ancient and right noble family of Windfor.

He was lineally descended fromⁱ Robert Hickman, who possessed lands at Bloxham in Oxfordshire, anno 1272, and had two sons, William; and Sir John of Bloxham, who was knighted, and was Lord of Wickham in the same county. William was living in 1327, and had two sons, first, Sir Roger Hickman, knighted for his services in the French wars, wherein he had a considerable command; but dying without issue, his brother John became heir to the family estate, and is mentioned in deeds in 1376 and 1377.

Henry Hickman, his son and heir, was living 1409, and left issue, William, his son and heir, Lord of the manor of Woodford Hall in Essex, where he resided in 1420, and had two sons, Henry and William, who succeeded him, and was father to three sons, 1. William, whose son, Robert, died without issue; 2. Walter; and, 3. Richard.

Walter was possessed of the estate at Woodford Hall, in the year 1489, and had three sons, William, Henry, who died without issue, 1539, and Walter, who enjoyed the estate at Woodford, and left issue by his wife ———, daughter of ——— Jepherson of Frogell, two daughters, Jane, wife of ——— Ramridge of London, mercer, and Allice, of Woverley; also

^f Rushworth's Collect. vol. I. p. 104.
^{p.} 73. MS. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis.
Lincolnshire.

^g Funeral Ceremonies, Not. H. 10.
^h Dugdale, ut antea.

ⁱ Visitation of

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three sons, 1. William, of Woodford, whose son, Robert, died without issue; 2. Henry, who died issueless; and, 3. Anthony, living in London, anno 1540, who married Rose, daughter of Sir William Leake of London, Knt. and heir to her mother, Catharine, sister and coheir to Thomas Cooke of Wiltshire, Knt. they had issue, six sons and one daughter. From William, the eldest son, is descended the present Sir Nevile-George Hickman of Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, Bart. Henry, the second son, was Doctor of the Civil Laws, and married Ann Wallop, by whom he had one son, Anthony, and two daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, married to Sir Henry Fienes, son of Henry, Earl of Lincoln, and Ann, the youngest, to Richard Dukeson, D. D. Walter, the third son, was ancestor to the Earl of Plymouth; Anthony, Eleazer, and Matthew, were the other sons; and Mary, the daughter, was married to Richard Philips of Middlesex, Esq.

The aforesaid Anthony Hickman their father, was a great favourite with King Henry VIII. and King Edward VI. but in the reign of Queen Mary, was under persecution for the particular kindness he shewed to Bishop Hooper, and many other good but distressed men, preachers of the gospel, whom he sheltered in his house, and afterwards procured them to be safe conveyed beyond sea. His wife's father, Sir William Leake, in 1534, when the Pope sent forth his bull against King Henry VIII. and his realm, and caused it to be posted up at Dunkirk, went over and took it down; for which act the King gave him 100l. per annum, land of inheritance, made him one of the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber, and knighted him. He was particularly employed by Queen Ann Boleyn, privately to collect the Epistles, Gospels, and Psalms from beyond sea, wherein he ran great hazards, several having been privately made away with, in attempting the same thing.

I now return to Walter, the third son, ancestor to the Earl of Plymouth (as is before observed). He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Staines of Essex, and had three sons, Dixie, William, and Walter, and a daughter, Elizabeth, wife of George Allington, Esq. he died Dec. 29, 1617, buried at Richmond, Surrey. Dixie, the eldest son and heir, married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter and coheir of Henry the 5th Lord Windfor, by whom he had one son, Thomas Windfor-Hickman, and two daughters, Mariana, wedded to Sir Henry Hunlocke of Wingerworth, near Chesterfield in com' Derby, Bart. and Catherine, to John Columbine, Esq.

Which Thomas-Windfor Hickman, being in minority at his said uncle's death^k, became ward to William, Vil-

^k Dugdale, præd.

count Say and Sele, then master of the court of wards and liveries. But upon that unparalleled defect of the English and Scotch, this Thomas (though then but 15 years of age) brought in to his Majesty a good troop of horse, which, at his own charge, he maintained, and from time to time recruited, during the long continuance of that rebellious war; and, behaving himself in several battles and sharp encounters, with great loyalty and valour; especially in that near Naseby, on June 14, 1645, where he stoutly charged, with the regiment of horse then under his command, through and through the enemy's army: and his Majesty, taking special notice thereof, commanded, that he, with the same regiment, should be his royal guard for that day.

But all being lost in the said fatal battle, and the King constrained to retreat to Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, he there most graciously acknowledging the signal service of those horse in that unhappy fight (and, in particular, the merits of this Thomas-Windsor, for his dextrous conduct therein¹) as a special testimony of his royal grace and favour to him, gave order to the Lord George Digby (then one of his principal Secretaries of State) to prepare a warrant for his royal signature, in order to a patent under the great seal, for reviving the title and dignity of Lord Windsor, to him the said Thomas-Windsor, and the descendants of his body lawfully begotten: but from that time forward, continual losses befalling the King, so that the rebels totally prevailed throughout all his Majesty's dominions, nothing was further done thereupon, until the happy restoration of Charles II. and then his Majesty (as expressed in his patent) taking into consideration the many good services performed by this Thomas-Windsor, throughout the whole course of that grand rebellion (among which, the raising the siege of his Majesty's garrison of High Ercall, in Shropshire, was not the least) as also his sufferings by imprisonment, plunder, and otherwise; did, by a declaratory patent under his great seal, bearing date, June 16, 1660, the 12th year of his reign^m, restore unto him the said Thomas and his descendants, as aforesaid, the stile, title and dignity, of Lord Windsor, with the like pre-eminence and precedence in all parliaments, and elsewhere, as the said Thomas, late Lord Windsor, or any of his ancestors, bearing that title, had heretofore of right used and enjoyed. And, on July 18^a following, constituted him Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire.

After which, being summoned, as Lord Windsor, to the ensuing parliament begun at Westminster, May 8, 16 Car. II. he sat there accordingly; and the next year follow-

¹ Dugdale, præd.

^m Pat. 12 Car. II.

^a Bill. Signat. 12 Car. II.

ing, was sent Governor to Jamaica, where having, with the forces under his command, beaten a body of 3000 Spaniards, and possessed himself of seven ships in the harbour of St. Jago de la Cuba, he at length took that strong town, as also the castle, with five hundred barrels of powder therein, and divers pieces of cannon: but not enjoying his health in that climate, by his Majesty's special leave, he returned home, bringing with him two of those guns to the Tower of London; and was shortly afterwards constituted one of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland: and the King, taking into consideration his eminent services, he was, by letters patent ^o dated Dec. 6, 1682, advanced to the degree and dignity of Earl of Plymouth, with limitation to the heirs males of his body; at which time ^p he was Governor of the town and garrison of Kingston upon Hull. But after his creation ^q, no Parliament meeting till May 19, 1685, 1 Jac. II. he was then introduced into the house of Peers, as Earl of Plymouth. On the 26th of the same month ^r, the Earl of Radnor reported from the Lords committee for privileges, "That the Earl of Plymouth informed their Lordships, that his Lordship being to give an answer in Chancery, he offered it to Sir William Beyersham, Master in Chancery, upon his honour; but he refused to take it, unless his man might hold a Bible before his Lordship's face. But Sir Timothy Baldwin, another Master, immediately took the answer, without laying the book before him.

"That it is the opinion of the committee, that a Master in Chancery, refusing to take a Peer's answer in Chancery, upon his honour, without laying a Bible before him, is a breach of the privileges of Peerage. And that your Lordships would be pleased to make an order to be recorded in Chancery, to prevent such inconveniencies for the future."

Whereupon the house agreed to the report, and made an order accordingly; and that Sir William Beversham attend the house to-morrow morning at ten of the clock in the forenoon, "To receive the reprehension of the house, for his offence, in refusing to take the answer of the Earl of Plymouth, without laying a Bible before him, and not upon his honour only. Accordingly, he kneeling at the bar, the Lord-Keeper, by command of the house, did reprehend him severely for breaking the privilege of Peerage, and of the house, in the case of the Earl of Plymouth. And promis-

^o Pat. 34 Car. II.
Engl. vol. III. p. 396.

^p Bishop Kennet's Life of Charles II. in Hist. of
^q Journal Dom. Procer. 1 Jac. II. ^r Ibid.

“ing never to commit the like again for the future, he was discharged.”

On July 15, 1685^s, the King conferred on him the command of the fourth regiment of horse, then newly raised; and in October following, he^t was sworn of the Privy Council, and took his place at the board accordingly. His Lordship departed this life on Nov. 3, 1687, and was buried in the church of Tarbick.

He first married Anne, daughter to Sir William Savile, of Thornhill, in com’ Ebor. Bart. and sister to that learned Nobleman, George, Marquis of Hallifax, Lord Privy-Seal, and President of the council in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and by her had one son, Other, of whom hereafter, and two daughters; Lady Mary, married to Sir Thomas Cookes, of Bentley, in the county of Worcester, Bart. ^u who died in the 36th year of her age, and the 22d of her marriage, on Jan. 3, 1694, and was buried at Tarbick, under a very handsome monument: Anne, the second daughter, died an infant. His second Lady was Ursula, youngest daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Widrington, of Sherburn Grange, in com’ Northumb. Knt. She was born Nov. 11, 1647, and surviving the Earl, her husband, till April 22, 1717, was buried at Tarbick. They had issue four sons, and five daughters, of whom Thomas the eldest son, was created Lord Viscount Windsor in Ireland, June 19, 1699, and Baron Montjoy, in the Isle of Wight, Hants, Dec. 31, 1711; but those titles are now extinct.

The honourable Dixey Windsor, 2d son by the Earl’s 2d marriage, born in 1672, was one of the Fellows of Trinity College in Cambridge, and so well respected by the University, that they^x chose him, in six succeeding Parliaments, one of their representatives. In 1712, being constituted Store-keeper to the office of ordnance, a writ was ordered, July 8, that year, for a new election, and he was re-chosen. On the accession of George I. he was^y, on Nov. 11, 1714, continued in his place of Store-keeper to the office of ordnance. And, being a leading member of the house of Commons, he was one of the committee, chosen by ballot^z, in January 1720-21, to enquire into all the proceedings relating to the execution of the South Sea act. He died at Broke-End, in the parish of Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire, on October 20, 1743, and was buried in the church there; having acquired a general reputation for his integrity and honour. He married Dorothy, youngest daughter of Sir Richard Stote, of the county of

^s Millan’s Succession of Colonels.

^t Hist. of Engl. præd. p. 440.

^u In-

scrip. Tumuli, apud Tarbick.

^x Willis’s Not. Parl. Reg. n. 16.

^y Pointer’s

Chron. Hist. p. 795.

^z Tindal’s Continuat. of Rapin’s Hist. of Engl. vol. IV.

p. 632.

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Northumberland, Knt. and coheir to her brother, Bertram Stote, Esq. but left no issue by her.

The honourable Andrews Windfor, Esq. 3d son, born in 1678, ^a served in two Parliaments for the borough of Bramber, in Suffex; and in that, summoned to meet on March 17, 1715, for the borough of Monmouth. Taking to a military life, he was constituted Colonel of the 28th regiment of foot, on Oct. 1, 1709^b, and on Feb. 12, 1710, Brigadier General in the army; having served through the whole course of the war, in the reign of Queen Anne; but was removed from his military employments in 1715.

William, 4th son, died an infant.

Lady Ursula, eldest of the five daughters, born in 1673, was married, in Henry VIIIth's chapel in Westminster-Abbey, March 28, 1703, to Thomas Johnson, Esq. (eldest son of Sir John Johnson, Knt.) of Walthamstow in Essex; and died, his widow, on Aug. 20, 1737. Lady Elizabeth, 2d daughter, was married, on July 21, 1720, to Sir Francis Dashwood, of West-Wycomb, in Buckinghamshire, Bart. Lady Mariana, 3d daughter, died on April 22, 1710, of the small-pox, and was buried at Ryegate, in Surrey. Frances, and Catharine, also died unmarried.

OTHER, son and heir to the aforesaid Thomas, Earl of Plymouth, born A. D. 1660, died Nov. 11. 1684, in the lifetime of his father; and by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter, and at length sole heir, of Thomas Turvey of Walcote, in Worcestershire, Esq. had issue two sons, Other, who succeeded his grandfather in his honours and estate; Henry, born May 31, 1681, who died without issue; and a daughter, Anne, who died unmarried, in 1701, aged 19, and lies buried at Tarbick.

OTHER, 2d Earl of Plymouth, born August 27, 1679, was, on Nov. 21, 1710, constituted Custos Rotulorum of the county of Worcester, which he held till August 1714, when John, Lord Somers, succeeded him. On June 23, 1713, he had his patent for Custos Rotulorum of Cheshire; and Septem. 4, 1713, his Lordship was made Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, and of the counties of Denbigh, and Flint, held by him till Oct. 21, 1714. In 1720, his Lordship was chosen Recorder of Worcester; and having married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Whitley, of Peel, in the county of Chester, Esq. had issue by her (who died June 10, 1711) Other, his successor, and Henry, born July 12, 1709, who died without issue in 1741. His Lordship departed this life on Dec. 26, 1727, aged 47, and was buried in the vault in the chancel of Tarbick.

^a Parl. Regist. n. 113, 193.

^b Millan's Succession of Colonels, &c.

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OTHER, his eldest son and heir, born on June 30, 1707, succeeded as *3d Earl of Plymouth*; and, on May 7, 1730, was married to Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of Thomas Lewis, of Soberton, in the county of Southampton, Esq. by whom he had issue Other-Lewis, his only son and heir, born on May 12, 1731. His Lordship deceased on Nov. 23, 1732, aged 25, and was buried at Tarbick; and his Lady died on Nov. 9, 1733. He was succeeded, in his honours and estate, by his only son,

OTHER LEWIS Windsor, the *4th Earl of Plymouth*, of his family, who had his first rudiments of learning at Eton, near Windsor, from whence he removed, for his further education, to Queen's-College, in Oxford; and after his return from the University, his Majesty was pleased, March 30, 1750, to confer on his Lordship a grant of the several offices of Constable of the castle of Flint, and Comptroller of the records within the counties of Cheshire, and Flint; and of Comptroller of the pleas, fines, and amerciaments; of the county of Carnarvon, in North-Wales.

His Lordship was married, at the royal chapel at St. James's, Saturday, August 11, 1750, to Catharine, eldest daughter of Thomas, Lord Archer, by whom he left issue, Other, (the present Earl of Plymouth; Thomas, born May 19, 1752, and is now in the East Indies; Henry, born Jan. 4, 1760; Andrews, born May 12, 1764; Lady Catherine, born 1755; Lady Elizabeth, born May 4, 1757, married March 30, 1776, to George Townsend of Honington Hall, Warwickshire, Esq. Lady Ann, born in 1762; and Lady Sarah, born in 1763; and had four other children, who died young.

His Lordship, when he came of age, was constituted Custos Rotulorum of the county of Flint, and took the oaths, and his seat in the house of Peers, April 17, 1753; and on November 9, 1754, was constituted Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum, of the county of Glamorgan. After the accession of his present Majesty, he was, on June 23, 1761, continued Lord Lieutenant, and Custos Rotulorum, of Glamorganshire, and appointed Custos Rotulorum of Flintshire, and Cheshire, and was LL. D. His Lordship departed this life April 20, 1771, and was buried among his ancestors at Tarbick, being succeeded in titles and estate by his eldest son,

OTHER Windsor Hickman, the present and *5th Earl of Plymouth*, born May 30, 1751. His Lordship is unmarried.

TITLES.] Other Windsor-Hickman, Earl of Plymouth, and Baron Windsor, of Bradenham, in com' Bucks.

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CREATIONS.] Declared, and confirmed Baron, by letters patent June 16 (1660) 12 Car. II. and accordingly summoned to that Parliament, May 8, (1661) 13 Car. II. Originally by descent and writ of summons to the Parliament, Nov. 3, (1529) 21 Hen. VIII. and Earl of Plymouth, in com' Devon. Dec, 6 (1682) 34 Car. II.

ARMS.] Gules, a Saltire Argent, between twelve Cross Crosslets, Or.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Stag's Head guardant, erased proper, attired, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Unicorns, Argent, armed, crested, tufted, and hooped, Or.

MOTTO.] JE ME FIE EN DIEU.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Hewel-Grange, in the counties of Worcester and Warwick; and at Peel-hall, in Cheshire.



Lumley Earl of Scarbrough 53

LUMLEY, Earl of Scarbrough.

CAMDEN, Sir William Dugdale, and other of our antiquaries have observed, that this family is denominated from Lumley-castle, situate on the bank of the river Weare (near Chester-on-the-Street) in the bishoprick of Durham, and is descended from LIULPH (a nobleman of great figure in the time of King Edward the Confessor) who married Alghitha, daughter to Aldred, Earl of Northumberland, (son of Uðred, Earl of Northumberland,) by Elgyne, youngest daughter of King Etheldred.

This Liulph, being stripped of his great possessions by the Normans, who ruled in all places with a severe hand, quietly withdrew into the bishoprick of Durham^a, where he was dearly beloved by the people, not only in respect of his high parentage, but of his many eminent qualities; whereby he grew into such familiarity and credit with Walcher, Bishop of Durham, and Earl of Northumberland, that he would do nothing in temporal affairs without his advice: but this credit that he had with the Bishop was the cause of his death; which is thus related in *Anglia Sacra*, and by another author, ^b from Simeon Dunelmensis, who was a monk of Durham, and precentor of that church, A. D. 1164.

Leofwin, the Bishop's chaplain, and archdeacon, finding himself not so often called to council as he was before his Lord's acquaintance with Liulph, conceived such envy, as that he procured one Gilbert (who had been made Sheriff by his cousin the Bishop) to murder the said Liulph by night, in his manor-place, not far from Durham; which the Bishop having notice of, and knowing it would be grievously taken of the people, he, as soon as he heard of the murder, sent letters and messengers into the country, offering to purge himself of being concerned in it, according to the order of the canon laws; and gave out, that he had banished Gilbert, and others out of Northumberland, who had committed the murder. But the people finding this to be a story, and that he had not banished the murderers, but received them into his house, and favoured them as before, they stomached the matter highly; and a day being appointed by the kindred of Liulph, for a conference with the Bishop, at Gateshead, concerning the murder, and the Prelate, instead of giving them

^a Wharton's *Anglia Sacra*, vol. I. p. 703.
p. 12, 13.

^b Hollinshed's *Chron.* vol. II.

atisfaction, taking refuge in the church, they threatened to set fire to the place, if the Archdeacon and Sheriff, who had also taken the same sanctuary, were not delivered up. At length, by the persuasion of the Bishop, Gilbert went out, and, with his associates who ventured out with him, was instantly killed by the enraged multitude. The Archdeacon refusing to come out, Walcher himself stepped forth, casting the skirts of his gown over his face, and, whilst he was addressing the populace in the mildest manner, was dispatched with lances. Leofwin still continued in the church, till it was in flames, and then coming out, almost scorched to death, was hacked in pieces. This happened on May 14, 1080, the 14th year of the reign of William the Conqueror.

The said Liulph had issue four sons, Uctred, ^c Osbert (whose ^d daughter and heir Ormonda was married to Robert de Peshale, of Peshale, in the parish of Eccleshall, com' Staff. who was a younger son of Richard, Earl of Corbeil, from which match the families and baronets of the name of Peshall descended) Adam, who had, ^e by gift of William the Conqueror, Uldel and Gilcruce; and Odo, who being styled son of Liulph, had ^f also, by the gift of the said King, Talentire and Castlerigge, with the forests between Galtre, and Græca. But from UCTRED, is this family descended, he having issue, Sir William de Lumley, and Matthew. Which Sir WILLIAM, by Judith, his wife, daughter to Hefilden of Hefilden ^g, had issue another Sir WILLIAM de Lumley, who had two sons, William, ^h and Marmaduke, ⁱ who was father of John Fitz-Marmaduke, Baron of Horden, in the bishoprick of Durham, who, on Feb. 12, 1300-1, 29 Edw. I. ^k was among those Barons that subscribed a memorable letter to Pope Boniface VIII. (in answer to one he sent to the King, "commanding him to forbear further proceedings against the Scots. claiming withal the sovereign authority over them, as belonging to the church") wherein they owned and claimed the dominion of Scotland, and peremptorily conclude, "That the King, their Lord, should in no wise undergo his holiness's judgment therein, nor send his procurators (as was required) as though their King's title were dubious, to the prejudice of the crown, the royal dignity, liberties, customs, and laws of England, which by their oath and duty they were bound to observe, and would defend with their lives; nor could they permit, if the King would, any such unlawful proceedings; and therefore besought his holiness not to con-

^c Ex Stemmate.

^d Stem. Peshall Bart.

^e Dugd. Monast. vol. I.

^f 400.

^g Ibid.

^h Segar's Baron. MS.

ⁱ Ibid.

^j Ibid.

^k Hist. of Engl. vol. I. p. 199.

“cern himself farther in that matter.” An exemplar of this memorable instrument, with their several seals, is preserved in Corpus Christi college library in Oxford; and the seal, of this John Fitz-Marmaduke, is a Fess between three Parrots, circumscribed, Johannes Filius Marmaduci; which arms the family still retain.

I now return to Sir William, eldest grandson of Sir William de Lumley, and Judith, his wife. Which Sir William¹ married the daughter and coheir of Walter de Audre, of Molton-Audre, in the bishoprick of Durham, and by her was father of Sir ROGER de Lumley, Knt.^m who wedded Sibil, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Morewic, an ancient Baron in Northumberland, who, dying in 45 Hen. III. left the said Sibil, Theophania, and Beatrix, his coheirs, and then in minority,ⁿ whose wardship and marriages, without disparagement to them, were obtained of the King, by William de Latimer, for MCC marks.

The said Roger de Lumley, with her the said Sibil, in 4 Edw. I. make partition with the rest of the coheirs, of those Knights fees of her inheritance, ° and left issue Sir Robert de Lumley, and Sir Roger de Lumley, second son, ancestor to the Lumleys of Harleston and Clifton, in com^r Northampt.

Which Sir ROBERT de Lumley, in 26 Edw. I. on the death of his mother (then the ^p widow of Laurence de St. Maur) succeeded to the lands of her inheritance, viz. ^q the manors of West-Chivington, Morewicke, and Bamburgh-castle, in the county of Northumberland; as also to divers lands, &c. within the liberty of Redisdale, and in Hodispethe and Feling, in the same county; at which time it was certified, that he was her son and heir, and of the age of 26 years. In 27 Edw. I. he had ^r livery of the said lands, on the payment of five marks for his relief. He married Lucia, eldest daughter ^s of Marmaduke de Thweng, a great Baron, Lord of Kilton-castle, and Thweng, with divers other manors in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmorland. Which Lucia was at length coheir to her brothers, William, Robert, and Thomas de Thweng, ^t who successively succeeded to the barony of Kilton-castle, &c.

Their son and heir, Sir MARMADUKE Lumley, first assumed the arms of Thweng, which have ever since been retained by his descendants, he took to wife ^u Margaret, daughter and heir of — Holland, by whom he had issue four sons, Robert,

¹ Ex Stemmate penes præhon. Ric. Nup. com^r Scarbrough.

^m Ibid.

ⁿ Rot. Pip. 45 Hen. III. Ebor.

^o Ex Stemmate.

^p Rot. Fin. 26 Edw. I.

m. 2.

^q Esc. 26 Edw. I. n. 23.

^r Rot. Pip. 27 Edw. I. Northumb.

^s Dugd. Baron. vol. II. p. 58.

^t Ibid.

^u Rot. Fin. 48 Edw. III. m. 9.

Ralph, Thomas, and William; as also a daughter, Isabel, married to Sir William Fulthorp, Knt.

Which ROBERT, being under age at the death of his father, ^x was in ward to William Latimer, Lord Latimer, in 1374, when (on the partition of the lands of Thomas de Thweng, Baron of Kilton-castle) being stiled son of Marmaduke de Lumley, son of Lucia, sister to Thomas de Thweng, he had 8l. 10s. 6d. yearly, out of those lands that were assigned to Catharine, youngest sister of the said Thomas de Thweng; as also the manors of Moreffome Magna, Moreffome Parva, Ocketon, Lythum, Merske, Brotton, Hylderwell, Skynner-Green, Lyvertoun, North-Cave, Rotese-on-the-Wolds, Lound, Langtofe, Swaythorpe, Thorp juxta Kilton, Foxholes, Thweng, with the advowson of the church, Kilton-Castle, Stotevil-fee, and Bulme-fee, all in com' Ebor. ^y and died possessed of them on the Sunday before the Nativity of our Lord the same year, as is evident from the inquisition taken after his death, at Giffburgh, in 49 Edw. III. before John Savile, the King's escheator for the said county; when it was also proved, that Ralph de Lumley was his brother and heir, and of the age of 13 years. And by another inquisition ^z, taken in 7 Richard II. being wrote son and heir of Sir Marmaduke de Lumley, it appears, that he also died seised (besides his lands in the bishoprick of Durham) of the manors of East and West-Chivington, and Rovely, as also 40l. rent in Morewicke, with nineteen tenements and a water mill in Husband, in the county of Northumberland; and that Ralph de Lumley was his brother and heir, and at that time of the age of 21 years.

Which RALPH de Lumley was a Knight in 9 Richard II. ^a and in the retinue of Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in that expedition then made into Scotland, wherein he so well behaved, that he ^b was made Governor of Berwick upon Tweed, in 10 Rich. II. and ^c continued there in 11 Rich. II. but in ^d 12 Rich. II. was taken prisoner by the Scots. After which, ^e in 15 Rich. II. he was Deputy-governor of Berwick, under Henry de Percy, Earl of Northumberland; and the year after, 16 Rich. II. ^f obtained licence to make a castle of his manor-house at Lumley. He was summoned to Parliament, ^g among the Barons of the realm, from the 8th year of Richard II. till 1 Henry IV. inclusive, when he was ^h attainted, and had his lands seised, for being concerned with Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, and other Lords, who not assenting to the

^x Rot. Fin. 48 Edw. III. m. 9. ^y Esc. 49 Edw. III. p. 2. n. 5. ^z Esc. 7 Rich. II. n. 51. ^a Rot. Scac. 9 Rich. II. m. 6. ^b Ibid. 10 Rich. II. m. 3. ^c Ibid. 11 Rich. II. m. 4. ^d Ibid. 12 Rich. II. m. 3. ^e Ibid. 15 Rich. II. m. 7. ^f Pat. 16 Rich. II. m. 22. ^g Claus. de iisd. ann. 2 Rot. Fin. 1 Hen. IV. m. 18. ^h Esc. 5 Hen. IV. n. 3.

deposal of Richard II. joined in a confederacy against Henry IV. binding themselves by indenture sextipartite, ⁱ to be diligent and faithful to each other in their undertaking, and were sworn to keep their design secret, and to attend carefully upon the execution of it ^k. But appearing in arms, ^l and the Lords taking their lodgings in the town of Cirencester, whilst their forces encamped without the town, were overpowered by the inhabitants, and carried prisoners to the Abbey, notwithstanding all means were used, by their servants and retainers, to further their escape. And our historians relate, that 28 Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, the chief leaders of the rebellion, were brought from thence to Oxford, to the King, who immediately caused them to be executed there. But this Lord Lumley, who was standard-bearer in that expedition, and stiled a Banneret, died in the field of battle; which is evident from the record, ^m whereby all his lands and tenements, which he held in fee-simple from Jan. 5, 1 Hen. IV. together with all his goods and chattels, were adjudged in Parliament to be forfeited.

He married Eleanor, daughter of John, Lord Nevil, of Raby, and sister of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland. Which Lady, in her widowhood (2 Hen. IV.) had an assignment of 20*l.* per annum during life, out of the customs at Hull, ⁿ which was confirmed by Hen V. in 1413, the first year of his reign, with the further grants of the lands and tenements in Beaumont and Strauton in the bishoprick of Durham, and Holme in Holderness, with the appurtenances, in com' Ebor. Their ^o issue that survived, were four sons, Thomas, Sir John, William (stiled of Lumley, 15 Hen. VI.) and Marmaduke; as also three daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Adam Tirwhit, of Kettleby, in com' Linc. Esq. Margaret, wedded to Sir John Clervaux, of Croft, in Yorkshire; and Catharine, married to Sir John Chideock, of Chideock, in Dorsetshire.

Of the sons, I shall first take notice of Marmaduke, the youngest, who, having a learned education, was elected Master of Trinity-Hall, in Cambridge, ^p and Chancellor of that University, in 7 Hen. VI. also, on April 15, the year following (1430) had the temporalities of the Bishop of Carlisle delivered to him, and ^q was consecrated the next day Bishop of that see. In 11 Hen. VI. he was specially appointed to take care of the interests of the clergy of the King and kingdom, at the great council held at Basil; and in the King's letters of safe

ⁱ Hist. of Engl. vol. I. p. 277.

^k Ibid. p. 279. Hist. of Oxford. vol. I.

p. 201.

^l Rymer, vol. 8. p. 529.

^m Pat. 1 Hen. IV. p. 3. m. 42.

ⁿ MS. de Famil. Nob. Not. L. 25. p. 372. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, Arm.

^o Le

Neve's Fasti. Eccl. Ang. p. 390, 426.

^p Ibid. p. 334.

^q Rymer's Fœd.

tom. VIII. p. 550.

conduct, dated May 1, in the same year, he is stiled Marmaduke Lumley, Bishop of Carlisle, late Rector of Stepney, in Middlesex, and executor of Sir John Lumley, Knt. On ^s December 18, in 25 Hen. VI. he was constituted Treasurer of England; and after having sat twenty years Bishop of Carlisle, was translated to the bishoprick of Lincoln, Feb. 8, 1450-51, 29 Hen. VI. which he enjoyed scarce a year, departing this life in his attendance on the King at London. He was a ^t great benefactor toward the building of Queen's-College in Cambridge, and bestowed 200 marks (a great sum in those days) on the library of that college, with a great many good books.

THOMAS de Lumley, the elder brother of the Bishop, departed ^u this life on May 31, 1404, 5 Hen. IV. being then seised of the castle and manor of Kilton, with the manors of Lythum, Cotum, Thweng-upon-the-Wolds, Oktone juxta Swathorpe, Okton-Holme in Holderneffe, in com' Ebor. and Haddeston, in com' Northumb. as also of the castle of Lumley Parva, and manors of Stanley, Strauton, Riklesden, and Beautrone, in the bishoprick of Durham; leaving Sir John Lumley, Knt. his brother and heir, twenty years of age. But John Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, ^x had a grant of several manors, lands and tenements, which his father was possessed of, to the value of 360l. a great estate in that age.

The said Sir JOHN Lumley, doing his homage in 6 Hen. IV. ^y had livery of all the castles, manors and lands, whereof Sir Ralph Lumley, his father, was seised at the time of his attainder; and the honour of Knighthood was conferred on him for his services in Scotland. He also served that monarch in his wars with the French, who, having experience of his fidelity, he ^z was fully restored in blood (tainted by the conviction of Ralph, his father) by act of Parliament in the 13th year of Hen. IV. He also signalized himself with Hen. V. in his wars; and in the 10th year of the reign of that victorious monarch, lost his life in the field of battle, ^a with Thomas, Duke of Clarence, the King's brother; who being betrayed by Andrew Forgusa, a Lombard, his scout-matter, that represented the numbers of the enemy to be inferior to what they were, precipitated himself into a battle at Baugy, in the province of Anjou, on Easter Eve, April 13, 1421, and was there slain, together with this Sir John Lumley, Lord Lumley, the Earls of Tanquerville and Angus, and the Lord Ross, who disapproved of this rash design; yet made proof of their duty and their valour, not only

^s Pat. 25 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 25.

Bishops, p. 247.

^u Efc. 5 Hen. IV. n. 30

^t Bishop Goodwin's Account of English Bishops, p. 247.

^x Rymer's Fœd. tom. VIII. p. 163.

^y Claus. 6 Hen. IV. m. 14.

^z Rot. Parl. 13 Hen. IV.

^a Hall's

Chron. p. 76. b.

in obeying their General in his life time, but accompanying him in his death, no men ever behaving more courageously; but the enemy being four to one, they were over-powered.

This Sir John Lumley, Lord Lumley, by Felicia, his wife, daughter of Sir Matthew Redman, ^c Governor of Berwick, had issue a daughter, Maud, married to Sir William Thirkeld, of Thirkeld, in Cumberland, Knt. and a son and heir,

THOMAS, who, in 10 Hen. VI. on making proof of his ^d age, had livery of his lands, when ^e John Swinburn, of the age of 60 years and more, deposed that he was born at Morpeth, in Northumberland, on the feast of St. Michael the Arch-Angel, in 1408, and was of the age of 22 years and more, on ^f the feast of St. Michael last past. Also by inquisition in 10 Hen. VI. was found heir to his father Sir John Lumley, who died possessed of a messuage and lands, called Sulam, in the parish of Barystany, in com' pal. Lanc. He was afterwards knighted for his services in the wars, and concerned in divers negotiations. In 28 Hen. VI. he was ^g one of the guarantees for the King of England, on a treaty with the King of Scots; as also in 29 Hen. VI. and ^h again in another treaty between the said Princes, in 31 Hen. VI. And the King having experienced his fidelity, prudence, and conduct, ⁱ he was constituted Governor of Scarbrough castle for life, in the 33d year of his reign. In 35 Hen. VI. he was again employed to treat with the Scots, on certain affairs then in agitation; ^k and was also a guarantee in another treaty in the 37th year of Hen. VI. 1459; but more of him I do not find in that reign. It is likely, that the sufferings of his family, under the Lancastrians induced him to take part with the house of York; for when Edw. IV. attained the crown, he petitioned the Parliament for the reversion of the attainder of Ralph, Lord Lumley, his grandfather; ^l which was accordingly repealed in the first year of the reign of that King, and he had summons to Parliament among the Barons of the realm, till his death.

In the 5th year of Edward IV. he was ^m constituted one of the commissioners to treat with James III. King of Scotland, about his marriage with some person of the King of England's allegiance, as also concerning certain wrongs, ⁿ which had been done by the subjects of both nations to each other, contrary to the articles of truce. About that time also, he was at the siege of Bamburgh-castle, in the county of Northumberland; ^o then held out (with some other garrisons in the North) by the Lan-

^c Froisart's Chron. p. 265. ^d Claus. 10 Hen. VI. n. 16. ^e Efc. 10 Hen. VI. n. 56. ^f Efc. 10 Hen. VI. n. 42. ^g Rymer, tom. XI. p. 253.
^h Ibid. p. 300, 334. ⁱ Pat. 33 Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 12. ^k Rymer's Fœd. vol. II. p. 434. ^l Rot. Parl. 1 Edw. VI. ^m Rot. Scac. 5 Edw. IV. m. 2.
ⁿ Ibid. m. 4. ^o Ex Vet. Rot. penes, W. Pierpoint, Arm.

castrians. And on Oct. 10, 1466, in 6 Edw. IV. the King, in regard of his fidelity, circumspection, and industry, ^p appointed him one of the commissioners to treat at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with the deputies of the King of Scots, concerning certain grievances between the two nations. Having married Margaret, ^q daughter of Sir James Harrington (brother of Sir William Harrington, Lord Harrington, ^r and Knight of the Garter in the reign of Hen. V.) he had issue by her, Sir George Lumley, his successor; and three daughters, Joan, wife of Bertram Harbottle, of Harbottle in the county of Northumberland, Esq. Margaret, married to Bertram Lumley of Ravensholm, in the bishoprick of Durham, and Elizabeth, wife of William Tylliot, Esq.

Which GEORGE, Lord Lumley, was knighted before the 2d year of Edw. IV. ^s when he was Sheriff of the county of Northumberland, for that, and the succeeding year. An office in that age, of great power and trust; for the Sheriffs of Northumberland never accounted to the King in his Exchequer, till the 3d year of Edward VI. but received the issues and profits of their bailiwick to their own use, with all other debts, fines, and amerciaments, within the said county; and all emoluments accruing from alienations, intrusions, wards, marriages, reliefs, &c. which was chiefly to encourage them to be on their guard against the Scots. But that care being lessened, by settling the Lords Wardens of the marches, ^t it was enacted in the 3d year of Edw. VI. that the Sheriffs of Northumberland should be accountable for their office, as others, in the Exchequer. In the 6th year of Edw. IV. this Sir George Lumley, and Sir Robert Folbery, ^u were elected Knights for the county of Northumberland, to the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster; and in the return of the writ, are stiled *Milites gladiis cincti*. In the 8th year of Edw. IV. he was constituted Sheriff of Northumberland, and was ^x continued in that office four years successively. In 20 Edw. IV. I find him bearing the title of Lord Lumley, being a principal commander of those forces under the leading of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, which retook the town of Berwick (that had been surrendered to the Scots by Queen Margaret, to gain a sanctuary for her husband Henry VI. when he was expelled England) and afterwards entering into Edinburgh, he was for his valour and conduct in that expedition, made ^y a Knight Banneret in Hooton-Field, on August 22, the same year, with the Lord Fitzhugh, the Lord Scroop of Masham, and others. On the

^p Rymer's Fœd. vol. II. p. 573.
the Garter, p. 610.

^q Ex Stemmate. ^r Ashmole's Order of

Parl. 2 & 3 Edw. VI. cap. 34.
Worthies, p. 313.

^s Fuller's Worthies in Northumb. p. 312.

^t Rot.

^u Pryn's Brev. Parl. p. 123.

^x Fuller's

^y Nom. Milit. MS. sub manu Tho. Jekyl, Armig.

accession of Hen. VII. he waited ^z on his majesty in his progress, in the northern parts of the kingdom, in the first year of his reign. In the 13th year of Hen. VII. he was in that expedition with the Earl of Surrey, ^a against the Scots, who, with their King, were besieging Norham-castle, situated on the river Tweed, dividing England from Scotland; which siege they raised, and marching into Scotland, levelled several strong places, particularly Hayton-castle, one of the strongest fortresses between Berwick and Edinburgh, in sight of the Scots army. And on the espousals of the Princess Margaret, eldest daughter of Hen. VII. with James IV. King of Scotland, which was solemnized at Richmond by Earl Bothwell on St. Paul's day, 1502-3, 18 Hen. VII. ^b his Lordship and his son met the Queen at Darneton [Darlington] in Yorkshire, with several Gentlemen in his retinue, and 80 horsemen in his liveries, and waited on her majesty as far as Berwick, where she was received by Sir Thomas Darcy the Governor. After this, I find no further mention of him; but that he took to wife Elizabeth, ^c daughter and heir of Roger Thornton, Esq. a very wealthy merchant of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (who ^d founded the house of White-Friars in Newcastle) by whom he had the lordships of Witton, in com' Northumb. Lulworth, and the Isle, in the bishoprick of Durham. But possessing those lands in right of his wife, there happened great suits and sharp contests, betwixt him and Giles Thornton, a bastard son to the said Roger, concerning the inheritance of them; in which quarrel the said Giles was killed by him at Windsor. He departed this life, in the ^e 23d year of Hen. VII. leaving issue three sons, Thomas, Roger, and Ralph (or John according to some.)

His eldest son and heir, THOMAS Lumley, appeared on the behalf of the clergy and commonalty of the ^f diocese of Durham, in 11 Hen. VII. when the three estates of the kingdom were summoned to meet at Westminster, Oct 27, 1495; and dying in the life-time of his father, left issue by Elizabeth Plantagenet his wife (natural) daughter of Edward IV. (by the Lady Elizabeth Lucy) ^g Richard, his son and heir, John, ^h George, and Roger Lumley, of Ludworth in Durham, Esq. who left three daughters his coheirs, Agnes, married to John Lambton, of Lambton in Durham, Esq. Isabella, wife to Richard Conyers of Hordon, in Durham, Esq. and Margaret, wedded to Thomas Trollop of Thornly, Esq. The said Tho-

Owen,
Lord
also
munder
in this b

^z MS. in Bibl. Cotton. sub Effig. Julius, p. 12. ^a Hall's Chron. fol. 43, 44.
^b MS. Not. G. 11. p. 43. in Bibl. Joh. Antis. Arm. ^c Leland's Itin. vol. V. fol. 89. and vol. VI. fol. 62. ^d Ibid. ^e Sear's Baronagium Gener. MS. ^f Rymer's Fœd. tom. XII. p. 711. ^g MS. E. 6. f. 5. b. in Offic. Arm. ^h MS. Not. L. 25. in Bibl. Joh. Antis.

mas Lumley had also three daughters, ⁱ Anne, married to Ralph, Lord Ogle of Bothal; Sibil, wife to William Baron Hilton, of Hilton, in the bishoprick of Durham, and Elizabeth, eipoused to Robert Crefwell, of the county of Northumberland, Esq.

RICHARD Lumley, his eldest son and heir, succeeding his grandfather, had summons ^k to Parliament among the Barons of the realm, in the first year of Hen. VIII. and married ^l Anne, daughter of Sir John Conyers of Hornby-castle in com^r Ebor. Knight of the Garter (sister to William, Lord Conyers) by whom he left issue two sons, John, Lord Lumley, and Anthony Lumley, of whom hereafter, as lineal ancestor to the present Earl of Scarbrough.

This Richard, Lord Lumley, died ^m on Trinity Sunday (26 Maii) 1510, 2 Hen. VIII. seised of the manor and castle of Kilton, &c. in com^r Ebor. and of the manors of Kirkeby in Kendale, Helsington, &c. leaving John his son and heir 18 years of age.

Which JOHN, Lord Lumley, in 1513, on the invasion of this realm by James IV. King of Scotland, brought ⁿ a considerable strength to the earl of Surrey, who came to York with 500 men only (his sovereign lying before Tournay, with most of his nobles) and was one of the principal commanders of the van-guard of the army, which on Sept. 9, engaged in the battle of Flodden, where the King of Scotland was slain. Our historians relate, that the van-guard wherein this Lord Lumley engaged, acquitted themselves with the greatest bravery; encountering with the Earls of Crawford, and Montrose, who had with them a great number of Lords, Knights and Gentlemen, and were both slain.

In the succeeding year (° 6 Hen. VIII.) he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Lumley; and the year after ^p had livery of all the lands of his inheritance. In the year 1520 he was ^q at the meeting between his sovereign, and the Emperor Charles V. at Canterbury; and crossing the seas, was, in June, the same year, at that great interview of the Kings of England and France, between Ardres and Guisnes. In the 14th year of Hen. VIII. he ^r was in that army under the leading of the Earl of Shrewsbury, intended to invade Scotland, had not a peace ensued; and the following year, ^s was in that expedition under the Earl of Surrey, against the Scots, who with some

ⁱ MS. Not. L. 25. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis.

^k Claus. de iisd. ann. in dorso.

^l On the Monument at Cheam, for John, Lord Lumley, she is called Ann, daughter of William, Lord Coigniers. ^m Cole's Esc. vol. I. p. 178, in Bibl. Harley.

ⁿ Hall's Chron. fol. 38, 42. ^o Claus. 6 Hen. VIII. in Dorso. ^p Pat. 7 Hen. VIII. p. 2.

^q MS. B. 5. p. 380. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, Arm. ^r Hall's Chron. fol. 103. b. ^s Ibid. fol. 115. b.

French forces, having invaded the kingdom, were then put to flight. In 21 Hen. VIII. he had summons to that Parliament ^t which met at Westminster, November 3, the same year, and continuing by prorogation till the 27th of that King's reign, gave the first stroke to the dissolution of the monasteries in England. In 22 Hen. VIII. he ^u was among the Barons, who signed a memorable letter to Pope Clement VII. intimating, that unless he complied with the King in his divorce from Queen Catharine, the acknowledgment of his supremacy in England would be much endangered. But in 28 Hen. VIII. he was one of the chief of those Northern Lords, who appeared in the insurrection called The pilgrimage of grace; and a pardon being offered by the Duke of Norfolk, at that time General of the King's forces sent to suppress them; he was ^x chosen to treat with the Duke, at Doncaster, and so well accommodated matters, that the leaders, and all who had been either authors or partakers in the tumult, ^y were permitted to repair each one to their own home, without being questioned for their offence; which the King confirmed. Yet soon after he had the mortification of losing his only son, George Lumley, ^z who being concerned in another insurrection, with the Lord Darcy, Sir Thomas Percy (brother to the Earl of Northumberland) and others, was thereupon apprehended with them, committed to the Tower, and in June, 29 Hen. VIII. was arraigned at Westminster, before the Marquis of Exeter, High Steward of England, ^a and being found guilty of high treason, suffered death.

This John, Lord Lumley, ^b married Joan, daughter to Henry, Lord Scroop of Bolton, and had issue, GEORGE, his only son, before mentioned, who took to wife, Jane, second daughter and coheir of Sir Richard Knightly ^c of Upton in the county of Northampton, Rut. and by her (who afterwards wedded John Knottesford, of Malverne-Priory, in Worcestershire, Esq.) left issue, John, his son and heir, and two daughters, Jane, wife of Geffery Markham, of Astwood, in com' Wigorn, Esq. who died without issue, and Barbara, who was twice married, 1st to Humphry Lloyd, of Denbigh, Esq. the ingenious Welsh antiquary, and father, by her, of Henry Lloyd, of Cheam in Surrey, from whom the Rev. Dr. Robert Lumley Lloyd, of Cheam, who was also Rector of St. Paul's Covent-garden, in Westminster, and died in Nov. 1730; and 2dly to William Williams, of — in Carnarvonshire, Esq. by whom she also had issue.

^t Rymer's Fœd. vol. XIV. p. 308.
Hen. VIII. in Hist. Engl. vol. II. p. 207.
fol. 231, 232.

^u Ibid. p. 406.

^x Herbert's Life of

^y Hall's Chron. fol. 231.

^z Ib.

^a Godwin's Annals of K. Hen. VIII. p. 155.

^b Ex

Stummate. ^c Ibid. and Abingdon's Ant. q. of Worcester, p. 221.

The said JOHN, son and heir of George Lumley, on the death of his grandfather, was then an infant: but on his petition in the first year of Edw. VI. setting forth, "That he
 " was a person in lineage and blood corrupted. and deprived
 " of all degree, estate, name, fame, &c. by reason of the
 " attainder of George Lumley his father;" ^d it was enacted,
 " That the said John Lumley, and the heirs male of his body,
 " should have, hold, enjoy, and bear the name, dignity, state,
 " and preheminance of a Baron of this realm, &c." On Sept.
 29, 1553, two days before the coronation of Queen Mary, he was made one of the Knights of the Bath, in company of the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Surrey, the Lord Aberga-venny, the Lord Berkeley, and ten others, being first knighted by the Earl of Arundel (his father-in-law) Lord Steward of the household, who had commission from the Queen to confer that honour; and the oath administered to them ^e was,
 " Right dere brother, gret worshyp be thys ordre unto you.
 " Almyghty God geve you the presynge of al knyghthode.
 " Thys is the ordre of Knyghthode: You shall honour God
 " above al thyngs; yee shal be stedfast in the feith of holly
 " church, and the same mayntain and defend to your power.
 " You shall love your sovereygn above al earthly creatures;
 " and for your sovereygn, and sovereygnes right and dygnitie,
 " lyve and die. Yee shal defend wydows, maydens, and or-
 " phelyns, in their ryght. Yee shall suffre no extortion as far
 " furth as ye may; nor syt in place where any wrongful judge-
 " ment shall be geven to your knowledge. And as grete ho-
 " nour be this noble ordere unto you, as ever it was to any of
 " your progenitours." His Lordship and his Lady were at the coronation, he attending among the Barons, and she ^f being one of the six principal Ladies dressed in crimson velvet, that sat in the third chariot of state; next to whom rode ten Ladies in crimson velvet, their horses trapped with the same; coaches in that age being used by none of the nobility, and as Stow relates, ^g were not brought into England till the year 1564. On April 24, 1556, he, ^h and the Lord Talbot, introduced Osep Napea, Ambassador from the Emperor of Russia, to his audience of leave of the Queen, who brought several rich presents from his master, and concluded a treaty of amity and commerce; being the first Ambassador who came here from that court.

In the first year of Queen Elizabeth, he ⁱ was constituted one of the Commissioners to receive the claims of all such as

^d Rot. Parl. 1 Ed. VI.

^e Strype's Hist. Memorials, vol. III. p. 35.

^f Ibid. p. 36.

^g Annals, p. 867.

^h Stow's Annals, p. 630.

ⁱ Pat. 1 Eliz.

p. 4. in Dorset.

^f Ibid.

ⁱ Pat. 1 Eliz.

held of the Queen in grand serjeanty, and were required to perform their respective services. In 8 Eliz. ^k he was employed to treat with Cosmo Medicis, Duke of Florence, about 11250*l*. owing to her father Henry VIII. and having received it with interest, the Queen gives the said Duke a discharge for it. After this I find no mention of him, till 12 Eliz. when, with his father-in-law, the Earl of Arundel, being privy to divers transactions, relating to the Queen of Scots; as also to her designed marriage with the Duke of Norfolk, ¹ they were both taken into custody. It is related by Camden ^m, “ That a
 “ great many who observed the Queen’s averseness to marriage,
 “ and that foreign Princes, who were enemies to England, con-
 “ sidered the Queen of Scots as the undoubted heir of the crown
 “ of England, believed it would tend more to the settlement
 “ of affairs, and the fixing the Queen of Scots to just measures
 “ of government, should she marry the Duke of Norfolk, the
 “ first Nobleman in England, a man of popular interest, and
 “ bred up in the protestant religion; than should she admit of a
 “ foreign Prince, who might, by her help, embroil both king-
 “ doms, and at last inherit them; whereas it was the general
 “ wish to have them united in a person of English blood, should
 “ the young King of Scots do otherwise than well.”

It is very likely, that his Lordship concurred in these affairs, out of the great regard he had for the Earl of Arundel, who, in his last will and testament (bearing date, December 30, 1579, the 22d year of Queen Elizabeth) recited, ⁿ “ That
 “ by deed dated the 14th of March, in 8 Eliz. he had freely
 “ gave to his son the Lord Lumley, all his goods, chattles,
 “ household-stuff and plate. And in consideration of the great
 “ love, care, and affection, which he had always found his
 “ said son, the Lord Lumley, to bear to him: as also for and
 “ in consideration of his great travel and pains, taken for him
 “ about his business and affairs, during all the time sithence
 “ he was first known to him; and especially for that for him,
 “ and his causes, and for the discharge and payment of his
 “ debts, he had sold the most part of his own lands, tenements,
 “ and hereditaments, and patrimony, to him descended from
 “ his ancestors. And for that, and for the payment of the
 “ residue of his said debts, he hath charged, and bound him-
 “ self and his friends, in divers and sundry bonds, and great
 “ sums of money, which he knows cannot be paid and satis-
 “ fied, without his great charge. He therefore had convey-
 “ ed, given, and assured to his said son, Lumley, the inhe-

^k Rymer’s Fœd. vol. XIII. p. 655, 656.

land, vol. II. p. 421, 436.

Qu. 1. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

¹ Camden’s Eliz. in Hist. of Eng-

^m Ibid. p. 419.

ⁿ Ex Regist. Vocat. Arundel,

“ritance of the greater part of all his manors, lands, &c. as by
 “the conveyance thereof, more at large appeareth. And
 “finding the same love, care, and good disposition of his said
 “son the Lord Lumley, still continuing towards him; he
 “therefore not only ratifies and confirms, all and singular the
 “conveyances made by him, to his said son, Lumley, or to
 “any other for his use; but also bequeaths to him, all and sin-
 “gular the manors, &c. conveyed to him, and the Lady Jane,
 “his wife, his daughter deceased, to have and to hold, to him
 “and his assigns for ever. And he desires his very good friends,
 “Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. Lord Chancellor of England,
 “and Sir Christopher Wray, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of
 “England, that if any variance should happen between the
 “Earl of Surrey, and his said son, the Lord Lumley, about
 “any of the lands, &c. that they would do their best endea-
 “vours to continue good amity and friendship between them,
 “and also order and divide between them, all and singular his
 “lordships, manors, &c. to them or either of them, by him
 “conveyed. He also constitutes his said son, the Lord Lum-
 “ley, full and sole executor, and Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord
 “Chancellor of England, overseer, desiring him to assist his
 “executor with his best advice, and bequeaths to him plate to
 “the value of 100 l. and to Sir Christopher Wray, Lord Chief
 “Justice, plate to the value of 40 l.”

The Lord Lumley erected a noble monument for the Earl, in the collegiate church of Arundel, with an inscription beautifully gilt, setting forth his honours and principal employments; and underneath is this memorial in capitals:

“Johannes Lumley, Baro de Lumley, Gener Pientissimus,
 “Supremæ Voluntatis suæ Vindex, socero suavissimo, Et Pa-
 “trono Optimo, Magnificentissime Funerato, non Memorix
 “(Quam Immortalem Sibi Multifariis Virtutibus comparavit,)
 “sed Corporis Mortalis Ergo, In Spem Felicis Resurrectionis
 “Reconditi; Hanc illi propriis Armaturis Statuam Equestrem
 “Pro Munere Extremo, Uberibus cum Lachrymis Devotissime
 “consecravit.”

In 29 Eliz. he was commissioned with other Lords, ° for the trial of the Queen of Scots; and the next ensuing year was in commission ^p for the trial of secretary Davison, “For con-
 “tempt towards the Queen’s majesty, breach of his allegiance,
 “and neglect of his duty, in sending the warrant for putting
 “the Queen of Scots to death, without her knowledge.” And the commissioners differing in their sentiments about the man, and his punishment, this Lord Lumley delivered his opinion, that the sentence was justly pronounced against the Queen of

° Camden’s Eliz. in Hist. of Eng. vol. II. p. 519.

^p Ibid. p. 536.

Scots, but affirmed, " That never in any age was there such a contempt against a prince heard, or read of, that the Queen's council, in the Queen's palace, in the council chamber near the Queen, who was, as it were, president of the council, should resolve upon a matter of such consequence, without her advice or knowledge; when both they and Davison might have had so easy access to her: protesting, that if he had but one only son, and he were in the same fault, he would censure him to be severely punished. But being persuaded of the man's ingenuous and honest intention, he would inflict no heavier punishment upon him than the rest have done before." Which was, that he should be fined 10,000*l.* and imprisoned during the Queen's pleasure; whereunto the majority of the commissioners assented.

In 44 Eliz. ^q he was one of the Peers that sat on the trial of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex. And on the accession of James I. he was ^r constituted one of the commissioners for settling the claims at his coronation; as also a commissioner, ^s with other Lords, who were authorised to make Knights of the Bath. Camden ^t gives this character of him, " That he was a person of entire virtue, integrity and innocence; and in his old age, a complete pattern of true nobility. Had so great a veneration for the memory of his ancestors, that he caused monuments to be erected for them in the collegiate church of Chester-on-the-Street (opposite to Lumley-castle) in order as they succeeded one another, from Liulphus down to his own time; which he had either picked out of the demolished monasteries, or made new." He likewise took care, that his estate should descend to one of his own name and blood, by his last will and testament, which he made some time before his death (bearing date, January 28, 1605-6,) as also by deeds of settlement. " By which testament, ^u he orders his body to be buried in the church of Cheam, next unto Nonsuch, in the county of Surrey, whereof he was patron, ^x with as little extraordinary charge, as conveniently might be; and bequeaths to his kinsman and heir male, Richard Lumley, eldest son and heir apparent of Roger Lumley, Esq. son of Anthony Lumley, brother to John, Lord Lumley, his grandfather, his castle of Lumley, and all such manors, lands, and tenements in the county of York, which he had made a lease of in trust to Sir Richard Lewknor, Knt. Serjeant at law, and Chief Justice of Chester, &c. and William Smith, Esq. his old and

^q Camden's Eliz. in Hist. of Eng. vol. II. p. 537.

^r Ibid. p. 633.

^s Rymer's Fed. tom. XVI. p. 524.

^t Camden's Eliz. in Hist. of Eng.

vol. II. p. 533.

^u Britannia enlarged by Bishop Gibson, vol. II. p. 950.

^x Ex Regist. vocat. Dorset, Qu. 34. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

“ trusty servant, bearing date 20 February, in 37 Eliz. but
 “ that during his minority, the Lady Elizabeth his wife should
 “ have the profits, using her liberality towards the said Richard,
 “ his brethren and sisters. And if it should so happen, that
 “ she died during the minority of the said Richard Lumley, or
 “ any such heir male, to whom the said castle of Lumley should
 “ come to or remain; he then wills the custody of the said
 “ Richard Lumley, during his minority, to the before-named
 “ Sir Richard Lewknor, and William Smith, Esq. as also if
 “ the said Richard Lumley departed this life during his minority,
 “ that they should have the maintenance and education of
 “ such heir male, as had a right to the castle of Lumley, &c.
 “ He constitutes Elizabeth his wife sole executrix, and Sir
 “ Richard Lewknor, overseer, and orders them to distribute
 “ two hundred pounds, amongst poor people.”

His first wife was Jane, eldest of the two daughters and co-heirs of Henry Fitz-Allan Earl of Arundel, by whom ^y he had issue, Charles, Thomas and Mary, who died infants, and lie buried with their mother in the chancel of the church of Cheam. His last Lady was Elizabeth, daughter of John, Lord Darcy of Chich, who survived him without having issue. He departed this life on April 11, 1609, and, according to his desire, was buried in the vault, under the chancel of the church of Cheam, ^z having a noble monument of white marble erected to his memory, against the north-east side thereof, adorned with the arms of the several families his ancestors had married into.

Thus the ancient Barony of Lumley, for want of issue male of his Lordship, expired with him, the attainder of his father George Lumley, Esq. not being repealed by that act of the first year of Edw. VI. which restored him to the title of Lord Lumley. But the reverend Dr. Robert Lumley Lloyd, of Cheam in Surrey, lineally descended from Barbara, sister to the said John, Lord Lumley, petitioning his late Majesty to be called to the upper house of Parliament, in right of his descent from Ralph, Lord Lumley, summoned to parliament in the 8th year of Richard II. which petition being referred by his Majesty to the house of Peers, and the said Dr. Lloyd heard by his council ^a thereupon, it was reported as follows; The Lord Delawar (Die Lunæ 23 Martii 1723) reporting from the Lords committee for privileges, the claim of the said Dr. Lloyd; as also the evidence of Richard, Earl of Scarbrough, who was heard by his council against it, and insisted that the Earl is well intitled to the said Barony of Lumley; the house of

^y Sandford's General Hist. p. 421.
 Dom. Procer.

^z Ibid. p. 424, 425.

^a Journal

Peers came to this resolution, "That the petitioner (Dr. Lloyd) hath not any right to a writ of summons to Parliament, as prayed by his petition."

The honour of Baron Lumley, being therefore again revived in the person of Richard Lumley, Lord Viscount Lumley, father of Richard, Earl of Scarbrough: I shall first deduce his descent, before I proceed to treat of his advancement to that dignity. That ANTHONY Lumley, Esq. was second son of Richard, Lord Lumley, is evident from ^b the inquisition of the Court of Wards, in 7 Jac. I. as also the will of the last Lord Lumley, ^c and other authorities; and that he left issue (by his wife, a daughter of Richard Gray, of the county of Northumb. Esq.) his son and heir,

ROGER Lumley, Esq. ^d who married Anne, daughter of — Kurtwich, Esq. and left issue three sons, Richard, George, and John, recited in the settlement of John, Lord Lumley, in 6 Jac. I. Also a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Sir William Langley, of Higham Gobions, in com' Bedford, Bart.

RICHARD Lumley, eldest son and heir, was the chief heir male of the family, after the decease of John, Lord Lumley, in the year 1609, and inherited the greatest part of the estate of his ancestors, by deed of settlement, and the last will and testament of the said Lord Lumley. He was first knighted by King James at Theobalds, July 19, 1616, and was created Lord Viscount Lumley of Waterford, in Ireland, ^e by letters patent, bearing date, July 12 (1628) 4 Car. I. In the time of the rebellion, adhering to the King, he made his house of Lumley-castle a garrison, and being a principal commander of the forces under Prince Rupert, marched with him into the West of England; was at the siege of Bristol, and remained there ^f at the time it was surrendered to the Parliament's forces, Sept. 10, 1645. He ^g afterwards compounded for his estate for 1955 l. 10 s. He was also among those loyal Peers, who ^h subscribed a memorable declaration, just before the meeting of the Parliament, that restored Charles II. which (as Lord Clarendon observes) very much contributed to it, by appeasing the minds of many people who had incurred guilt. His Lordship married Frances, daughter of Henry Shelly, of Warminghurst-Park in Suffex, Esq. (a younger branch of the family, seated at Michaelgrove, the seat of the present Sir John Shelly, Bart.) by whom he had issue, a son, John, and a daughter, Julia, married first to Alex. Jermyn, of Lordington in Suffex, Esq.

^b Inq. 30 Mali 7 Jac. I.
mare. ^c Pat. 4 Car. I.

^d Sandford's Geneal. p. 421.

^e Ex Stem-

^f Rushworth's Collect. vol. VI. p. 75. ^g List of Compounders, Ed. 1655, in letter L.

^h Baker's Chron. 7th edit. p. 700, 701.

and secondly to Sir Christopher Conyers of Hordon, in the county Palatine of Durham, Bart. This Richard, Lord Viscount Lumley, was buried in the vault at Cheam, with his kinsman, John, Lord Lumley, leaving Richard, his grandson, heir to his honour and his estate, John, his only son and heir, dying in his life-time, and was ¹ buried Oct. 10, 1658, in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London. Which JOHN Lumley, Esq. married Mary, daughter, and at length one of the heirs, of Sir Henry Compton of Bramble Teigh in Suffex, Knt. of the Bath (youngest son of Henry Lord Compton, ancestor to the Earl of Northampton) had issue two sons, Richard, and Henry Lumley; as also three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Richard Cotton, of Water Gate in the county of Suffex, Esq. Frances and Anne, who died unmarried.

Henry Lumley, youngest son, married first Elizabeth, daughter of — Thimelby, of the county of Lincoln, Esq. and 2dly, Anne, daughter of Sir William Wiseman, of great Canfield-hall in Essex, Bart. He distinguished himself * particularly at the battle of Landen, July 29, 1693, where his regiment of horse, by the noble stand they made, saved his Majesty from being taken prisoner. He was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general, Feb. 24, 1702-3: and at length his great merit raised him to be General of the horse; and he was likewise Colonel of the King's regiment of horse, and Governor of Jersey; to which he was appointed April 13, 1703. In the battle of Oudenard, July 11, 1708, he very much distinguished himself, being then Lieutenant-general; and with Lieutenant-general Bulau, were ordered by the Duke of Marlborough the next morning, with forty squadrons of horse, and a considerable body of foot, to pursue their rear-guard; but the French flinging themselves in the highway towards Ghent, they were followed only by four battalions and the forty squadrons, and encountering them, a great number of the enemy were killed and taken, the regiment of Rishbrough entirely ruined, and two entire companies taken. Also Brigadier Pourriene, who commanded the last brigade, was taken prisoner, with many officers. He lies buried in a vault under the parish church at Sabridgeworth in the county of Hertford, where is a neat marble monument, with the following inscriptions,

“ Here lieth the honourable Henry Lumley, Esq. only brother to Richard, Earl of Scarbrough, who was in every battle, and at every siege, as Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, or General of the horse with King William, or the Duke of

¹ Harl. MSS. in Brit. Mus. No. 6835.

* Hist. of Eng. vol. III. p. 514.

“ Marl-

“ Marlborough, in 20 campaigns in Ireland, Flanders, and Germany, where he was honoured, esteemed, and beloved by our own armies, by our allies, and even by the enemies, for his singular politeness and humanity, as well as for all his military virtues and capacity.

“ He sat long in Parliament, always zealous for the honour of the crown, and for the good of his country; and knew no party but that of truth, justice, and honour.

“ He died Governor of the Isle of Jersey, the 18th of October, 1722, in the 53d year of his age.

“ Here also lieth Mrs. Frances Lumley, his only dear and beloved child, of great beauty, and greater hopes; who died October 13, 1719, the 6th of her age: sometime the joy, then the anguish of her fond parents.

“ Here lieth also Dame Anne Lumley, daughter of Sir William Wiseman of Canfield, Essex, who set up this monument 1723, in memory of the best of husbands, and her dear child, near whom she was deposited anno 1736-7.”

RICHARD, 1st *Earl of Scarbrough* (eldest son of John Lumley, and grandson and heir of Richard, Lord Viscount Lumley) having all the advantages of education, both at home and abroad, rendered himself so acceptable from his first setting out in the world, that he was particularly taken notice of by Charles II. and distinguished among the most polite men of the age. In the year 1680, when an expedition was intended against the Moors, and to raise the siege of Tangier; which long voyage, and dangerous enterprise, his Lordship readily engaged in: ¹ and on June 12, was actually embarked at Portsmouth to go on that service, under the Earl of Mulgrave (after Duke of Buckinghamshire) who was appointed commander in chief. But the expedition being laid aside, his Lordship returned to court, and soon after, was ^m constituted Master of the horse to Queen Catharine, consort to Charles II. In that station he so far recommended himself, that his Majesty, in consideration of his great merit, and approved fidelity, and his descent from noble ancestors, ancient Barons of this kingdom, advanced him ⁿ to the state and degree of Baron of Lumley-Castle, in the county palatine of Durham, and to the heirs male of his body, and for lack of such issue, to Henry Lumley, his brother, and the heirs male of his body, by letters patent, bearing date May 31, 1681. But no Parliament sitting during the remainder of that reign, his Lordship was not introduced till May 19, 1685, ^o when he was brought into the house of

¹ Pointer's Chronol. Hist. of Eng. p. 278.

^m Hist. of Eng. vol. III. p. 380.

ⁿ Bill Sign. 33 Car. II.

^o Journ. Dom. Procer. 1 Jac. II.

Peers, between the Lord Colpeper, and the Lord Baron of Weston, having received his writ of summons, on Feb. 14 preceding.

On the insurrection raised by the Duke of Monmouth in the West, he had a command of a regiment of horse, and had a principal share in gaining the victory at Sedgemore, July 6, 1685; and the Duke of Monmouth, with the German Count who accompanied him, and the Lord Grey, were ^p by his vigilancy discovered, and surrendered themselves prisoners to his Lordship. Nevertheless, when he observed King James's design was to introduce popery, and that our religion and laws were in danger of being subverted, by the arbitrary measures then taken, he forsook the court, ^q appeared on the behalf of the seven Bishops at their trial, June 29, 1688, and was among those of the chief nobility, who had the courage to consult with Mons. Dykvelt (whom the Prince of Orange intrusted to manage his affairs in England) and to concert with him such advices and advertisements, as might be fit for the Prince to know, whereby he might govern himself; ^r and often met at the Earl of Shrewsbury's, where they consulted how to proceed, and drew the declaration, on which they advised his Highness to engage. It also ^s appears, that he was principally intrusted by Admiral Russell, afterwards Earl of Orford, who went over to Holland, and had the Prince's direction for the management of the grand affair of the revolution.

When matters were concluded on, ^t his Lordship, with the Duke of Devonshire, and the Earl of Danby, undertook for the North; and retiring into their several counties, the Lord Lumley, by his interest and friends, ^u secured the important town of Newcastle, which declared for the Prince soon after his landing. He was afterwards no less instrumental, by his interest and arguments in the house of Peers, in gaining the vote, that the throne was vacant, as also, that the Prince and Princess of Orange should be declared King and Queen of England. For which services, on Feb. 14, 1688-9, the day after their Majesties were proclaimed, he was sworn of the Privy-council, ^x and declared one of the Gentlemen of the King's bed-chamber. Also, on April 10, 1689, before their coronation, was advanced to the dignity of Viscount Lumley, of Lumley-castle; and finally, on April 15, 1690, to the title of Earl of Scarbrough; and was likewise constituted Captain and Colonel of the first troop of horse-guards. In 1690, ^y he attended King William into Ireland, was at the battle of the

^p Bp. Burnet's Hist. of his own Time, p. 644.

^q Hist. of Engl. vol. III.

^r p. 514.

^s Bp. Burnet's Hist. p. 712.

^t Ibid. p. 763.

^u Ibid. p. 766.

^v Ibid. p. 791.

^x Hist. of Eng. vol. III. p. 550.

^y Ibid. p. 598.

Boyne; and afterwards ^z waited on his Majesty at the great congress of Princes at the Hague, and came back with him to England.

He waited on the King in his several campaigns in Flanders, till the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, Sept. 11, 1697, and was declared Lieutenant-general of his forces. His Lordship, in that reign; ^a was likewise Lord-lieutenant of the county palatine of Durham, county of Northumberland, and Custos Rotulorum of the same, as also Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Vice-admiral of the sea coasts of Durham and Northumberland: in which posts he was continued by Queen Anne, who, on June 24, 1702, appointed him Lord-lieutenant of the counties of Durham and Northumberland. He was also sworn of her Privy-council, and constituted one of the Commissioners to treat of an union between the two kingdoms of England and Scotland; and, pursuant to that act, was sworn of the Privy-council at Kensington, Aug. 18, 1708.

On the accession of King George I. his Lordship was among those Peers, intrusted by his Majesty with the government of these kingdoms, till his arrival. On ^b March 9, 1715-16, he was appointed Chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster, which he resigned in May, 1717; and thereupon had the office of Vice-treasurer, Receiver-general, and Paymaster-general of all his Majesty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland, with the power to act by sufficient deputies. And his Lordship, having no intention to go over, procured an act of Parliament, which passed the royal assent, July 6, 1717, to enable him to take in Great-Britain the usual oath to qualify himself for the said office. He departed this life on Dec. 17, 1721, and was buried with his ancestors in the church of Chester-in-the-Street, in the bishoprick of Durham; and having married Frances (only daughter and heir of Sir Henry Jones, of Aston, in com' Oxon. Knt. and of his wife Frances, daughter of Henry Bellafyse, Esq. eldest son of Thomas, Lord Viscount Fauconberg) had issue seven sons and four daughters:

1. Henry, Lord Viscount Lumley, who was elected to Parliament for the borough of Arundel, in 7 Q. Anne, and dying of the small-pox on July 24, 1710, was buried near his grandfather, in the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

2. Richard, 2d Earl of Scarbrough.

3. William, who was brought up in the sea-service, and killed in an engagement in the Mediterranean, April 9, 1709.

^z Hist. of Eng. vol. III. p. 612.

^a Dale's Cat. of the Nobility, p. 84.

^b Bill. Sign. 1 Geo. I.

4. Thomas, 3d Earl of Scarbrough.

5. Charles Lumley, Esq. who was made Groom of the bedchamber to his late Majesty, Dec. 22, 1727, and died on Aug. 11, 1728, being then member for Chichester.

6. John, who was one of the Grooms of the bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and member of Parliament for Arundel in Suffex; also appointed, on Feb. 1, 1731-2, Colonel of a company of grenadiers in the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards. He departed this life in October 1739, and was interred in the burial vault of St. Martin's church in the Fields, London.

7. James, member in two Parliaments for the city of Chichester, and Arundel; who, in May, 1734, was constituted Avener and Clerk-marshal of his Majesty's horse; and was appointed, with Colonel Henry Berkeley, Commissioners for executing the office of Master of the horse; also one of the Grooms of the bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales. He died in May 1766, unmarried.

Lady Mary, married to George Montagu, Earl of Hallifax, and died Dec. 10, 1726.

Lady Barbara, married to the honourable Charles Leigh, of Leighton Beaudefert, in com' Bedford, Esq. brother to Thomas, late Lord Leigh, of Stonely, in com' Warw. and Knight of the shire in Parliament for the county of Bedford, who had no issue by her Ladyship, who died January 4, 1755.

Lady Anne, married to Frederick Frankland, Esq. member of Parliament for the borough of Thirsk, in Yorkshire, and died without issue, in Feb. 1739-40.

And Lady Henrietta, who died unmarried in 1757.

The Lady Frances, their mother, was one of the Ladies of the bedchamber to Queen Mary, and Queen Anne; and died on Nov. 26, 1737.

RICHARD, 2d Earl of Scarbrough, was elected one of the members for East-Grinstead, to the Parliament called in the seventh year of Queen Anne; and for the borough of Arundel, in two other Parliaments, whereof the last was sitting on the demise of the Queen. On the accession of her successor to the throne, he was appointed (Sept. 21, 1714) one of the Gentlemen of the bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and presently after was constituted Master of the horse; and was also Captain and Colonel of the first troop of grenadier guards. On March 10, 1714-15, he was called by writ to the house of Peers, and took his place according to his father's patent of creation, whom he succeeded in the year 1721, as well in his honours, as Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Northumberland, and Lord-lieu-

lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the town and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. On May 2, 1721, he stood proxy for Ernest Augustus, Duke of York, at the baptism of the Duke of Cumberland; and his Lordship was constituted Colonel of the second regiment of foot-guards, June 22, 1722. On June 9, 1724, his Lordship was elected one of the Knights-companions of the most noble order of the Garter, and installed at Windsor, on July 28 following.

On our late Sovereign's accession to the throne, he was, on June 15, 1727, constituted Master of the horse to his Majesty, and sworn one of the Privy-council; also Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the county of Northumberland, and Vice-admiral of the county of Durham. In 1733-4, he resigned his post of Master of the horse; and departing this life Jan. 29, at his house in Grosvenor-square, was interred in St. George's chapel, in Audley-street, Feb. 4, 1739-40. Dying unmarried, his titles and estate descended to his next brother and heir,

THOMAS Lumley Saunderfon, *3d Earl of Scarbrough*, was appointed, Nov. 28, 1721, his Majesty's Envoy-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal; where he demeaned himself with that honour and integrity, as won him the regard of that Monarch, and the love and esteem of all his Majesty's subjects there. On June 8, 1723, observed as the birth-day of his then Majesty, he gave a magnificent entertainment to the Nobility and foreign Ministers: on July 6 following, he had audience of leave of their Portuguese Majesties, having obtained permission to pass into England, for the summer, on his private affairs. In the year 1724, being again in his embassy in Portugal, on the birth-day of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, our late most gracious Sovereign, he distinguished himself on that occasion; of which the following account is given in our Gazette, N^o 6324; "That he entertained the foreign Ministers, Nobility of Portugal, and other persons of distinction, at dinner. In the evening there was a concert of vocal and instrumental music, at which were a great appearance of Ladies, who were afterwards conducted to a fine collation, followed with a ball, that held till morning. The whole entertainment passed with a magnificence suitable to the occasion."

On June 17, 1725, he was installed a Knight-companion of the most honourable order of the Bath. He was also appointed in May 1738; Treasurer of the household to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and as such walked at his funeral procession, April 13, 1751. He was elected to Parliament for the borough of Arundel, in Suffex, in 1722, and returned one of the
Knights

Knights for Lincolnshire, in the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, November 28, 1728, ^c also for the said county in the next Parliament, summoned to meet, June 13^d, 1734. Enjoying the estate of James Saunderfon, Earl of Castleton (who died without issue, May 24, 1723) he, by act of Parliament, took the surname of Saunderfon, in pursuance of the will of the said Earl. His Lordship married the Lady Frances, second daughter of George Hamilton, Earl of Orkney (one of the Ladies of the bedchamber to her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales) by the said Lady, who died Dec. 30, 1772, he had issue, two sons, Richard, now Earl of Scarbrough, and the honourable George Lumley, who died Dec. 11, 1739; also three daughters, Lady Anne; Lady Frances, married in June 1753, to Peter, Earl of Ludlow, in Ireland; and Lady Harriot, who died Nov. 6, 1747. And his Lordship deceasing, March 15, 1752, was succeeded by his only son,

RICHARD, now 4th Earl of Scarbrough, who was in July 1765, appointed Cofferer of his Majesty's household; on July 12, 1765, was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council; his Lordship was also deputy Earl-marshal of England, to his grace, Edward, late Duke of Norfolk, and Colonel of the northern battalion of the Lincolnshire militia; he married Dec. 12, 1752, Barbara, sister to Sir George Savile, of Rufford, in Nottinghamshire, Bart. and by her has issue five sons, 1st, George-Augustus, Viscount Lumley, born, Sept. 22, and baptized Oct. 24, 1753, at his Lordship's house in Grosvenor-square; the sponsors being their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales (the present King) Princess Augusta, and the Marquis of Hartington, late Duke of Devonshire; at the general election in 1774, his Lordship was chosen Representative in Parliament for the city of Lincoln; 2d, Richard, born on April 3, 1757; 3d, Thomas Charles, born on June 22, 1760; 4th, John, born ———; and, 5th, Frederick, born ———. His Lordship had also two daughters, viz. Lady Frances-Barbara-Ludlow, born on Feb. 25, 1756, who died young; and Lady Mary-Arabella, born on June 1, 1758.

TITLES.] Richard Lumley-Saunderfon, Earl of Scarbrough, Viscount and Baron Lumley, of Lumley-castle.

CREATIONS.] Baron Lumley, of Lumley-castle (in the bishoprick of Durham) May 31 (1681) 33 Car. II. Viscount Lumley, of Lumley-castle, April 10 (1689) 1 Will. & Mar. and Earl of Scarbrough, April 15 (1690) 3 Will. & Mar.

^c British Parl. Reg. No. 103.

^d Ibid.

ARMS.] Argent, a Fess Gules, between three Parrots, or Popinjays, proper, collared of the 2d; being the arms of the ancient Barons Thweng, from one of the heirs whereof his Lordship is lineally descended. But the ancient arms of Lumley are, Gules, six Martlets, Argent.

CREST.] On a wreath, in her Nest proper, a Pelican feeding her Young, Argent, vulned proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Parrots, with Wings expanded, Vert, beaked and membered, Gules.

MOTTO.] *MURUS ÆNEUS CONSCIENTIA SANA.*

CHIEF-SEATS.] Sandbeck, near Tickhill, in the West-Riding of Yorkshire; Glentworth, in Lincolnshire; and Lumley-castle near Durham.

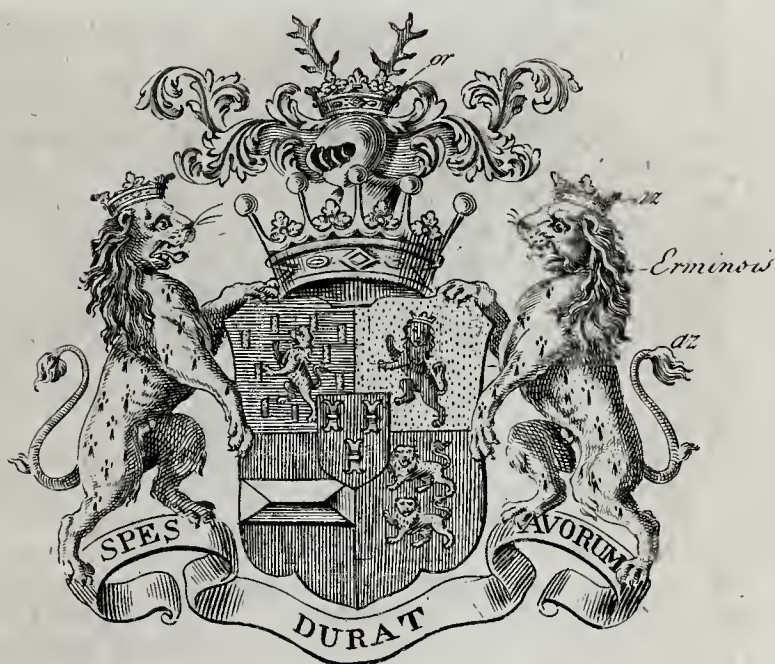
ZULEISTEIN de Nassau, Earl of Rochford.

THE house of Nassau has produced heroes, allied to the greatest Princes of Europe, and renowned both in the cabinet and the field: but the brevity needful for the work I am engaged in, not permitting me to treat farther than what immediately relates to the descent of this noble family, I shall only observe, that Henry-Frederick de Nassau, Prince of Orange, and grandfather to William III. Prince of Orange, Stadtholder of the United Provinces, King of England, &c. had a natural son, FREDERICK de Nassau, whom he endowed with the Lordship of Zuleistein, and who thereupon took that surname. In 1669, the aforesaid William, Prince of Orange, coming in the winter to the court of England, was accompanied by the said Mons. Zuleistein: on which Bishop Burnet^a observes, "That King Charles the second tried the Prince in point of religion (as the Prince told him) and spoke of all the protestants as a factious body broken among themselves, ever since they had broken off from the main body; and wished he would take more pains and look into things better, and not be led by his Dutch blockheads. The Prince told all this to Zuleistein his natural uncle. They were both amazed at it, and wondered how the King could trust so great a secret, as his being a papist. The Prince told me, he never spoke of this to any other person, till after his death."

Mons. Zuleistein was General of the foot, in the service of the States-General, when his country was invaded by the French, in 1672. In that dismal conjuncture, when the Prince of Orange was made Stadtholder, his first action was an attack on Naerden^b, and, in order thereto, he detached General Zuleistein, to take quarters between Utrecht and Naerden. Whereupon the Duke of Luxemburgh marched the next day to relieve the besieged, and with between eight and nine thousand men, fell on the quarter of General Zuleistein, but was repulsed with loss, and forced to retire, The town was after battered, and reduced to such extremities, that they sent to capitulate. In which interval, the Duke of Luxemburgh, having been reinforced, marched through waters, by the guide of some peasants, and again attacked the quarters of General Zuleistein, and after a bloody and resolute dispute,

^a Hist. of his own Times, 8vo, vol. I. p. 383.
Orange, p. 135.

^b Lives of the Princes of



Lulestein Earl of Rockford



the General was slain, October 12, 1672, dying valiantly fighting^c, and refusing quarter from the enemy.

He took to wife, Mary (daughter of Sir William Killigrew, of the county of Cornwall, Bart. and Chamberlain to Queen Catharine, consort of Charles II.) who came over with the Princess Mary, mother of King William. He had issue by her, his son and heir,

WILLIAM HENRY de Zuleistein, 1st Earl of Rochford, who was greatly confided in by the Prince of Orange, who sent him to King James II. on the birth of the Prince of Wales, to congratulate him thereon, and to inform himself of the state of the nation^d. "Whereupon he brought him such positive advices, "and such an assurance of the invitation he had desired, that he "was fully fixed in his purpose to prepare for his intended expedition into England." When the Prince embarked, he came over^e in the same ship with him, and on his landing, marching with him to Windsor, he was sent by him to King James at Feversham^f, to desire him to continue there or at Rochester; or set him at full liberty to go whithersoever he pleased; but King James setting out before his arrival there, he missed him on the way. However, on the King's return to Whitehall, three Lords being sent by the Prince, with a message to the King, for his remove from thence, he readily agreed thereto; and when they were gone from him as far as the Privy chamber, he sent for them back again^g, and told them, "He had "forgot to acquaint them with his resolutions before the message came, to send my Lord Godolphin next morning to "the Prince, to propose his going back to Rochester; finding "by the message Mons. Zuleistein was charged with, that the "Prince had no mind he should be at London; therefore desired he might rather return to Rochester, than to go to any "other place." Which being made known to the Prince, he consented to it.

On Feb. 14, 1688-9, the day after King William and Queen Mary had been proclaimed, their Majesties named their Privy-council, and at the same time filling up some of the chief officers of their court, Mons. Zuleistein^h was appointed Master of the robes to his Majesty: On Sept. 12, 1690, he was constitutedⁱ Lieutenant-general of horse and foot, and served both in Ireland and Flanders. At the battle of Landen, July 29, 1693, where his^k Majesty was in the utmost danger, his enemies surrounding him on all sides, he distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour, and was wounded and taken prisoner.

^c Hist. of Engl. vol. III. p. 319.

^d Ibid. vol. II. p. 481.

^e Ibid. vol. III.

p. 526.

^f Ibid. p. 536. and Burnet's Hist. p. 544.

^g Hist. of Engl.

ut antea, p. 537.

^h Ibid. p. 550.

ⁱ Ex Collect. Greg. King, Lanc. Feclal.

^k Hist. of Eng. p. 655.

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Whereupon his Majesty, taking into consideration his faithful services, and eminent abilities, as also his near alliance in blood to him, was pleased to create him Baron of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, Viscount Tunbridge, in Kent, and Earl of Rochford, in the county of Essex, by letters patent, dated May 10, 1695.

His Lordship constantly attended his royal master, on his going over to Holland: and on that Prince's death, March 8, 1701-2, he retired to his seat at Easton in Suffolk, and staid in England to settle his affairs, till the latter end of the summer, before he embarked for Holland, arriving at the Hague from England, August 23, 1702. Afterwards, for the most part of his life, he lived retired at Zuleistein; except in 1705, when his Lordship, with the Duke of Shrewsbury, and the Earl of Sunderland, took the advantage of a convoy, attending the Duke of Marlborough's passage to England, and embarking on board the yacht, sailed on Dec. 27 from Brill, and arrived at St. James's the 30th following. After which, I find no further mention of his Lordship, till his decease, which was at Zuleistein, in ¹ 1708, leaving behind him a most amiable character, both in his public and private capacity; in the former he had given no less convincing proofs of ability, honour, and integrity, than he had in the latter, of his attention to the social duties of life, having been confessedly an indulgent husband, a tender father, and a compassionate superior.

He married Jane, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Wroth, of Durans, in Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, and of Loughton-hall, in Essex, great-grandson of Sir Robert Wroth, Knt. by the Lady Mary Sidney, his wife, eldest daughter of Robert, Earl of Leicester: by which Lady his Lordship had issue four sons, and four daughters;

1. William-Henry, second Earl of Rochford.
2. Frederick, third Earl of Rochford.
3. Maurice, a Colonel of foot, in the service of George I. and died in 1722.
4. Henry, who died unmarried . . . April, 1741, and was buried at Easton, in Suffolk, leaving his estate to his nephew, William-Henry, fourth Earl of Rochford.

Of the daughters; 1. Lady Anne died unmarried, and was buried in St. Michael's chapel, in Westminster-Abbey, Feb. 15, 1700.

2. Lady Mary, married to the Heer Harvelt, one of the chief Nobles of the Province of Guelderland, second son to the famous General Godart de Ginkel, Earl of Athlone.

3. Lady Elizabeth, who died unmarried, 1722.

¹ Annals of Queen Anne, an. 1704, p. 352.

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4. Lady Henrietta, wedded to Godart, second Earl of Athlone, and elder brother of the Heer-Harvelt, before-mentioned.

The eldest son, WILLIAM-HENRY, *2d Earl of Rochford*, took early to arms, being in 1702, a volunteer in the expedition under the Duke of Ormond to Cadiz, and behaved with great gallantry, on the attack of the fort of Rodendallo; the taking whereof greatly contributed to the destroying the galleons at Vigo. He ^m distinguished himself by many brave actions, under the Duke of Marlborough, when Lord Viscount Tunbridge; particularly at the battle of Hochstet, or Blenheim, Aug. 2, 1704; and was sent by his Grace to England, with the particulars of that glorious victory.

In 1708, succeeding his father in his honours and estate, he came into England, and was constituted, May 10, 1710, Brigadier-general of her Majesty's forces; and being Colonel of a regiment of dragoons, he went over to Spain soon after, where he served that campaign, and was unfortunately killed at the battle of Almanza, July 27, 1710; having behaved with great gallantry. His Lordship, dying unmarried, was succeeded in his honours and estate, by Frederick, his next brother and heir, then one of the nobles of the province of Utrecht.

Which FREDERICK, *3d Earl of Rochford*, came into England the same year; where for the most part he resided, to the time of his decease, leading a retired life, honoured and esteemed among the Peers, and by all who knew him, for his affable deportment, and friendly character. His Lordship departing this life, at his house in Great Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, June 14, 1738, in the 56th year of his age, was buried at Easton in Suffolk; and having married Bessy, daughter of Richard Savage, Earl Rivers (who died on August 18, 1712, and by his will left her his estate) had issue by her Ladyship (who 2dly wedded the Rev. Mr. Carter) two sons,

1. William-Henry, now Earl of Rochford, born Sept. $\frac{16}{27}$ 1717.

2. The honourable Richard Savage Nassau, born June 1, 1723, married Dec. 24, 1751, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Spencer, of Rendlesham, in com' Suffolk, Esq. the widow of James, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, and had issue by her Grace, who died March 9, 1771, William-Henry, born June 28, 1754; George, born Sept. 5, 1756; and Lucy, born Nov. 3, 1752, who died unmarried.

WILLIAM-HENRY, *the present Earl of Rochford*, in 1738, was by his Majesty appointed one of the Lords of his bed-cham-

ber; and was constituted Vice-admiral of the coasts of Essex. In 1749, he was sent Envoy-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia, where he resided with great reputation. His Lordship took an opportunity, during his residence at Turin, to make a tour with his Lady, through the principal cities of Italy, in order to discover the disposition of the several Italian courts, and arrived at Rome, April 5, 1753. The year after, his Lordship having obtained a permission to return to England, for a few months, on his private affairs, had his audience of leave of his Sardinian majesty, and all his royal family; and with his Lady leaving Turin, March 26, 1754, came by the way of Paris to England, landing at Dover, April 26 following: and on Sept. 5 ensuing, his Lordship embarked at Harwich for Holland, in his return to Turin, where it was intended his Lordship should reside some time longer; but on the Earl of Albemarle's dying suddenly at Paris, an express was sent for him to return to England; which he obeyed with great expedition, for notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, his Lordship leaving Turin, Feb. 12, 1755, arrived at his house in Berkeley-square, on the 28th of the same month. The next day his Lordship waited on his Majesty at St. James's, and was most graciously received: and the day after, March 2, the King, as a reward for his services he had rendered during his ministry at Turin, was graciously pleased to appoint his Lordship Groom of the Stole, and first Lord of his Bed-chamber, which he resigned in Nov. 1760. Also, on the 11th of the same month, he was by his Majesty's command, sworn of his most honourable Privy-council, and took his place at the board accordingly: and on April 26 following, was appointed one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government, during his Majesty's stay beyond the seas. On April 6, 1756, his Lordship was constituted Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Essex, and Vice-admiral of the coasts of the same county. In these three last offices he was continued by his present Majesty, as well as in the list of Privy-Counsellors: and on June 8, 1763, his Lordship was declared Ambassador extraordinary to the court of Spain; where he resided in that quality, with an equal attention to the interest of his country and the dignity of his Sovereign, until June 1766, when he returned home. On July 1, 1766, his Lordship was appointed Ambassador-extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Most Christian King.

On October 21, 1768, his Lordship was appointed principal Secretary of State for the Northern department, which he exchanged on December 19, 1770, for the Southern department, and continued in that high office till November 10, 1775. His Lordship was, on June 3, 1778, elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Gar-

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er; is likewise master of the corporation of the Trinity-house and a Governor of the Charter-house.

His Lordship's marriage appears by the following inscription on an elegant monument in the church at St. Osyth in Essex,

Near to this Place,
are deposited the Remains
of Lucy, Countess of Rochford,
who departed this life, January the 9th, 1773,
in the 50th year of her age.

She was daughter of Edward Young, Esq.
of Dunford in the county of Wilts,
by his first wife, Lucy Chetwynd,
daughter of John Chetwynd, Esq.
of Ingestree, Staffordshire.

She was married to William-Henry,
Earl of Rochford, in the year 1740,
by whom she left no issue.

This monument is erected to her memory, Sept. 10, 1773,
by her Lord, who survived her, and has directed by his will to
be laid by her.

TITLES.] William-Henry Zuleistein, de Nassau, Earl of
Rochford, Viscount Tunbridge, and Baron of Enfield.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Enfield in com' Middlesex, Vis-
count Tunbridge, in Kent, and Earl of Rochford, in com'
Essex, May 10 (1695, 7 Will. III.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1. Azure, Semée of Billets, and a Lion
Rampant, Or, for Nassau; 2. Or, a Lion rampant, guardant
Gules, crowned with a ducal Coronet, Azure, for Deitz;
3. Gules, a Fess, Argent, for Vianden; 4. Gules, two
Lions passant guardant in pale, Or, for Catznelboge; over all,
in an Escutcheon, Gules, three Zules, Argent, and some-
times a Lion Rampant, Sable.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Or, a pair of Buck's-horns,
Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Erminois, ducally crowned,
Azure.

MOTTO.] NE SUPRA MODUM SAPERE:

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Easton, in the county of Suffolk; at
St. Osyth, in the county of Essex; and at Zuleistein, in Hol-
land.

KEPPEL, Earl of Albemarle.

THE nobility of Guelderland has ever been remarkably distinguished; and Menestrier an ingenious and learned writer upon heraldry of the last century, says, “Les etats les plus celebres pour la noblesse, sont ceux de la province de Gueldre, ou cette Noblesse s’est conservée.” One of the most ancient and eminent families among the said nobility, is this of Keppel, whose castle (situate in a Lordship of the same name in the county of Zutphen, near the Old Ysel) is not more remarkable for its antiquity, than the great privileges it enjoys; a particular account whereof may be seen in the description of Guelderland.

WOLTER van Keppel was Lord of Keppel in 1179, and 1231, and founded a monastery at Bethlehem near Doetinchem. By his wife, Beatrice, he was father of DEREK, who became Lord of Keppel, and WOLTER, who held the Lordship of Verwoelde, under his elder brother; which however continued to his posterity; for his younger son, Hendric van Keppel, was seated at Westerholt near Lochum; and the elder DEREK van Keppel (who was living 1326,) had among other children, a son of his own name, who held the Lordship of Verwoelde, as a Fief of his cousin, Sweder van Voerst, Lord of Voerst and Keppel, in the year 1362: his eldest son,

WOLTER van Keppel, Lord of Verwoelde, married Roode van Heeckeren, daughter of Everst de Roode van Heeckeren, and Bartha van Aarsen; his eldest son,

DEREK van Keppel, Lord of Verwoelde, was present at a general convention for the province of Guelderland held at Nimeguen in 1463; his son, WOLTER van Keppel, Lord of Verwoelde, was also in 1458, Lord of Weseberg in the province of Overysel, and Knight of Zutphen in 1469, and 1472. He married Wichmoert van Ittersum, daughter of John van Ittersum, and had issue several sons and daughters.

DEREK van Keppel, the eldest son, became Lord of Verwoelde, and on his father’s death in 1495, was vested in the Fief of Weseberg, which foedal tenure was renewed in 1498, and 1521. He first married Cunicunda, daughter of Otto van Heeckeren, surnamed Rechteren, by whom he had four daughters and a son, Frederick van Keppel, whose only daughter and heir, Cunicunda, married Alert van Hieften, and carried with her the Lordship of Verwoelde. His second wife was Joanna Herman van Woelbeck, surnamed Kepped, by whom he acquired the Lordship of Woolbeeche, and had issue

two



Keppel Earl of Albemarle. 55

two sons, the youngest whereof, Derek van Keppel, was seated at Oelde, and the eldest,

JOACHIM van Keppel became Lord of Woolbeeche, and by his wife, Angele, daughter of Jurnen van Loon, had issue three sons,

1. Derek; 2. Jurien, ancestor to the Keppels of Oddwick, Mallum, and Campferbeck; and, 3. Harmen, from whom are descended the Keppels of Molecateu.

DEREK, the eldest son, succeeded his father at Woolbeeche, and marrying Alyt vander Voorst of the Voorst, obtained that Lordship, and had two sons, Evert, the eldest, succeeded to the Lordship of Woolbeeche, whose descendants still remain there, and the youngest,

OESWOLT van Keppel, obtained of his father Voorst. He married Mechtelt, daughter of Gerrit vander Capelle, and she dying in 1610, he remarried the year following Willemina, daughter of Henric de Ruyter; she died 1633, without issue, but by the former, he was father of an only son,

DEREK van Keppel of the Voorst, who in 1635, married Theodora, daughter of Wynant van Sallant of the Pol, and dying in 1646, left issue a minor, named,

ASEWOLT van Keppel of the Voorst, who married Rein-eza-Anna-Gertruyde, daughter of Johan van Lintello tot de Mars, by whom he had issue,

ARNOLD Joost van Keppel, Lord of Voorst, in 1692, admitted into the knighthood of Zutphen, and afterward into the Knighthood of Holland and West-Friesland.

The said Arnold-Joost, who was created *Earl of Albemarle*, attended King William into England, in the year 1688 (being then Page of honour to his Highness), and was afterwards made one of the Grooms of his bed-chamber, and Master of the robes. On March 25 (N. S.) 1691, being one of the Grooms of the King's bed-chamber, he was sent from the Hague to compliment the Elector of Bavaria, on his arrival in Flanders: and attending on his Majesty in several campaigns, wherein he distinguished himself by his courage and fidelity, he was by letters patent, bearing date Feb. 10, 1695-6, 8 William III. created Baron Ashford, of Ashford in Kent, Viscount Bury, in com' pal. Lanc. and Earl of Albemarle, a town and territory in the dukedom of Normandy, heretofore belonging to Stephen the son of Odo, descended from the Earls of Champagne, whom William the Conqueror made Earl of Albemarle, as being the son of his half-sister by the mother's side, and gave to him, for the further maintenance of his estate, the territory of Holderneffe in Yorkshire. And when his issue failed, the Kings of England honoured others, who had greatly deserved of them, with the same title, tho' they had long since

lost their estate in Normandy. He was a Major-general, before the year 1697; when his Majesty, in his camp at Promelles, June 17, ordered the Earl of Albemarle, with a considerable detachment, to cover the left wing of the army, which foraged towards Lovain.

In the year 1699, on the resignation of the Earl of Scarbrough, he was constituted Colonel of the first troop of horse-guards. On July, 14, 1699, he introduced the *Sieur Galesky*, Envoy from the King of Poland, to a private audience of his Majesty, in his bed-chamber at Loo, in Holland; which fine feat that King afterwards made him a present of. On May 14, 1700, he was elected one of the Knights Companions of the most noble Order of the Garter, being then one of the Lords of the bed-chamber to his Majesty; and was installed at Windsor on June 5 following.

King William held his Lordship in the highest esteem, and bequeathed to him, in a codicil annexed to his last will and testament, the Lordship of Breevoort, and 200,000 guilders, the only legacy he gave from the Prince of Nassau Friesland, whom his Majesty made his heir. In Sept. 1701, his Lordship, with the Earl of Galway, reviewed the forces encamped on the Moerdike, near Nimeguen, and continuing there and at the Hague, set out from thence, in March 1701-2, to view the frontier places against the French. And receiving there the melancholy news of the King's decease, he arrived in England, June 26, 1702.

His Lordship having waited on the Queen, and being deeply affected with the death of his royal Master, retired to his native country, and on his arrival in Holland, took his place, as a member of the Nobles, in the assembly of the States-general.

In 1702, he was declared General of the Dutch forces; and taking his leave of the States-general at the Hague, August 3, joined the army on the 7th.

In 1705, he came into England, and attending on the Queen, when she visited the University of Cambridge, he was, on April 16, created Doctor of Laws there. He returned to Holland soon after; and on June 11, left the Hague to join the army under Monsieur Auverquerque; being also that year at the forcing of the French lines near Tirmont, July 18, N. S. He was at the battle of Ramellies, May 23, N. S. next year, and took up his winter-quarters at Brussels. On April 20, 1708, the States-general declared his Lordship General of horse; and on July 11, that year, he was in the memorable battle of Oudenard; and soon after, Augustus, King of Poland, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, arriving in the camp at Helchin; the Duke of Marlborough entertained them, August 19, with the review of the first line of his army; after which they

they dined with the Earl of Albemarle. At the siege of Lifle, the Duke of Marlborough having advice that thirty of the enemies squadrons were marched, through Tournay, to intercept a convoy of ammunition, sent out from Brussels for the siege, the Earl of Albemarle was immediately ordered to march with the like number of squadrons towards Gramont, for security of that convoy, and to take a 1000 horse more from Oudenard, if necessary. And accordingly his Lordship brought the convoy safe to Menin, and joined the army Sept. 12. After which, the French investing Brussels, during the siege of Lifle, the Duke of Marlborough, having passed the Scheld to its relief, raised the siege: but encountering with a party of the enemy, under M. de Hautefort, Nov. 28, 1708, his Lordship's horse was shot under him. In 1710, he had her Majesty's leave to dispose of his troop of horse-guards, which, by her favour, he had hitherto kept; and accordingly (for a valuable consideration) by agreement between him and the Earl of Portland, the Queen conferred it on that Earl, who was afterwards created Duke of Portland. On Aug. 27, 1711, the Earl of Albemarle, with nine battalions and 1100 horse, conducted the second convoy of ammunition and artillery to the siege of Bouchain: and commanding at the battle of Denain, July 24, 1712, N. S. was made prisoner, but soon released. Prince Eugene, arriving at the Hague, on Nov. 2, following, took up his abode in his Lordship's house, till one he had taken was fitted up, for the winter season. On the demise of Queen Anne, Aug. 1, 1714, his Lordship was sent by the States-general to Hanover, to congratulate her successor on his happy accession to the crown of these realms: and, after his return, was one of those Noblemen deputed by their High-Mightinesses, to receive the King, and his Royal Highness the Prince, in September, on the frontiers of the United Provinces. His Lordship had also the honour to entertain them at his fine seat at Voorst; and in October, that year, when the Princess of Wales (the late Queen Caroline) came from Hanover, she was received and attended by his Lordship to Rotterdam, where she embarked for England. In 1716, his Lordship continuing his instances in favour of such of the Swiss, in the Dutch service, who were not on the foot of stipulation, with any of the Cantons, they were, by his endeavours, kept in their service, the battalion, of which he was Colonel, being of that number. In 1717, he was nominated by the Nobles of Holland, to compliment the Czar Peter on his arrival; and he was received and complimented by his Lordship, at Amsterdamⁿ, August 2, 1717.

ⁿ Help to History.

His Lordship was a member of the Nobles of Holland, as also Deputy-Forester of that province, General of the horse, and of Swiflers, in the service of the States-general, Governor of Boisdeduc, Colonel of a regiment of carabiniers, and of a regiment of Swiflers; and departed this life, very much regretted, in the 48th year of his age, at the Hague, on May 30, N. S. 1718. He married, in Holland, in the year 1701, Isabella, second daughter of S. Gravemoor, General of the forces of the States-general; who, surviving his Lordship, died at the Hague, Dec. 3, 1741; and by whom he had an only son, born at Whitehall, June 5, 1702, who had the names of William-Anne, from her Majesty Queen Anne, who honoured him with standing godmother in person; also a daughter named Sophia, born at Tournay, on July 2, 1711, married to John Thomas, Esq. brother to Sir Edmund Thomas, of Wenvoe-castle, in Glamorganshire, Bart. and died 1773.

Which WILLIAM-ANNE, *second Earl of Albemarle*, having been educated in Holland, returned into England in the 16th year of his age; and was, by George I. on August 25, 1717, constituted Captain of a company, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, in the first regiment of foot-guards. In Jan. 1722, he went back to his patrimony in Holland; and on June 13, that year, was visited at his fine seat at Voorst, in Guelderland, by the Bishop of Munster. In October, 1722, his Lordship was declared one of the Lords of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales. In 1725, he was made one of the Knights-companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath. And on March 31, 1727, was appointed Aid de Camp to the King. On his late Majesty's accession to the throne, June 11, 1727, he was continued in his place of Lord of the bed-chamber; and on Nov. 22, 1731, the command of the 29th regiment of foot, then at Gibraltar, was conferred on him. On Dec. 8, the same year, his Lordship (with other Peers) attended Francis-Stephen, Duke of Lorrain (afterwards Emperor of Germany) to Greenwich, where he embarked, in the Fubbs yacht, for Holland, after residing some time at our court. On June 4, 1733, he was constituted Captain and Colonel of the third troop of horse-guards; and Governor of Virginia, on Sept. 26, 1737. On July 2, 1739, he was made a Brigadier-general; and on Feb. 20, 1741, he was constituted Major-general of his Majesty's forces. On April 14, 1742, his Lordship was appointed commander of those forces then ordered to the Netherlands, whereof John, Earl of Stair, Field-marshal, was to take the command; and they arrived safely at Ostend on May 21 following. On Aug. 29, the same year, his Lordship again commanding the troops sent to the Netherlands, got into Ostend, with most of the ships,

ships, though with great difficulty, being in a violent gale of wind. On Feb. 26, 1742-3, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general, and in that command, behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Dettingen, June 27, N. S. 1743. His Lordship made the campaign in 1744, with Marshal Wade: and in 1745, when his Royal Highness, the Duke of Cumberland commanded, was in the battle of Fontenoy, where he was wounded. On April 16, 1746, he had the command of the right wing at the battle of Culloden; and on his Royal Highness's leaving Scotland, he was constituted General and commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces there, August 23, 1746; on which day his Lordship arrived at Edinburgh, having marched with the troops under his command, from Fort Augustus, on the 13th before, and settled them in their quarters at Perth and Stirling. On July 2, N. S. 1747, he was with his Royal Highness in the battle of Vall; in the account whereof, published in our Gazettes, it is recited, that the Earl of Albemarle did all that could be expected from an officer, as the behaviour of the British infantry (then under his command) shewed. In 1748, he again went over with his Royal Highness; and soon after the conclusion of the peace, his Lordship was appointed Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the French court; being then General in chief of the forces in Scotland. On July 12, 1750, he was installed, at Windsor, a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, by his proxy, Sir Charles Eggleton, Knt. and afterwards coming into England, was, July 12, 1751, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-council, and took his place at the board accordingly, being then Groom of the Stole to his Majesty. On March 30, 1752, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices, during his Majesty's abode in his German dominions.

His Lordship, whilst Ambassador at the French court, lived very magnificently; but being suddenly taken ill, departed this life at Paris, Dec. 22, 1754, and his body being landed at the Tower, on Monday, Feb. 19, 1755, was on Wednesday following privately buried in South-Audley-street chapel, near Grosvenor-square.

The French King shewed his esteem for his Lordship, by sending to Monsr. Ruigni de Cosne, Secretary of the embassy from England, at Paris, his picture set with diamonds, to be presented to George, Earl of Albemarle, which he intended for the late Earl, had not death carried him off before he had finished his embassy.

His Lordship, on Feb. 21, 1722-3, was married at Caversham (a seat of the Earl of Cadogan) near Reading, to the Lady Anne, daughter of Charles Lenox, first Duke of

Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny; and by her Ladyship (who was one of the Ladies of the bed-chamber to her late Majesty) had issue eight sons, and seven daughters.

1. George, late Earl of Albemarle.

2. Augustus, brought up in the sea-service, who was with Commodore Anson^o in the South-seas; and at the taking the town of Paita, where he was in great danger; having on a jockey-cap, one side of the peak was shaved off close to his temple by a cannon-ball, which however did him no other injury. On Dec. 11, 1744, he was made Captain of one of his Majesty's ships, and during the remainder of the war, took several of the enemy's privateers. In 1751, he was Commodore of a Squadron in the Mediterranean; and on May 1, that year, sailed from fort St. Philip's, in the island of Minorca, to settle the differences between the English merchants and the Dey of Algiers. On his arrival, the Dey acknowledged to him, "That one of his officers had been guilty of
" a very great fault, which tended to embroil him with his
" chiefest and best friends; wherefore he should never more
" serve him by sea or land, and hoped the King, his master,
" would look on it as the action of a fool or madman, and
" he would take care nothing should happen again in the like
" nature, that they may be better friends than ever." Which declaration was sent to England, and published by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, May 22, 1751. He also concluded treaties with the states of Tripoly, and Tunis; and before the end of the year 1752, he arrived at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean, with all the ships under his command, having been upwards of three years on that station.

This gallant seaman, having further signalized himself by his courage and conduct upon every occasion, after the rupture with France in 1755, was pitched upon to conduct the second expedition against the island of Goree, on the western coast of Africa, being at the same time invested with the command of the land-forces destined for that enterprize, consisting of the second battalion of George Lord Forbes's regiment (76th) of foot, on the Irish establishment: and, after several delays and misfortunes, arriving off the island on Dec. 28, 1758, employed his time so well, that Mr. St. Jean, the French Governor, with the garrison, surrendered at discretion the next day. Commodore Keppel, having sent off the French captives, and placed a sufficient number of British troops for the defence of the island, under Major Newton, departed, on Jan. 12, 1759, for Senegal (which had been reduced by Commodore Marsh, and Major Mason, in May preceding,

^o Anson's Voyage, p. 270.

before their unsuccessful attempt upon Goree) and there reinforced the garrison, leaving Lieutenant-colonel Richard Werge (who had come out with him) Governor, in the place of Major Mafon. When Mr. Keppel had sufficiently provided for the security of these African conquests, he set sail for England, on January 23, and arriving at Spithead on March 3, proceeded to London, where he was most graciously received by his Majesty. After that, he was employed in the bay of Biscay, under Sir Edward Hawke, and was with that brave officer, when he defeated the French fleet, commanded by M. Conflans, on Nov. 20, 1759, off Belleisle; on which occasion, Mr. Keppel, in the *Torbay* of 74 guns, engaged and sunk the *Thefeus*, carrying the same number of guns, but of a greater caliber. In Feb. 1760, he was nominated Colonel of the Plymouth division of marines. The conquest of Belleisle being concerted, Commodore Keppel got the command of the Squadron appointed for the cover of the siege; and sailing from Spithead on March 29, 1761, contributed, by his prudence and bravery, not only to making good the landing of the troops in that month, but also to the reduction of the citadel of Palais, the capital of that island, on June 7 following; the military operations at which did infinite honour to the besiegers and besieged. When the British ministry, after the declaration of war against Spain, on Jan. 4. 1762, resolved on the conquest of the city of Havannah, in the island of Cuba, Mr. Keppel was nominated to act as a Commodore, in that important service, under that experienced and gallant officer, Sir George Pococke, Knight of the Bath; who sailed from St. Helen's, on March 5, 1762. When the British fleet arrived off that island, on June 6, Sir George appointed Mr. Keppel to remain, eastward of the Havannah, with seven sail of the line, and some small frigates, to protect and conduct the debarkation of the forces: and in his letters to the Lords of the Admiralty, dated July 14, and Aug. 19, acquainted their Lordships, that Commodore Keppel executed the duty entrusted to him, with an activity, judgment, and diligence, no one man could surpass. After that place surrendered to the British arms, on August 13, Mr. Keppel, (who was promoted to the rank of Rear-admiral of the Blue, in November that year,) was very successful in taking many valuable prizes, both French and Spanish. On July 20, 1765, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty, in which post he continued till December 1766; on October 18, 1770, promoted to the rank of Rear-admiral of the Red; on 24th of the same month, advanced to be Vice-admiral of the Blue; on March 31, 1775, further promoted to be Vice-admiral of the White; on Feb. 3,

1776 constituted Vice-admiral of the Red, and Jan. 29, 1778, advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue. On his brother's succeeding to the peerage he was chosen (in his room) Representative for Chichester; and at the next and all the succeeding general elections has been chosen one of the members for Windsor. In 1765 he was appointed one of the Grooms of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and is also an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

3. James, who died young, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields.

4. William, Gentleman of the horse to his late Majesty; and, Dec. 21, 1752, was made a Captain in the first regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel. On July 21, 1760, he was nominated 2d Major of that regiment, with the rank of Colonel of foot; and in Jan. 1762, got the command of the 56th regiment of infantry, with which he embarked in March following in the fleet fitted out against the Havannah, having the rank of Major-general in that expedition. On Aug. 14, the day after the capitulation for the surrendering of the Havannah, he took possession of the fort La Punta, and being left commander, after his eldest brother sailed for Europe, re-delivered the possession of the city of Havannah to the Spanish troops, on July 7, 1763, according to the articles of peace, concluded at Paris, Feb. 10 preceding; soon after which, he embarked for England, and, after a short voyage, he landed at Portsmouth. On August 17, 1765, he was appointed Colonel of the 14th regiment of foot; in Dec. 1773, made Commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Ireland; is Colonel of the 12th regiment of dragoons, with the rank of Lieutenant-general, also Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Windsor.

5. Frederick, who was appointed Canon of Windsor, on April 23, 1754; officiated as one of the Chaplains in ordinary to their late and present Majesties; in Octob. 1762, was promoted to the bishoprick of Exeter. His Lordship was soon after appointed Dean of Windsor, and Register to the most noble Order of the Garter. He died in Dec. 1777, and was buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor. His Lordship, in Sept. 1758, married Louisa, one of the natural daughters of Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, 2d son of Robert, Earl of Orford; and by her had Laura born 13 June, 1759; Frederick born 14 Nov. 1762; Charlotta Augusta born 6 June, and baptised 5 July, 1771.

6. Thomas; and, 7. Edward, both deceased: the latter in Jan. 1745, aged 9 years.

8. Henry, youngest son, an officer in the army.

His

His Lordship's daughters were, 1. Lady Sophia; 2. Lady Mary; 3. Lady Anne; 4. Lady Nassau (who all four died unmarried); 5. Lady Caroline, married to William Adair, Esq. on Feb. 22, 1759, and died 14 August, 1769; 6. Lady Elizabeth, wedded, on June 7, 1764, to Francis, Marquis of Tavistock, son and heir apparent of John Russell, Duke of Bedford, died at Lisbon Nov. 2, 1768, and was buried at Cheyneys in Bedfordshire; and, 7. Lady Amelia, who died young.

GEORGE, the eldest son, *3d Earl of Albemarle*, was born on April 8, 1724; and, betaking himself to a military life, was, after he had been some time in the army, appointed Captain-lieutenant in the 3d or royal regiment of dragoons. On April 7, 1743, his Lordship was promoted to the same office in the 2d regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel of infantry; and on June 4, 1745, was advanced to the command of a company in the same regiment, with the rank of a Colonel. He served as Aid de Camp to the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, N. S. that year; and being with his Highness at the battle of Culloden on April $\frac{16}{27}$, 1746, was sent express with the news of that affair to the King, who, on that occasion, made him an handsome present, and afterwards constituted him one of his Aid de Camps. His Lordship was, at that time, and continued to his Royal Highness's death, one of the Lords of the bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland; and on Nov. 1, 1749, got the command of the 20th regiment of foot, which he kept till he got that of the 3d regiment of dragoons, soon after his succession to the Peerage. Being appointed a member of the Privy-council, and Governor of the island of Jersey, by the present King, he took the usual oath, and his seat at the Council-board, on Jan. 28, 1761; and at the same time had the oaths administered to him as Governor of the said island. On Feb. 1, 1756, his Lordship was advanced to the rank of Major-general, and to that of Lieutenant-general, on April 1, 1759. His Lordship, in 1762, was Commander in chief of the land-forces, at the reduction of the Havannah, where he acquired great laurels and increase of fortune. Having settled every thing to his mind at that conquest, he embarked for England on board the Rippon man of war, and arriving at Portsmouth on Feb. 20, 1763, took post to Windsor, where he visited his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland; and proceeding thence to London, waited on their Majesties on the 23d at St. James's, and was graciously received. His Lordship was elected Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, Dec. 26, 1766, and installed at Windsor, on July 25, 1771.

His Lordship, on the death of the honourable James Brudenell, 1746, was elected, in his room, member for Chichester

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chester to the last session of the 9th parliament of Great-Britain; and sat for the same city in the two succeeding parliaments, until he succeeded his father, as Earl of Albemarle, &c. on Dec. 22, 1754. His Lordship married, April 20 1770, Ann, daughter of Sir John Miller of Chichester in Suffex, Bart. by whom he had a son, William Charles, his successor. His Lordship died Oct. 13, 1772, aged 48, was buried at Quidenham, and succeeded in title and estate, by his said son, WILLIAM CHARLES, *the present Earl of Albemarle*, born ^h 14 May, 1772, and baptised 8 June following.

TITLES.] William Charles Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, and Baron Ashford, of Ashford.

CREATIONS.] Baron Ashford, of Ashford, in Kent, Viscount Bury, in Lancashire, and Earl of Albemarle, in Normandy, Feb. 10 (1695-6) 8 Will. III.

ARMS.] Gules, three Escallop-Shells, Argent.

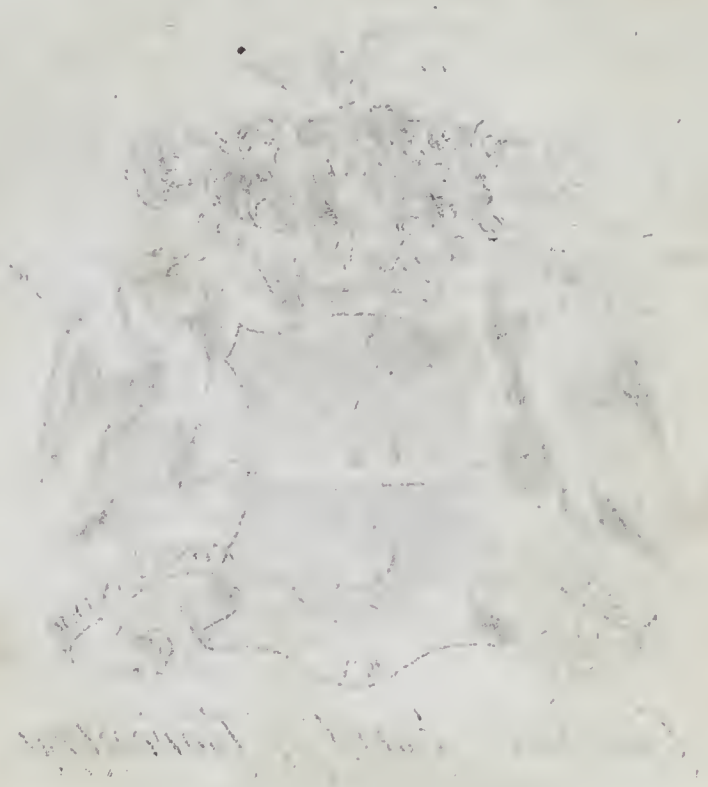
CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Or, a Swan's Neck, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, ducally crowned, Or.

MOTTO.] NE CEDE MALIS.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Durhams, near Barnet, in the county of Middlesex; and at Voorst, and Loo, in Holland.

^h Register of Baptisms in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square.





Coventry Earl of Coventry 56

COVENTRY, Earl of Coventry.

SIR William Dugdale, and other of our antiquaries, agree, the present Earl of Coventry is descended from WILLIAM Coventry, of the city of Coventry, whose son JOHN, being a mercer of London, and of an opulent fortune, was Sheriff thereof, ^a in 1416, and Lord Mayor in 1425. He was ^b one of the executors of Richard Whittington, who was three times Mayor of London; and who having begun to build Newgate, and the library of the Grey-Friars at Christ church, London, with that at Guildhall, they were all finished by his three executors.

This John Coventry is much ^c commended, in our chronicles, for his discreet carriage in the debate betwixt Humphry, Duke of Gloucester, and Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester; and lies buried in the church of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside, London, ^d where a monument was erected to his memory, with this inscription, much to his commendation.

Magnificus, sed iustificus,
 miseris & amicus,
 Vir speciosus, Vir
 generosus, verque prudicus,
 Et peramabilis, et
 venerabilis, atque piarum
 Vis, dux lex, lampas,
 flos Major Londoniarum;
 In terræ ventre jacet
 hic John rite Coventre
 Dictus, quem necuit
 veluti decuit lue plenus
 Bis Septingenus
 tricenus, si trahis unum,
 Martius in sole
 triceno, si trahis unum,
 Virginis a partu, carnis
 modo mortuus artu;
 Vivis erit Cœlis tuba
 clanxerit ut Gabrielis, Amen.

Alice ^e his wife, daughter of — Brome, died in 1433, and was buried at St. Dunstan's in the East, London.

^a Stow's Survey of London, vol. I. p. 561, 563. ^b Ibid. p. 256. ^c Weaver's funeral Monum, p. 402. ^d Stow ut antea, p. 270. ^e Seymour's Survey of London, vol. I. p. 295.

From him in lineal descent, ^f was VINCENT Coventry, of Cassington, near Yarnton, in Oxfordshire, whose son and heir RICHARD Coventry, Esq. married a daughter of — Turner, and had issue two sons, John, who had the estate at Cassington, and left a family; and Thomas.

Which THOMAS, born anno 1547, had his education in Baliol-College in Oxford; and on June 2, 1565, was ^g created Bachelor of Arts. He afterwards became a member of the Inner-Temple, London; and in 38 Eliz. was ^h chosen Autumn-reader of that house: but a great plague then raging in London, he read not till the Lent following. On May 17, 1603, 1 Jac. I. he was sworn ⁱ Serjeant at Law, having been elected to that degree in the reign of Queen Eliz. and in 3 Jac. I. was ^k constituted King's Serjeant; also the same year one of the ^l Justices of the court of Common Pleas, in which post he continued till his death, which was on December 12, 1606, and was buried at Croome d'Abitot, in Worcestershire, where a monument is erected to his memory.

He had issue by ^m Margaret his wife, daughter and heir to — Jeffreys, of Earles Croome, alias Croome d'Abitot, three sons; Thomas his heir; William, who left a family, seated at Ridmarly in Worcestershire; and Walter, ancestor to the present Earl of Coventry: as also four daughters; Margaret; Joan, married to — Rogers, of the county of Surry, Esq. Catharine, espoused to William Child, Esq. and Anne, wedded to George Frampton of Dorsetshire, Esq.

THOMAS, son and heir of the last mentioned Thomas, born at Croome d'Abitot in Worcestershire, in 1578, became, at the age of fourteen, a ⁿ Gentleman-commoner of Baliol College in Oxford, where he continued three years, and then was entered a member of the Inner-Temple; where, pursuing his father's steps in the laudable studies of the municipal laws, he was chosen Autumn-reader of that society, 14 Jac. I. and the same year, on November 17, was ^o elected Recorder of the city of London: also on March 14 following, ^p constituted Solicitor-general; and received ^q the honour of knighthood two days after at Theobalds.

In 18 Jac. I. he was made ^r Attorney-general; and from thence ^s advanced to that eminent office of Lord-keeper of the great Seal of England, by Charles I. on November 1, 1625. On April 10, 1628, he was dignified with the ^t degree of a

^f Ex Stemmate. ^g Wood's Fast. Oxon. vol. I. p. 723. ^h Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 166. ⁱ Stow's Annals, p. 824. ^k Pat. 3 Jac. I. p. 2. ^l Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 102. ^m Ex Stemmate. ⁿ Wood's Athenæ Oxon. p. 534. ^o Ibid. ^p Pat. 14 Jac. I. p. 3. ^q Philpot's Cat. of Knights, p. 62. ^r Pat. 18 Jac. I. p. 16. ^s Dugd. Chron. Ser. p. 104. ^t Pat. 4 Car. I. p. 39.

Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Coventry of Aylesborough in com' Wigorn.

He died at Durham-house in the Strand, in London, on January 14, 1639-40, and Feb. 17, ^u was conveyed from thence, with great funeral solemnity, to his interment at Croome d'Abitot, near his father, on March 1, following. The Earl of Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, says of him, ^w " That he discharged all the offices he went through, " with great abilities, and singular reputation of integrity ; " that he enjoyed his place of Lord Keeper with an universal " reputation (and sure justice was never better administered) for " the space of fourteen years and three months, even to his " death, some months before he was sixty years of age : " Which " was another important circumstance of his felicity ; that great " office being so slippery, that no man had died in it before for " near the space of forty years : nor had his successors for some " time after him much better fortune. And he himself had use " of all his strength and skill (as he was an excellent wrestler " in this kind) to preserve himself from falling in two shocks : " the one given him by the Earl of Portland, Lord High-treasurer of England ; the other by the Marquis of Hamilton, " who had the greatest power over the affections of the King, " of any man at that time.

" He was a man of wonderful gravity and wisdom ; and " understood not only the whole science and mystery of the " law, at least equally with any man who had ever sat in that " place ; but had a clear conception of the whole policy of the " government both of church and state ; which, by the unskillfulness of some well-meaning men, justified each the other " too much.

" He knew the temper, disposition, and genius of the kingdom most exactly ; saw their spirits grow every day more " sturdy, inquisitive, and impatient : and therefore naturally " abhorred all innovations ; which, he foresaw, would produce " ruinous effects. Yet many, who stood at a distance, thought " he was not active and stout enough in opposing those innovations : For though by his place he presided in all public " councils, and was most sharp-sighted in the consequence of " things ; yet he was seldom known to speak in matters of " state, which, he well knew, were, for the most part, concluded before they were brought to that public agitation : " never in foreign affairs ; which the vigour of his judgment " could well have comprehended : nor indeed freely in any " thing, but what immediately and plainly concerned the justice of the kingdom ; and in that, as much as he could, he

^u Hist. Eng. vol. III. p. 97. ^w Vol. I. p. 45.

“ procured references to the Judges. Though in his nature he
 “ had not only a firm gravity, but a severity and even some
 “ morosity; yet it was so happily tempered, and his courtesy
 “ and affability towards all men so transcendent, and so much
 “ without affectation, that it marvellously recommended him
 “ to men of all degrees; and he was looked upon as an ex-
 “ cellent courtier, without receding from the native simplicity
 “ of his own manners.

“ He had in the plain way of speaking and delivery, without
 “ much ornement of elocution, a strange power of making
 “ himself believed (the only justifiable design of eloquence), so
 “ that though he used very frankly to deny, and would never
 “ suffer any man to depart from him with an opinion that he
 “ was inclined to gratify, when in truth he was not; holding
 “ that dissimulation to be the worst of lying: yet the manner
 “ of it was so gentle and obliging, and his condescension such,
 “ to inform the persons whom he could not satisfy, that few
 “ departed from him with ill-will and ill-wishes.

“ But then this happy temper, and those good faculties, ra-
 “ ther preserved him from having many enemies, and supplied
 “ him with some well-wishers, than furnished him with any
 “ fast and unshaken friends, who are always procured in courts
 “ by more ardour and more vehement professions and applica-
 “ tions than he would suffer himself to be entangled with: so
 “ that he was a man rather exceedingly liked, than passionately
 “ loved; insomuch that it never appeared that he had any one
 “ friend in the court, of quality enough to prevent or divert
 “ any disadvantage he might be exposed to. And therefore it
 “ is no wonder, nor to be imputed to him, that he retired
 “ within himself as much as he could; and stood upon his de-
 “ fence, without making desperate sallies against growing mis-
 “ chiefs; which, he knew well, he had no power to hinder,
 “ and which might probably begin in his own ruin. To con-
 “ clude; his security consisted very much in his having but
 “ little credit with the King; and he died in a season the most
 “ opportune, in which a wise man would have prayed to have
 “ finished his course, and which in truth crowned his other
 “ signal prosperity in the world.”

This noble Lord married two wives. By his first, Sarah, daughter to Edward Sebright of Besford, in com' Wigorn. and sister to Sir Edward Sebright, of the same place, Bart. he had issue, Thomas his successor; and Elizabeth, married to Sir John Hare, of Stow-Bardolph in Norfolk. By Elizabeth, his second wife, daughter to John Aldersey, of Spurstow in com' Cestr. and Widow of William Pitchford, Esqrs. he had four sons; John, Francis, Henry, and William: also four daughters; Anne, married to Sir William Savile, of Thornhill,

hill, in Yorkshire, Bart: (father, by her, to George, created Marquis of Halifax;) Mary, to Henry-Frederick Thynne, of Longleat in Wiltshire, Esq. ancestor to the present Lord Viscount Weymouth; Margaret, to Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury; and Dorothy, to Sir John Packington, of Westwood in the county of Worcester, Bart. These Ladies were all very eminent for their piety, virtue, and great capacities; the youngest of them being a Lady of that incomparable understanding, as well as piety, that she is said to be the author of *The Whole Duty of Man*: and their brothers were as conspicuous for their talents and abilities in parliament, and at the cabinet:

Therefore, before I proceed to treat of Thomas Lord Coventry, his successor, I shall give what I find remarkable of his sons by the second marriage; 1. John, the eldest son got, from his father, the manors of Clifton-Camvyle and Hampton, in Staffordshire, purchased from Sir Walter Heveningham of Aston, in the same county. He had ^x to wife Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of John Colles of Barton in the county of Somerset, Esq. widow of Herbert Doddington, second son, and after heir, to Sir William Doddington of Bremer, in com^y Southampt: Knt. This Lady was 19 years of age^z, at the decease of her father, September 5, 1627, and by her second husband had issue Sir John Coventry of Pitminster in the county of Somerset, and of Mere in the county of Wilts, made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles II. and was a member in that parliament, called the long-parliament, for the borough of Weymouth in Dorsetshire, and in all other parliaments of Charles II. On December 21, 1670, a violent and inhuman attempt was made on his person, as the preamble to the act sets forth, for "Preventing malicious maiming and "wounding," which has been since called the Coventry act; and by which the persons so offending are to suffer death. Bishop Burnet, in the History of his own Time,^z and other relations, gives us this account of it. Sir John Coventry was one of those members of the house of Commons, who struggled much against the giving money; and it being then usual, after such bills had failed in the main vote, for those who opposed, to endeavour to lay the money on funds unacceptable and deficient: it was proposed to lay a tax on the Play-houses, which were then deemed nests of prostitution. This was opposed by the court: It was said, "The players were the King's servants, and a part of his pleasure." Whereupon Sir John Coventry asked, "Whether did the King's pleasure lie among "the men, or the women that acted?" This was carried with

^x Coles Efc. lib. i. p. 316. in Bibl. Harley.

^y Coles Efc. *ibid.*

^z P. 269, 270.

great indignation to the court. It was said, "This was the first time that the King was personally reflected on: If it passed over, more of the same kind would follow; and it would grow a fashion to talk so. It was therefore fit to take such severe notice of this, that no body should dare to talk at that rate for the future." The Duke of York told Bishop Burnet, "He said all he could to the King to divert him from the resolution he took; which was to send some of the guards, and watch in the streets where Sir John lodged, and leave a mark upon him." The fact, by bills of indictment, was found to be committed by Sir Thomas Sandys, Knt. Charles Obryan, Esq. Simon Parry and Miles Reeves, who were fled from justice, not daring to abide a legal trial. "As Coventry was going home, they drew about him; he stood up to the wall, and snatched the flambeau out of his servant's hands; and with that in one hand, and his sword in the other, he defended himself so well, that he got credit by it. He wounded some of them, but was soon disarmed, and then they cut his nose to the bone, to teach him (as they said) to remember what respect he owed to the King; and so they left him, and went back to the Duke of Monmouth's, where Obryan's arm was dressed: That matter was executed by orders from the Duke of Monmouth; for which he was severely censured, because he lived then in professions of friendship with Coventry; so that his subjection to the King was not thought an excuse for directing so vile an attempt on his friend, without sending him secret notice of what was designed. Coventry had his nose so well needled up, that the scar was scarce to be discerned. This put the house of Commons into a furious uproar: They passed a bill of banishment against the actors of it; and put a clause in it, that it should not be in the King's power to pardon them; and that it should be death to maim any person. This gave great advantages to all those that opposed the court; and was often remembered, and much improved by all the angry men of those times." He died unmarried, and endowed an hospital at Wiveliscomb in com' Somerset, for twelve poor people.

Francis, second son of the second venter ^a was born at Crombe in Worcestershire, died 1699, aged 87, and was buried at Mortlack in Surry. He married three wives; by the two last he had no issue; but by his first, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to John Manning of Warbleton, in Suffex, Esq. and widow of Robert Cæsar, Esq. one of the Six clerks in Chancery, he had issue, besides two sons that died young, Francis who died unmarried in 1686; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married ^b to Sir William Keyt of Ebrington in com'

^a Aubrey's Hist. of Surrey, vol. I. p. 83.

^b Visit. Com. Glouc. 1682. MS. Glouc.

Glouc. Bart. and Ultra-Trajectina, to Sir Lacon-William Child, of West-Coppice in Shropshire, Knt. Margaret third wife of the said Francis Coventry, was, after his death, married to Sir John Thorold.

Henry Coventry, third son, of the second marriage, ^b had his education in All-souls college in Oxford, where he was created both ^c Master of Arts, and Bachelor of Law. He afterwards ^d suffered greatly for his loyalty during the rebellion; so that soon after the restoration of Charles II. he was made one of the Grooms of his bed-chamber, and on September 4, 1664, sent Envoy Extraordinary to Sweden, where he continued near two years, arriving at Whitehall on June 21, 1666. The year following, he and Denzil, Lord Hollis were sent Ambassadors Extraordinary to Breda, where they concluded a peace with France, Denmark, and the States-general. In the year 1671, he went again Ambassador to Sweden; and on his return from thence, was on July 3, the year following, constituted one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and sworn of the Privy-council; in which eminent office he behaved himself with much honour and integrity; but declining in his health thro' the necessary fatigue of that employment, of which this public notice was given in the Gazette, N. 4185, Whitehall, Feb. 11, 1679, "His Majesty was, this afternoon, pleased to declare in council, that Mr. Secretary Coventry has long solicited him, on account of his infirmity of body, for his leave to resign his place of one of his principal Secretaries of State; that his Majesty had at last been prevailed upon to grant it, though with some unwillingness, because of the great satisfaction his Majesty had always had in his services; and that his intention was he should ever continue in his Privy-council." After this, he never accepted of any public employment, but lived retired till his death, which was at his house in the Hay-Market, near Charing-Cross, in Westminster, on December 7, 1686, in the 68th year of his age, unmarried, and was buried at St. Margaret's, Westminster, leaving his estate to Henry Coventry, Esq. brother to William, Earl of Coventry, and to his nephew, Mr. James Thynne: Also by his will (which bears date, September 16, 1686) bequeaths his lands in Hampton-Lovet, in com' Wigorn. to the burgessees of Droitwich, for the erecting and maintaining an hospital for twenty-four poor people.

William, the youngest son, in 1642, at 16 years of age, became a Gentleman-commoner of Queen's-college in Oxford; and after he had continued there some time, he travelled be-

^b Wood's Fasti Chron. vol. I. p. 892.

^c Ibid. p. 887.

^d Ibid. p. 892.

^e Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. II. p. 607.

yond the seas. and at his return, adhering to Charles II. was made secretary to the Duke of York, also secretary to the Admiralty; and elected a Burgess for the town of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk, to the Parliament which met at Westminster, May 8, 1661; and also to that Parliament which was summoned in 1678. In 1663, he was created Doctor of the civil law at the university of Oxford. He was sworn of the Privy-council, and received the honour of Knighthood on June 26, 1665, and made one of the Commissioners of the Treasury on May 24, 1667; being, as Bishop Burnet relates, ^f “ A
 “ man of great notions and eminent virtues; the best speaker
 “ in the house of Commons, and capable of bearing the chief
 “ ministry, as it was once thought he was very near it, and
 “ deserved it more than all the rest did.” However, as he was too honest to engage in the designs of that reign, and quarrelling with the Duke of Buckingham, a challenge passed between them; upon which he was forbid the court, and retired to Minster-Lovel, near Whitney, in Oxfordshire, where he gave himself up to a religious and private course of life, without accepting of any employment, tho’ he was afterwards offered more than once the best posts in the court. He died unmarried at Somerhill, near Tunbridge-wells, in Kent (where he went for the benefit of the waters, being afflicted with the gout in the stomach) and was buried at Penshurst, in the same county, under a monument erected to his memory; and the inscription recites, that he died the 9th calends of July 1686 (June 23) aged 60. By his last will he gave 2000 l. for the relief of the French Protestants then lately come into England, and banished their country for the sake of their religion; also 3000 l. for the redemption of captives from Algiers.

THOMAS, *2d Lord Coventry*, only son and heir of Thomas, Lord Coventry, Lord-keeper of the Great-seal of England, by his first wife, married Mary, daughter to Sir William Craven, Knt. and sister to William, Earl of Craven, by whom he had issue two sons; George, his successor, and Thomas, the first Earl of Coventry. She died in childbed, in the 29th year of her age, on October 18, 1634: and his Lordship continued a widower to his death, which happened in the 55th year of his age, at his house in Lincoln’s-Inn-Fields, London, on October 27, 1661, and was buried at Croome-d’Abitot by his Lady, where a monument is erected to their memory, with these inscriptions.

^f In Hist. of his own Times, p. 170, 265.

Candide & Constanter.

D. O. M.

S.

Thomas Dominus Coventrye, Baro Coventrye de Allesborough,
 Paterni nominis, honoris, opum, & virtutum, Hæres & promotor;

Inconcussæ erga Deum, Principem et Patriam fidei,

Æquissimæ in arduis, et bonis rebus mentis,

Magnificus elegantiarum cultor.

Erga suos Pater-familias vigilantissimus,

Erga Clientelas Dominus æquus, et bonus,

Erga pauperes benignus,

Erga omnes justus,

Ubique inculpatus.

Hic

Juxta Clarissimam Conjugem

Gulielmi Domini Craven

Illius Herois sororem,

Sepulturæ Majorum suorum additus

Ætatis Lv.

Anno Christi 1661.

In obitum

Clarissimæ mulieris Mariæ, Thomas Coventrye filii natu
 maximi Thomæ Baronis Coventrye de Allesborough, Domini
 Custodis magni sigilli Angliæ, piæ Uxoris; Fæmina equidem
 admodum admiranda, Cui forma, (et quæ sexui rarior) Vir-
 tutis prodigus Deus. Vultus ultra fœmineum, venusti animi
 ultra masculum Generosi, famæ illibata, vitæ integerrimæ,
 fœlicis acuminis, judicii nervosi, eloquii facilis, linguæ bene
 moderatæ, passionum tranquilla victrix. Dotum denique om-
 nium non tantum prudens, sed et tranquilla moderatrix,
 quatuor liberorum fœcunda Mater. Ad ultimum fatale in-
 venit puerperium, filium, invitâ Lucinâ, potius ad funus
 quam vitam enixa, quocum dum dividere tentat vitam perdit,
 ipsaque brevi post Infantem intervallo, communi comitata
 luctu fato cesset.

Obiit 18^o Octobris 1634, Ætatis suæ 29.

GEORGE, 3d Lord Coventry, on June 3, 1660, was consti-
 tuted Custos Rotulorum of the county of Worcester. By Mar-
 garet, daughter of John, Earl of Thanet (whom he wedded
 on July 18, 1653) he had issue three sons; John, who suc-
 ceeded him; Thomas, born August 27, 1659, and died
 January 17, 1660; and William, born July 6, 1661, who
 died July 14, 1664: also two daughters, Anne, born July 28,
 1656, who died young; and Margaret, born at Hothfield-
 House in Kent, September 14, 1657, married to Charles, Earl
 of Wiltshire (then son and heir to Charles, Marquis of Win-

chester) after Duke of Bolton, and died without children, in the fourth year of her marriage, and in the 24th year of her age, anno 1683.

This George, Lord Coventry, died at his house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, on December 15, 1680, being then 52 years of age, and was buried in the South-isle of the parish-church of Croome-d'Abitot.

JOHN, 4th Lord Coventry, his only surviving son, who was born at Croome-d'Abitot, on September 2, 1654; and dying unmarried in the 33d year of his age, July 25, 1687, was buried in the church of Croome-d'Abitot, where a monument is erected to his memory, with the following inscription, which shews his excellent virtues and great worth.

Sacrum est hoc Marmor
Johanni Domino Coventrye
Nil opus est sculpfisse Baronem Coventrye de Allefborough:
Custodem Rotulorum, Regnantibus Carolo et Jacobo secundis;
Et vanam multorum honorum pompam.
Non egit titulis, aut epitaphio,
Ad famam, aut luctum faciendum.
Dicto tam charo nomine,
Fluent lacrymæ, nascetur veneratio:
Et qui norunt vivum, è vivis præreptum lugebunt.
Desideratum Cromæ numen adorabunt,
Nam supra artem, et omni Nobilitate efficacius,
Defuncti immortalitati consecrabunt,
Viventis notissimæ virtutes.
In Deum, Ecclesiam, parentes non ficta, sed vera pietas,
Inexpugnabilis erga Regem, nullis illecebris tentanda, nullis
artificiis vincenda fidelitas,
Castitas (heu) nimium severa,
In sui; amicorum, familiæ, et seculi detrimentum,
Temperantia ita quotidianis periculis exercitata, et probata,
Ut nullo modo sollicitanda videretur; nec unitis epularum, vini,
aut ingenuis viribus superanda.
Venusti corporis amplitudinem mirum in modum illustrabat
Animi magnitudo non Vulgaris,
Incomparabili morum suavitate, et candore perfusa.
Unde familiarium suffragio, facile pronunciabatur, sicut revera
fuit,
Mortalium Optimus, et Maximus.
Datam hominibus fidem sanctissimè colebat.
Singularem exhibuit sacerdotibus honorem;
Et rebus sacris justissimam reverentiam.
Sanabat ille spoliatae gementisque Matris Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
vulnera;

Quacūque enim per terras ipsius ingruerat sacrilegium,
(Authoribus ipsis, aut authorem nepotibus semper lethale :)
Ut primum innotuit sagaci patrono, virus expulit, hæreditatem
lustravit;

Et lætus, lubensque restituit infame lucrum, et fatale.
Regendis affectibus tam egregius Artifex fuit, et Magister,
Ut non magis famulorum dominus æstimaretur, quam sui
Juramento, vel imprecatione nè semel unquam vitiauit labra.

Nullis ille simultatibus vexatus,

Nisi quas iustissimus arbiter cognovit aliorum gratiâ;

Et felicitur composuit litigantium beneficio.

Illum unum ornare conspirabat simul omne gentilitium decus ;

Judicis integritas,

Custodis sapientia.

Hospitalitas Avi,

Charitas Patris.

Sic immortalium Gloriæ maturus, in cælum evectus est ;

Ob has Clarissimæ virtutes,

Diademate purissimi luminis, Æternum Coronandus,

Anno ætatis 33² Julii 25, 1687.

Suis sumptibus erexit optima Mater ornatissima Margareta,
Domina Coventrye Dotaria, Marrit cunctisque liberis Mœstissima
superstes :

Johannis Tufton Comitissæ de Thanet filia Natu Maxima :
Georgii Coventrye Baronis Coventrye de Allesborough Uxor.
Pietate verò Nobilior quam genere,
Et bonis operibus illustrior quam fortunâ.

The title and estate descended to Thomas Coventry, Esq.
second son to Thomas the second Lord.

Which THOMAS, seated at Snitfield, in Warwickshire, was
elected to Parliament for the borough of Warwick, in the
reign of James II. and by the special grace and favour of
King William, was advanced, on April 26, 1697, to the title
and dignity of Earl of Coventry, and Viscount Deerhurst, with
limitation of those titles to William, (after Earl of Coventry)
Thomas and Henry his brothers, and their issue-male, grandsons
of Walter Coventry before mentioned, younger brother to the
first Lord. He was Lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester,
and dying on July 15, 1699, in the 70th year of his age, was bur-
ied at Creome-d'Abitot, having had issue by Winifred, his first
wife, daughter of Pierce Edgcumbe, of Mount-Edgcumbe, in com'
Devon, Esq. several children ; whereof two sons, Thomas,
and Gilbert, survived him. This Lady, dying on June 11,
1694, he married secondly, in July, 1695, Elizabeth, daugh-
ter of Richard Graham, Esq. who survived him without issue ;

and in May, 1700, was re-married to Thomas Savage, of Elmley-castle, in com' Wigorn. Esq. The said Elizabeth erected a noble monument at Elmley, to his memory, with the following inscription :

Candide et Constanter.
M. S.

Prænobilis Domini Thomæ
Comitis Coventriæ, Vicecomitis Deerhurst,
Baronis Coventrye de Allesborough,
Hujus Comitatus Custodis Rotulorum,
Necnon Decani et Capitalis Ecclesiæ Vigornien,
Et Burgi de Evesham Primarii senascalli.
Tho. Baronis Coventry filius fuit natu secund,
Georgii Baronis Frater, Johannis Patruus,
Et ejusdem, sine prole decedentis,
In avita dignitate, successor.
Varia Republicæ munia
Tum Militaria tum Civilia præstitit.
Familiam Censu jam Celebrem, pluribus fundis
Et Comitis et Vicecomitis Titulis,
Regnante Gulielmo III. ornavit et auxit.
E priori Conjuge, Winifreda Piercei Edgecumbe
De Mount Edgecumbe in Com. Devon. Arm. Filia
Liberos superstites reliquit Thomam
Honorum hæredem Dignissimum, et Gilbertum.
Pietatem, Justitiam, Liberalitatem,
Animique Constantiam semper et enixe coluit.
Dierum tandem et Gloriæ satur,
Sese à seculo quasi subduxit,
Ut solutus cæteris curis Deo ac sibi vacaret.

Sic Cœlos anhelans,
Immortalitatem maturam
Efflavit animam,
xv Julii An^o
MDCXCIX.
Æt. LXX.

Elizabetha Comitissa ejus Dotaria,
E Nobili Grahamorum Familia prognata,
Ricardi, filii Ricardi Graham de Com. Norf.
Armi' pro Rege Carolo Primo
Strenue Dimicantis, Capitanei, Filia;
Hoc amoris sinceri, summæ Observantiæ,
Gratique demum animi Pignus,
Pro tenerrimo Domini et Mariti erga se affectu,
Nulla licet beata prole, Mœstissima posuit;

Et post obitum Corpus suum
Cum Dilectissimo Marito hic recondi voluit.

Obiit Die Ann. Dom. MDCC.

THOMAS, 2d *Earl of Coventry*, his eldest son, was married, on May 4, 1691, to Anne, daughter of Henry, Duke of Beaufort, and by her (who died at Snitfield, Feb. 17, 1763, aged 90) had two sons; Thomas, his successor, and John, born Aug 23, 1705, who died the next year. This Lord died in August, 1710, and was buried at Croome-d'Abitot, being succeeded by

THOMAS, 3d *Earl of Coventry*, his only surviving son, born April 7, 1702, who dying at Eaton-college, Jan. 28, 1711-12, his titles and estate devolved on his uncle,

GILBERT, 4th *Earl of Coventry*, married, to his first wife, Dorothy, daughter to Sir William Keyt, of Ebrington, in com' Glouc. Bart. by whom he had an only daughter, Anne, married to Sir William Carew, of Anthony, in Cornwall, Bart. and died in January, 1733-4. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter to Sir Streynsham Master, of Codnor-castle, in Derbyshire, Knt. but dying without issue-male, on Oct. 27, 1719, he was succeeded in the honours of Viscount Deerhurst and Earl of Coventry, and the greatest part of his estate, by William Coventry, of the city of London, Esq. then one of the Clerks of the Green-cloth, and a member for the borough of Bridport, lineally descended from Walter Coventry, youngest brother to Thomas, first Lord Coventry; the issue-male of William Coventry, of Ridmarley, in Worcestershire (the second brother of the said Lord) being extinct.

Which WALTER had issue a son of his own name, who, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Simon Holcombe, of the county of Devon, Esq. had issue four sons; Walter, who died on April 5, 1677; William, fifth Earl of Coventry; Thomas, who first married Mary, daughter and heir of John Green, of Millen, in the parish of Hambleton, in com' Bucks, Esq. by whom he had issue one son, Thomas, Counsellor at law, and a Director of the South-sea company, who was returned to the two last and present Parliaments for Bridport, in Dorsetshire, and married Margaret, daughter to Thomas Savage, of Elmley-castle, in Worcestershire, Esq. The said Thomas had also, by his wife, Mary, a daughter, called after her mother, successively wedded to Henry Barker, of Chiswick, in Middlesex, Esq. and to Philip Bearcroft, D. D. and Master of the Charter-house; and took to his second wife, Anne-Maria, daughter of the reverend Thomas Brown, of Polston, in com' Wilts, and by her (who died Dec. 17, 1726, aged 32, and was buried at Hambleton) had issue two sons; the reverend Francis

Francis Coventry, who died unmarried; George, an officer in the first regiment of foot-guards, and three daughters, Maria, Anne-Margaret, and Elizabeth-Anne. Henry, youngest son of Walter Coventry, and Anne Holcombe, married Anne, daughter of Mr. Coles, of the city of Oxford, and had issue one son, Henry Coventry, Esq. who died December 29, 1753.

WILLIAM, *5th Earl of Coventry*, was elected a member for the borough of Bridport, in Dorsetshire, in the three last Parliaments of Q. Anne, as also to the first Parliament of Geo. I. On April 15, 1717, he was constituted one of the Clerks-comptroller of the Green-cloth; in which post, 1719, he attended his Majesty to Hanover; and the same year succeeded to the title of Earl of Coventry. On March 22, 1719-20, he was sworn of the Privy-council, and took his place at the board. He was at the same time sworn Lord-lieutenant of the county of Worcester, and Custos Rotulorum of the same; and likewise, on ^p March 2, 1727-8, upon his late Majesty's accession. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter to Mr.

John Allen, of the city of Westminster, by whom he had issue three sons, Thomas-Henry, Viscount Deerhurst, deceased; George-William, now Earl of Coventry; and John-Bulkeley Coventry, who, by virtue of an act of Parliament, has taken the additional name of Bulkeley, and is now denominated John-Bulkeley Coventry-Bulkeley. Her Ladyship died Nov. 23, 1738. And his Lordship, departing this life March 18, 1750-1, was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

GEORGE-WILLIAM, *6th Earl of Coventry*, who, on June 17, 1751, was appointed Lord-lieutenant of the county and city of Worcester, and Custos Rotulorum of the same: and took the oaths and his seat in the house of Peers, Jan. 19, 1753. He was Lord of the bed-chamber to his late Majesty: and was continued in that office by the present King, (but resigned it in January 1770;) as also in those of Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county and city of Worcester, which he still holds.

His Lordship, on March 5, 1752, married Maria, eldest daughter of John Gunning, Esq. by his wife Bridget, daughter of John Bourk, Lord Viscount Mayo, in Ireland, and sister to Elizabeth, the present Duchess of Argyll, and Baroness of Hamilton in her own right. By her Ladyship (who died on October 1, 1760) his Lordship had issue one son, George-William, Lord Viscount Deerhurst, born on April 28, 1758, married March 18, 1777, to Lady Catharine Henley, daughter of Robert, late Earl of Northington; also four daughters, viz. Lady Anne-Elizabeth, who died on August 22, 1756;

Coventry, Earl of Coventry. 171

Lady Mary-Alicia, born December 9, 1754; Lady Anne-Margaret, born March, 18, 1757.

His Lordship remained a widower till September 27, 1764, when he took to his second wife, Barbara, sister to John, Lord St. John, of Bletfoe, and daughter to John, Lord St. John of Bletfoe, by his Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Ambrose Crawley, Knt. Alderman of London, by whom he had a son, John, born June 20, 1765, also a daughter, Lady Barbara, born 1776, and died an infant.

TITLES.] George-William, Earl of Coventry, and Viscount Deerhurst.

CREATIONS.] Viscount Deerhurst, and Earl of Coventry, April 26, 1697, 9 William III.

ARMS.] Sable, a Fess Ermine, between three Crescents, Or.

CREST.] On a Wreath; a Garb, Or, and thereon a Dung-hill-Cock perched, Gules, Comb, Wattles and Legs, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Eagles, Wings expanded, Argent, membered and beaked, Or.

MOTTO.] CANDIDE ET CONSTANTER.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Croome-d'Abitot, in Worcestershire.

VILLIERS,

VILLIERS, Earl of Jersey.

THE name of this family, variously written Villers, Villiers, Vileres, Vylers, &c. is doubtless descended of the ancient noble house of Villers^a, Seignours of Lile Adam, in Normandy, and came into England at the time of the conquest, in 1066; for soon after PAGAN de Villars was Lord of Crosby, in com' Lanc. and was also possessed of Newbold; in com' Nottingh. which his posterity held till the reign of Edw. III. But Crosby went^b away to the Molineuxes, by Beatrix, a daughter and heir of Robert, son of Allan, son of the above named Pagan de Villars, married, about the time of King John, to^c Robert Molineux, of Seston, in Lancashire, from whom descended the Earl of Seston, of Ireland, and Sir Charles Molineux, of Teverfall, in Nottinghamshire, Bart. This Pagan was a witness to the foundation-charter of Roger of Poitou to the monastery of Lancaster, and flourished in the reign of William II. and Hen. I. Gilbert de Villers, probably son of Pagan, ^d and William Villers, were witnesses, with Roger, Bishop of Chester, to a charter of Robert, son of Nicholas de Stafford^e. After him, I meet with another Gilbert Villers, to whom King John, in the second year of his reign, granted, for homage and service, all the mediety which he possessed in the vicarage and mill of Mesnacenl.

The above named Pagan de Villars, was also father of GILBERT de Villars, whose son, ROBERT, had issue, WILLIAM, the father of JOHN de Villiers, whose son, ALEXANDER de Villiers, was Lord of Brookeby, in Leicestershire, and by his Attorney appeared against Gilbert de Glen, chaplain, in a plea against him, that he should^f pay eight marks, the arrears of an annual rent of four marks then owing. This Alexander was father to^g Sir NICHOLAS de Villers, a renowned warrior, who, in 1268, following Edw. I. into the Holy Land, relinquished his paternal coat of arms, viz. Sable, three Cinquefoils, Argent, in allusion to the Cinquefoile the ancient arms of Beaumont, Earl of Leicester, from whose grant this family became possessed of lands in Leicestershire, and instead thereof assumed

^a Of that house were the renowned Pierre de Villiers, and Jaques de Villiers; the first, Grand Master of France, in 1390, under Charles VI. and the latter, Provost of Paris, in the same reign; besides divers other eminent persons. ^b Thornton's Antiq. of Nott.

^c Ex Stem. Famil. Molineux, in Visit, in Lanc. ^d Dugd. Baron. vol. I. p. 731. ^e Ex Lib. Prior. de Kenilworth, ^f De Banco, Hill.

25 Edw. I. Rot. 96. ^g Burton's Leicestershire, p. 55.



Villiers Earl of Jersey

the Cross of St. George, the patron of his country, and five Escallop-shells on it, to shew the cause of his expedition, being ancient badges of those Croissades. By his wife, Maud, daughter and coheir to Sir John Hyde, of Hyde-Hall, in Sabridge-worth, Hertfordshire, Knt. (by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of John Sudley, Lord Sudley) and widow of Thomas Jocelyn, Esq. ancestor to the Viscounts Jocelyn, in Ireland, he had two sons, Sir Francis, and Geoffery, hereafter mentioned.

Sir FRANCIS de Villers served Edw. II. and Edw. III. in their wars, and died without issue, leaving Agnes his wife surviving, whom Edw. III. in consideration of the services of her husband (stiling him Franciscus charæ memoriæ) recommended to the Abbess^h of Barking to provide for.

GEOFFERY succeeded his brother in the estate of Brokesby, in 20 Edw. III. and in the 26th year of that King's reign, was one of the Knights for the countyⁱ of Leicester, in the Parliament held at Westminster.

His son, Sir JOHN de Villers had two wives; 1. Joan, one of the three sisters and coheirs to Simon Pakeman, of Pakeman's-Place in Kirby, in com' Leicest. Esq. by whom he had issue a daughter, Beatrix, married to Sir John Bagot, of Blithfield, in Staffordshire, Knt. and three sons, Richard, John, and Alexander; 2dly, Margaret, living in 1392; at which time, RICHARD, eldest son of the said John, died, viz. on the Sunday next before the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, then seised of the manor of Brokesby, with the appurtenances, also of the advowson of the church held of the King, as of the honour of Chester, by the service of half a Knight's fee, leaving issue by Elizabeth, his wife, JOHN, his son and heir^k, aged eleven years and a half.

The said John married Joan, daughter to William Mering, of Mering, in Nottinghamshire, and died on the feast of St. Catharine, Nov. 25, 1416, seised of a messuage called Pakeman's-Place, seven cottages, four virgates and an half of land in Kirby, held of the King in capite; a messuage and two virgates in Barton, of Reginald Lord Grey, of Ruthyn; also of a moiety of a messuage, &c. in Ravinston, with one cottage in Wiggeston, and the manor of Brokesby, with the advowson, the manors of Athon, and Howby, by Knights service, and a pair of gilt spurs; ^l leaving JOHN his son and heir, twelve years old and above, at the time of the inquisition. This John died in ward to the King, and William, his brother and heir succeeded.

^h Claus. 5 Edw. III. p. 2.
Rich. II. n. 64.

ⁱ Pryn's Brief Regist. p. 218.

^k Esc. 15

^l Esc. 4 Hen. V. n. 22.

Which WILLIAM married Joan, sister and coheir to John Bellers, Esq. of Kirkby-Bellers, in the county of Leicester, and died in 20 Edw. IV. having issue by her, John, and Bartholomew Villiers, who married Margaret, daughter and coheir of John Clarke, of Whiffendine, in com' Rutland, where he was buried; also two daughters, Ellen, who married John Fitz-Williams of Gainspark, and Joan, wife of Ralph Woodford of Ashby Folville, in Leicestershire.

JOHN, the eldest son, died in his father's life-time, having married Elizabeth, daughter to John Sothill, of Everingham, in com' Ebor. by whom he had issue a daughter, Elizabeth, and four sons, 1. John; 2. Thomas, who made his will 6 Hen. VII. and died without issue; 3. Christopher, who was seised at Burstal, and died without issue, Aug. 5, 1508, seised of the manors of Kilby, and Cowdon-Magna, and lands in Harborough, in Leicestershire, having settled in trustees the said manors after his own life on his younger nephews, George and Thomas, and their heirs male, for ever; as ^m also the manor of Howby, on them and their brother William, by a like entail. William Villers, Clerk, was the fourth son of the said John.

JOHN Villers, Esq. (son and heir of the aforesaid John, succeeded his grandfather in the Lordship of Brokesby. In 1487, he brought ⁿ forces to the aid of the King, against the Earl of Lincoln, Lambert Simnel, and other adherents, and behaved with great valour in the battle of Stoke, near Newark-upon-Trent, June 16, when they were defeated, and the Earl of Lincoln slain. In 6, 10, and 15 of Hen. VII. he was Sheriff of Lincolnshire and Warwickshire; and was afterwards ^o made Knight of the Bath at the marriage of Prince Arthur the King's son, Nov. 14, 1501. He died on December 2, 1506, leaving issue, by Agnes, his wife, daughter to John Digby of Colshill, in com' Warw. Esq. a daughter, Winifrid, to whom her father gave lands for life; and seven sons, 1. Sir John, 2. George, 3. Thomas, 4. William, of whom hereafter; 5. Edward, who died possessed of lands at Flower and Howthorp, in com' Northamp. June 26, 1513, and is the progenitor to the Villers of Howthorp, and to those of Dowlsby and Groby; Leonard and Bartholomew, 5th and 6th sons, died without issue; and Anthony Villers, 7th son, was of Cotness in com' Ebor. and died ^p possessed of that manor in 1547.

Sir JOHN, the eldest son and heir of Sir John, enjoyed the inheritance of Brokesby, and having been knighted, was Sheriff of Leicestershire and Warwickshire, in 23 and 29 Hen.

^m Esc. 30 Hen. VIII. ⁿ Polyd. Virg. p. 573. n. 20. ^o Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius, c. 3. ^p Esc. 2 Edw. VI. com' Ebor.

VIII. and the next year was found cousin and next heir to his uncle Christopher aforesaid, in the manor of Bourstal, ^q aged then 50 years and above. This Sir John died on December 8, 1544, seised of the manors of Brokesby, and Howby, and the advowsons of those churches: having, by a fine levied in 32 Hen. VIII. between Alexander Villers, and Richard Holme, querents, he and Dorothy his daughter and heir apparent (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to John Wingar) deforcients, settled the said manors and rent in ^r Brokesby, Howby, and Sevelby, on himself in tail male; and in default, to his brothers George, Thomas, William, and Leonard. He died seised also of lands and tenements in Rotherby, Tursington, Dalby, Wiggeston, Staunton, and Swannington; Dorothy, his said daughter, the wife of Francis Brown, Gent. being found heir to them, and aged 28 years and upwards.

His last will bears date May 24, 1544, reciting, that he intended, by the grace of God, shortly to pass the seas unto the realm of France, to serve the King's Majesty in his wars against the French King. He orders his body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of St. Michael of Brokesby, if it should fortune him to die in Leicestershire, or else to be buried where it shall please God. And that his executors cause a great stone, then lying in the chancel of Brokesby church, to be laid on his father and mother, and cause two images of laton, with their arms, to be set on the same stone with scripture round about it; as also another stone of the like value to be laid over him, if he should die in England. He divided his estate between his brothers, Edward, Thomas, William, and George Villers, and his daughter Dorothy, to whom he left his lands at Fulnethy, Lessington, Newbell, and Swinthorpe, in the county of Lincoln, as also his manor of Covenham in the same county: and bequeaths to his good Lord, Sir Edward Montague, Knt. Lord Chief Justice (with whom he leaves his will) his bason and ewer of silver, and his best ambling gelding, desiring him to be a good Lord to all his friends; and constitutes his brother, George Villers, sole executor, leaving him the residue of his goods not bequeathed. Which will was proved the last of January 1544.

GEORGE, his brother, by virtue of the fine, as next heir male, succeeded to the manors of Brokesby, and Howby, and the advowsons (as also of the manor of Siwolby in fee-tail, and of the manor of Burstal, upon the death of John Villers, alias Twyford) of all which he died possessed, August 29, 1546. He left issue by Joan his wife, daughter to John Harrington, of Bagworth, in com' Leicest. Richard, his son and heir, aged

^q Esc. præd. 30 Hen. VIII.

^r Esc. 36 Hen. VIII. Leicest.

three years, ^s who died unmarried; October 12, 1558; and a daughter, Elizabeth, heir to her brother, wife to Sir Edward Waterhouse, who also died without issue; so that THOMAS, third son of Sir John Villers, Knight of the Bath, and brother to the said George, mentioned in the entail, became possessed of Brokesby; but leaving only one daughter, Dorothy, married to William Smith, in com' Leicest. Esq. the entailed estate devolved on

WILLIAM Villers, Esq. his brother, who likewise became possessed of Brokesby, as the next heir male; and having married Coletta, daughter and heir to Richard Clarke, of the county of Bucking. Esq. widow to Richard Beaumont of Cole-Orton, in com' Leicest. Esq. died on Nov. 1, 1558, and the inquisition taken 1 Eliz. at Leicester, mentions, that Sir John Villers, long before his death, was seized of Brokesby, and Howby, and of 40 messuages, 20 cottages, 20 tofts, 2 water-mills, 1000 acres of land, 500 of meadow, 2000 of pasture, and other lands and possessions in Brokesby, Howby, and Siwolby in that county, and in the advowsons of the churches of Brokesby and Howby; reciting the said entail in 32 Hen. VIII. as also a settlement made by Christopher Villers, Esq. on himself for life; remainder to his nephews, George, Thomas, and this William, of the manors of Kelby and Greai Bowden, and of lands in Harborough; all which descended to the said William, who was likewise possessed of the manor of Howby in com' Leicest. with other lands there; and left issue

GEORGE Villers, his son and heir (aged 14 years at his father's death) who was Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1591, and having received the honour of Knighthood, departed this life Jan. 4, 1605-6. He was seized of the manors of Brokesby, Howby, Godby-Marward, and the Grange of Godby, which he settled, with the capital messuage called the farm of Howby, on his first wife and her issue male by him, &c. And being likewise seized in all the tythes of herbage, grain and hay, and all other tythes arising in Cadewell, and Wikeham in com' Leicest. he settled the same on himself for life; remainder to John, George, and Christopher (sons by his second wife) and their heirs male; remainder to his own right heirs.

His first wife was Audrey, daughter and heir to William Sanders, of Harrington in com' Northamp. Esq. which Lady died May 1, 1587, and had by him three daughters; Elizabeth, married to John, Lord Butler of Bramfield; Anne, to Sir William Washington of Pakington in com' Leicest. and Frances, who died unmarried: also two sons, Sir William, hereafter mentioned, and Sir Edward Villers, Knt. who was

president of Munster in Ireland; and from him descended the Viscounts and Earls of Grandison, of the surname of Villiers; as also the present Earl of Jersey. The second wife to Sir George Villiers was Mary, daughter to Anthony Beaumont, of Glenfield in com' Leicest. Esq. a younger son of William Beaumont of Cole-Orton, in the same county: and the said Elizabeth, surviving him, was created Countess of Buckingham, in 16 Jac. I. and became, secondly, wife to Sir William Rayner; and lastly to Sir Thomas Compton, Knight, brother to William, first Earl of Northampton. Sir George had issue by her Ladyship (who died April 19, 1632, in the 63d year of her age, and is buried in St. Edmund's chapel in Westminster Abbey) a daughter, Susan, married to William Fielding, Earl of Denbigh, and ancestor to the present Earl; and three sons, 1. John, created Baron Villiers of Stoke, and Viscount Purbeck, and by Frances his wife, daughter to Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice, had a son, Robert, at whose death, on Feb. 18, 1657, those titles became extinct, for want of issue; 2. George, who was at length, Duke and Marquis of Buckingham, Earl of Coventry, Viscount Villers, &c. Knight of the Garter, and a favourite of two successive Kings, viz. James I. and Charles I. and was the greatest ornament and glory of his family; 3. Christopher, youngest son, who was, on Sept. 24, 1623, 21 Jac. I. created Earl of Anglesey and Baron of Daventry, whose son, Charles, Earl of Anglesey, died without issue, anno 1659, leaving Susan, his sister and heir, who was married to Thomas Savile, Earl of Sussex.

Sir WILLIAM Villiers of Brookesby, Bart. (the eldest son of Sir George, by his first wife) was Sheriff of Leicester, in 6 Jac. I. and created a Baronet on July 19, 1619, 17 Jac. I. which became extinct in his grandson Sir William Villiers, Bart. who died without issue, on February 27, 1711, aged 67 years; having sold the manor of Brookesby to Sir Nathan Wright.

But forasmuch as GEORGE, *Duke of Buckingham*, before mentioned, was the principal advancer of his family to the honours before recited; I shall, from proper vouchers, give an account of his rise, and of the principal actions of his life. He was born at his father's seat of Brookesby on August 28, 1592, and having at home been educated according to his genius, in the courtly accomplishments of fencing, dancing, and the like ornaments of youth, he, at the age of 18 years, for his further improvement, travelled into France, from whence, after three years abode, he returned into England. It was about this time, that Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset,

^t Reliquæ Wottonianæ, p. 74. & Clarend. Hist. of the Rebellion.

began to decline in the favour of James I. a Prince of more learning and knowlege than any other of that age, and who really delighted in books, and in conversation of learned men; yet it was observed, of all wise men living, he was the most delighted and taken with handsome persons, and fine cloaths; so that Mr. Villers no sooner appeared at court, than the gracefulness of his person recommended him to the King's esteem. He first entertained him (ann. 1613) as his Cup-bearer at large, and the following summer admitted him in ordinary; which place administred frequent occasions of his being in the King's presence, and thereby he became a partaker in that conversation and discourse, with which King James always abounded at his meals.

He acted very few weeks in that station before he was in one day (viz. on April 23, 1615) both knighted and made one of the Gentlemen of the bed-chamber. Soon after this, it luckily, for his advancement, fell out, that the Earl of Somerset had been concerned, or at least privy to a horrible murder (the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury) on which both he and his wife, after a trial by their Peers, were condemned to die. Whereby, being without a rival in the King's affections, he was presently advanced to new honours, and became the most absolute favourite to two Kings that ever this nation beheld. In the year 1616, he was made Master of the horse, Knight of the Garter, and created Baron of Whaddon, and Viscount Villiers, on August 27, that year: also on January 5, 1616-17, he was made Earl of Buckingham, and on the succeeding New-Year's Day was advanced to the title of Marquis of Buckingham. On Jan. 30, 1617-18, he was made Lord High Admiral, and shortly after Chief Justice in Eyre of all the parks and forests south of Trent, Master of the King's-Bench office, High-Steward of Westminster, and Constable of Windsor-Castle.

With these great honours and as great employments, he was likewise the sole dispenser of the King's favours, so that he exalted all his own numerous family and dependents. And though he was a person of a most flowing courtesy, and of great affability to all men, yet at first he so failed in duty to Charles, Prince of Wales, that his Highness conceived great indignation against him, which he had the art thoroughly to remove; and entirely fixed himself in favour, by being the sole contriver of that extraordinary journey into Spain, in 1623, by Prince Charles and himself. The Spaniards disrelished him for the great familiarity he used towards the Prince; which, together with his personal animosity against the Duke of Olivares, the sole favourite at the Spanish court, was one reason that this journey entirely dissolved the Spanish match so many years in
agitation.

agitation. During his abode in Spain, he added to his other titles those of Earl of Coventry, and Duke of Buckingham, by patent dated May 18, 1623, 21 Jac. I. and on his return from thence, he was made Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports, and Steward of the manor of Hampton-Court.

The Prince's arrival in England brought not only infinite delight to the King, but was accompanied with the most universal rejoicing over the whole kingdom, that the nation had ever been acquainted with; in which the Duke had so full a harvest, that the imprudence and presumption of carrying the Prince into Spain was totally forgotten, or not remembered with any reference to him; and the high merit, and inestimable obligation, in bringing him home, was magnified and celebrated by all men in all places: yet our historians observe, the conclusion of this journey was so contrary to the King's inclinations, that he never after really affected the Duke, but retained as sharp a memory of it, as his nature was capable of. This indisposition of the King towards him was exceedingly increased during the sitting of the Parliament, after the Prince's return out of Spain, in which the Duke endeavoured to appear very popular; and having gained the leading men of both houses to espouse his interests, he engaged the King in a war with Spain, and totally ruined the Earl of Middlesex, Lord High Treasurer of England, who presuming on the King's displeasure against him, had dared to dispute his commands.

At these things, though the King inwardly repined, yet he was so far from thinking fit to manifest it (except in whispers to very few men) that the Duke executed afterwards the same authority in conferring all favours and graces, and in revenging himself on those who had manifested any unkindness towards him; inasmuch as he prevailed with the King to restrain the Earl of Bristol (against whom he had a particular dislike on account of the match with Spain) on his first arrival, without permitting him to come into his presence, which he had positively promised and resolved to do; and in the end suffered his Attorney-general to exhibit a charge of high-treason, in his Majesty's name, against the said Earl, who was thereupon committed to the Tower.

Shortly after this, viz. on March 27, 1625, died King James, at Theobalds, of an ague; "After whose death (as my Lord Clarendon says) many scandalous and libellous discourses were raised against the Duke, without the least colour or ground; as appeared upon the strictest and most malicious examination that could be made, long after in a time of licence, when no body was afraid of offending Majesty," and

“ and when prosecuting the highest reproaches and contumelies
 “ against the royal family was held very meritorious.”

This change brought no diminution to the power of the Duke, for he continued in the same degree of favour with the son, which he enjoyed for many years under the father. “ A
 “ rare felicity ; seldom known, and in which the expectation
 “ of very many (as my Lord Clarendon observes) was exceed-
 “ ingly disappointed ; who knowing the great jealousy and in-
 “ dignation that the Prince had heretofore conceived against
 “ the Duke, for having been once very near striking him, ex-
 “ pected that he would now remember that insolence, of which
 “ he then so often complained : without considering the oppor-
 “ tunity the Duke had, by the conversation with the Prince,
 “ during his journey into Spain (which was so grateful to him)
 “ and whilst he was there, to wipe out the memory of all former
 “ oversights, by making them appear to be of less magni-
 “ tude than they had been understood before, and to be ex-
 “ cusable from other causes ; still being severe enough to him-
 “ self for his unwary part, whatsoever excuses he might make
 “ for the excess ; and by this means to make new vows for
 “ himself, and to tie new knots to restrain the Prince from fu-
 “ ture jealousies. And it is very true, his hopes in this kind
 “ never failed him : the new King from the death of the old,
 “ even to the death of the Duke himself, discovering the most
 “ entire confidence in, and even friendship to him, that ever
 “ King had shewed to any subject ; all preferments in church
 “ and state given by him ; all his kindred and friends pro-
 “ moted to the degree in honour, or riches, or offices, that he
 “ thought fit, and all his enemies and enviers discountenanced,
 “ as he appointed.”

The new King sent him over to France, to conduct into Eng-
 land, the Princess Henrietta Maria, whom he had married by
 his proxy ; and accordingly the Duke came to Paris on May
 24, 1625. “ In this embassy his person and prudence were
 “ wonderfully admired (as the Earl of Clarendon writes) and
 “ esteemed, and in which he appeared with all the lustre the
 “ wealth of England could adorn him with, and outshined all
 “ the bravery that court could dress itself in, and over-acted
 “ the whole nation in their own most peculiar vanities ; he
 “ had the ambition to fix his eyes upon, and to dedicate his
 “ most violent affection to, a Lady of a very sublime quality,
 “ and to pursue it with most importunate addresses : inso-
 “ much, as when the King had brought the Queen his sister as far as
 “ he meant to do, and delivered her into the hands of the
 “ Duke, to be by him conducted into England ; the Duke, in
 “ his journey, after the departure of that court, took a reso-
 “ lution once more to make a visit to that great Lady, which
 “ he

“ he believed he might do with much privacy. But it was so easily discovered, that provision was made for his reception ; and if he had pursued his attempt, he had been without doubt assassinated ; of which he had only so much notice, as served him to decline the danger. But he swore in the instant, that he would see and speak with that Lady, in spight of the strength and power of France.”

And from the time that the Queen arrived in England, June 13, he took all the ways he could to undervalue and exasperate that court and nation, by causing all those, that fled into England from the justice and displeasure of that King, to be received and entertained here, not only with ceremony and security, but with bounty and magnificence ; and the more extraordinary the persons were, and the more notorious their King's displeasure was towards them (as in that time there were many Lords and Ladies in those circumstances) the more respectfully they were received and esteemed. He omitted no opportunity to incense the King against France, and to dispose him to assist the Hugonots, whom he likewise encouraged to give their King some trouble.

Soon after his return from France, a Parliament was called, in which he had the unhappiness to see himself represented as the public grievance of the nation ; and though he in a well-composed speech made answer to whatever objections might be laid to his charge, yet finding the house of Commons resolute in maintaining their proceedings, it so transported him, that he prevailed with his Majesty to put an end to their sitting, by an abrupt dissolution on August 12, 1625. However, it being resolved to carry on the war with Spain, he and the Earl of Holland were sent to the Hague, to negotiate a league with the United Provinces, against the Emperor and King of Spain. Whilst he was abroad, he purchased a choice collection of Arabian manuscripts, gained in remote parts, through the industry of Erpinus a most excellent linguist ; after whose death, they being in the disposal of his widow, she had sold them to the Jesuits at Antwerp, had not the Duke interverted the bargain, by giving for them 500*l.* to the poor widow ; “ A mixed act (saith Sir Henry Wotton, in his account of the Duke) both of bounty and charity ; and the more laudable, being much out of his natural element.” These, with other benefactions, he intended to have bestowed on the University of Cambridge, whereof he was Chancellor ; but being prevented by an untimely death, were nevertheless presented thereto by his Ducheys.

At the coronation of Charles I. Feb. 2, 1625-6, he was Lord High-constable for that day ; and a Parliament meeting four days after, he was impeached of high crimes and misdemeanours

demeanours in thirteen articles, all which he immediately answered, civilly couched, and though his heart was big, favoured of an humble spirit; but the King, being impatient of all proceedings against him, chose rather to dissolve the Parliament, than to part with the Duke, though it was at a time when he was actually engaged in a war with Spain.

This transported him with indignation, and created in him a greater contempt of Parliaments, than he had before shewn, and which he did not forbear to publish in the most open manner. Such as had given any offence, were imprisoned or disgraced, and new projects were set on foot for money, which served only to offend and incense the people, and brought little supplies, yet raised a great stock for expostulation, murmur, and complaint; many persons of the best quality (excepting Peers) being committed to several prisons, with unheard of circumstances, only for refusing to pay money required of them by those extraordinary ways. And the Duke himself would passionately say, and frequently do many things, which only grieved his friends, and incensed his enemies, and gave them ability to do him harm.

And notwithstanding the King was engaged in a war with Spain, yet in a month after the dissolution of the Parliament, a new war was precipitately entered into with France; and the fleet, which had been sent to surprise Cadiz, was no sooner returned without success, and with much damage, than it was repaired, and the army reinforced to invade France. The Duke was personally employed both as Admiral and General, and made a descent on the isle of Rhée, hoping in that service to recover the good will of the public, which by his own example he saw might quickly be won or lost. It is observed by Sir Henry Wotton, that his deportment, in this expedition, “ was noble
“ throughout, to the gentlemen a fair respect, bountiful to
“ the soldier, according to any special value which he spied in
“ any, tender and careful of those that were hurt, of unquestionable courage in himself, and rather fearful of shame than
“ danger. In his countenance, which is the part that all eyes
“ interpret, no open alteration, even after the succours he expected did fail him; but the less he shewed without, the more
“ it wrought intrinsically, according to the nature of suppressed
“ passions: for certain it is, that to his secretary Dr. Mason,
“ whom he layed in a pallet near him, for natural ventilation
“ of his thoughts, he would, in the absence of all other ears
“ and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate eruptions, protesting, that neither his dispatches to divers Princes, nor the
“ great business of a fleet, of an army, of a siege, of a treaty,
“ of war, of peace, both on foot together, and all of them
“ in his head at a time, did not so much break his repose, as
“ a con-

“ a conceit, that some at home under his Majesty, of whom
“ he had well deserved, were now content to forget him.
“ Of their two forts, he could not take the one, nor would
“ he take the other; but in the general town he maintained
“ a seizure and possession of the whole, three months and
“ eighteen days; and at the first descent on shore, he was not
“ immured within a wooden vessel, but countenanced the
“ landing in his long-boat, defeating near 200 horse, gentlemen of family and great resolution, and 2000 foot; as,
“ all circumstances well balanced on either side, may surely
“ endure a comparison with any of the bravest impressions in
“ ancient time.”

Rushworth, in his Collections, relates, that he first blocked up the citadel, in hopes of starving the garrison, which was in want of provisions; but the French finding means to throw in supplies, he after besieged it in form. And refreshments of men, &c. being still poured in, about the middle of October, the Duke called a council to consult of a retreat, when it was judged proper to embark: however, on the instance of Soubize, and the French Protestants, he continued the siege; and on November 6, made a general storm of the citadel and works, wherein many men were lost, and the rest forced to retire. This ill success, with advice, that, notwithstanding our shipping, the French were come with a great body into the island, caused the Duke to hasten his retreat.

On Nov. 8, 1627, the army marched, but the troops of the enemy appeared equal in number for foot, and far stronger in horse. Yet notwithstanding their strength, and the advantage of falling on an army on a retreat, which had endured much hardship and received many discouragements, the enemy dared not to engage in a plain field, when the Duke several times drew up the troops in their march; and made a stand in hopes of a battle. But the wary French commander shunned the hazard of a fight on equal terms, foreseeing a greater advantage with less hazard: for no sooner were the English entered into a narrow causey and lane, having on each hand deep ditches and salt-pits, but the enemy observed the advantage, and advanced with great fury on a weak rear-guard of horse, and quickly put them to a retreat; who in that narrow causey disordered the foot, and the enemy thereupon followed close, and did much execution on the English. Those, who escaped the sword, were drowned in the salt-pits and ditches; and the crowd was so great on the bridge (the enemy pursuing them over) that many English were drowned in the river. Yet in this discomfited condition, the Duke, by an extraordinary courage and conduct, rallied his forces, and drew up a smart body, that faced about to fight the enemy;

and the French (not daring to engage, but on great advantage) were obliged to retreat over the bridge. The next day the army was shipped, and the Duke, having promised the Rochellers to come again to their relief, set sail for England, and met with the Earl of Holland, as he was setting out of Plymouth, coming with a supply. When this unfortunate action was known and published throughout the nation, the cry of the people was so great, and the King's necessity so pressing (the mariners coming in multitudes to the court at Whitehall, in great disorder and confusion, crying out for pay, and hardly to be appeased) that a Parliament was necessitated to be called. They were no sooner met, March 17, 1627-8, than the Duke's excessive power was voted to be the cause of all the evils and dangers to the King and kingdom; and a remonstrance of grievances drawn up, wherein he was charged as the principal occasion of them; but the Parliament adjourning till Oct. 20, 1628, he, in the interval, not only endeavoured to allay the prejudice raised against him in the House of Commons, but also to regain the good-will of the public, and repair his lost honour by a second expedition against the French. Accordingly, in August he came to Portsmouth, intending, as soon as all things were ready, to embark for the relief of Rochelle, then straitly besieged by the French King.

Whilst he was preparing to embark, he was assassinated at the age of 36 years and 3 days, when he was in the highest favour with his Sovereign, the house and town full of his servants and dependents, and the King and court but about six miles from him. John Felton committed the fact, without any other inducement or encouragement than what the melancholy of his nature, and the belief that he should do God and his country good service, by destroying an enemy to both, might suggest to him. He had been Lieutenant of a foot company, whose Captain was killed at the isle of Rhée, on which he conceived that it ought to have been conferred on him; and on refusal by the Duke of Buckingham, gave up his commission, withdrawing from the army; and resided at London, when the Duke was voted by the Commons an enemy to the public; which, together with a certain book then published by one Eggleston, a Scottish physician, representing the Duke unworthy to live in a Christian court, was the reason (as he alledged at his examination) that he first resolved to kill the Duke; for which purpose he bought an ordinary knife of no greater price than ten-pence, and sewed the sheath to the lining of his pocket, that he might in an instant draw forth the blade with one hand, for the other was maimed. Thus prepared, partly on horseback, and partly on foot, for he was indigent of money, he came to Portsmouth, where attending as
a suitor,

a suitor, and watching his opportunity, as the Duke after breakfast came from an inner chamber, discoursing with Sir Thomas Fryar, a Colonel in the army; in the very moment as Sir Thomas withdrew from the Duke, this assassin gave him, with a back blow, a deep wound into his left side, leaving the knife in his body; which the Duke pulled out, and without using any other words, but "The villain hath killed me," instantly fell down dead, the knife having pierced his heart.

Being thus barbarously murdered on Saturday, Aug. 23, 1628, his bowels were interred at Portsmouth, and a handsome memorial of him erected there, by his sister, the Countess of Denbigh. His body was brought to York-house, where he lay some time in an illustrious manner, on a hearse; and after was sumptuously entombed on the north side of Henry VII's chapel in Westminster-Abbey, where a most noble monument is erected to his memory.

The Earl of Clarendon, in the first volume of his History of the Rebellion, writes, "That he was of a noble nature, and generous disposition, and of such other endowments, as made him very capable of being a great favourite to a great King, and understood the arts of a court, and all the learning that is professed there exactly well. That he was of a most flowing courtesy and affability to all men who made any address to him; and so desirous to oblige them, that he did not enough consider the value of the obligation, or the merit of the person he chose to oblige; from which much of his misfortune resulted. He was of a courage not to be daunted, which was manifested in all his actions, and in his contests with particular persons of the greatest reputation; and especially in his whole demeanor at the isle of Rhée, both at the landing, and on the retreat: in both which, no man was more fearless, or more ready to expose himself to the highest dangers."

This great Duke took to wife, the Lady Catharine Manners, daughter and sole heir to Francis, Earl of Rutland, and by her (who afterwards married Randal Macdonald, Marquis of Antrim) had issue three sons, and a daughter, Mary, who by patent, bearing date, Aug. 31, 1627, had the title of Dutchess of Buckingham limited to her, in default of issue male of her father. She was first married to Charles, Lord Herbert, son and heir to Philip, Earl of Montgomery; secondly, to James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lenox; and thirdly, to Thomas Howard, brother to Charles, Earl of Carlisle; but by neither of them left issue.

The sons were Charles, who died an infant, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey, on March 17, 1626; George, Duke
of

of Buckingham; and the Lord Francis Villiers, born after his father's decease, on April 2, 1629, who, on his return from his travels in the year 1648, engaging with the Earl of Holland, to rise on the behalf of Charles I. was unfortunately slain on July 7, the same year, in a skirmish with the rebels at Kingston upon Thames, and was buried in his father's vault in Westminster-Abbey. His death is thus related by Mr. Aubrey in his History of Surrey, vol. I. p. 47, "In a Lane between * Kingston and Saythbyton Common, was slain the beautiful * Francis Villiers, at an elm in the hedge on the east side of * the Lane, where his horse being killed under him, he turned his back to the elm, and fought most valiantly with half * a dozen, the enemy coming on the other side of the hedge, * pushed off his helmet and killed him, July 7, 1648, about * six or seven o'clock in the afternoon; on this elm (which * was cut down in 1680) was cut an ill shaped V. in memory * of him."

The eldest son, GEORGE, *Duke of Buckingham*, being very young on his father's murder, was sent to travel, during the time of the civil wars; and returning to England whilst Charles I. was under restraint, he and his brother, the Lord Francis Villiers before mentioned, thought themselves obliged to venture their lives and fortunes for the King the first opportunity, and thereupon engaged with the Earl of Holland. The Duke had a commission under him of General of the horse, and behaved with great gallantry: and on their defeat at Kingston upon Thames, happily found a way into London, where he lay concealed till he had an opportunity to secure himself, by being transported into Holland, where the Prince of Wales at that time was, who received him with great grace and kindness.

The Parliament at Westminster voted, that for his levying war, he should be proceeded against as a traitor, and that his estate should be sequestered; and it was accordingly assigned for the payment of the forces under General Lambert. The House of Lords shewed that favour to him, as to send a message to the Commons, to desire their concurrence with them, that he might be indemnified from his late engagement, if he returned within fourteen days; which was rejected.

After the murder of the King, when the Scottish commissioners waited on Charles II. at Breda, to invite him into their kingdom, the Duke of Buckingham, who had waited on him from his arrival in Holland, was permitted to go over with him to Scotland; and on their arrival there, in June 1650, when all his Majesty's English servants were removed from his person, the Duke was only excepted.

When

When the King was preparing to march into England, he granted a commission to the Duke to raise a regiment of horse, and one of foot, out of the English that should repair to him. And after their march to Worcester, perceiving that very few of quality or distinction repaired to his Majesty, he remonstrated to the King, that it would be more to his interest to remove the Scottish General; alledging it would not consist with the honour of any Peer of England to receive his orders: and thereupon asked his Majesty, to confer that command on himself. Which the King refusing to do, the Duke was so discontented that he came no more to the council, scarce spoke to the King, neglected every body else, and himself: insomuch as for many days he scarce put on clean linen, nor conversed with any body; nor did he recover this ill humour whilst the army stayed at Worcester.

On September 3, 1651, there was a general engagement with Cromwell's forces near that city, when the Duke was on the King's right-hand, and behaved with exemplary valour. And on the loss of the day, retired with his Majesty northward, who had then an intent of going into Scotland; but on consultation with the Duke, the Earl of Derby, the Lord Wilmot, &c. it was thought more convenient to conceal himself in Boscobel-house: whereupon his Majesty, with the Duke, the Earl of Derby, and others, in all about sixty horse, marched thither; and having left the King, as they hoped, in security, the Duke, with the Earl of Derby, &c. went forward, to overtake General Lesley, with the main body of Scotch horse. But being met by the rebels, he, with the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Lauderdale, and most of them, were taken prisoners.

The Duke (whilst the rebels were plundering those noble persons) with the Lord Livingston, Colonel Blague, Mr. Marmaduke Darcy, and Mr. Hugh May, forsook the road first, and soon after their horses, and betook themselves to a by-way, and got into Bloore-Park, near Cheswardine, about five miles from Newport, where they received some refreshment at a little obscure house of Mr. George Barlow; and afterwards met with two honest labourers in an adjoining wood, to whom they communicated the distress which the fortune of war had reduced them to; and finding them like to prove faithful, the Duke thought fit to imitate his royal master, delivered his George, which was given him by the Queen of England, to Mr. May (who preserved it through all difficulties, and after restored it to his Grace in Holland) and changed habit with one of the workmen; and in this disguise, by the assistance of Mr. Barlow and his wife, was after some days conveyed by one Nicholas Matthews, a carpenter, to the house of Mr. Hawley,

ley, an hearty cavalier, at Billstrop, in Nottinghamshire, from thence to the Lady Villier's house at Brokesby, in Leicestershire; and after many hardships and encounters, his Grace got secure to London, and from thence had the good fortune to escape a second time into Holland, where, on his arrival he was taken for the King; and it was thought good policy to publish that his Majesty was arrived.

On the King's arrival in France, the Duke of Buckingham went to him there, but afterwards coming into England, was apprehended and committed to the Tower, on Aug. 24, 1658. He continued confined till July 29, 1659, when he was discharged, on his giving security to be faithful to the government. Nevertheless, on August 13, following, he was again taken up (on Sir George Booth's rising) with the Earl of Oxford, the Lords Delawar, and Falkland, who were all sent to the Tower, except the Duke of Buckingham. And on May 4, 1660, the Commons agreed to an order of the Lords, to restore him to his estate.

On May 29, the day of the King's triumphant entry into London, the Duke of Buckingham and General Monk rode together, bare-headed, before his Majesty. And whilst he was in Holland, having been elected a Knight-companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, he was installed at Windsor, on April 15, 1661. He was afterwards Master of the horse to the King; and in 1667, on the Earl of Clarendon's withdrawing himself, was reputed his Majesty's Prime Minister.

In 1670, the Marshal Bellefond being sent from the court of France, to condole the death of the Ducheſs of Orleans, the Duke of Buckingham was sent to return the compliment; but really to conclude a treaty with the French, to declare war against the Dutch. The King of France treated him in so particular a manner, knowing his vanity, that he went in, without reserve, to what he proposed, and consented to the French fleet's coming into our seas and harbours; which afterwards improved the mariners of that nation, and learnt them the way of fighting at sea.

On declaring of war against Holland, March 17, 1671-2, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, had the chief management of affairs, and from the initial letters of their names, were called the Cabal. When the French had almost reduced the States, the Duke of Buckingham and the Earl of Arlington were sent to Utrecht, in July, 1672, to bring the King of France to better terms than he had offered; but in vain. The next year, the nation being in a ferment about the war, and money being wanted, those who had the chief concern in the ministry, were for saving them-

themselves (a Parliament being called that year) so that the Duke was the only person his Majesty confided in; but by bringing in Sir Thomas Osborne (afterwards Earl of Danby) he found himself neglected, in proportion as that Nobleman rose in credit with the King.

In Feb. 1676-7, he was committed to the Tower, by order of the house of Lords, for questioning the legality of the Parliament, after their long prorogation. Being afterwards, on his submission, discharged, he, with Shaftesbury, Essex, and Hallifax, were, as Bishop Burnet writes, the governing men among the Lords.

By a strange conduct, and an unsteady temper, he could not long fix in any friendship, or to any design, which gave his enemies great advantages; so that towards the latter end of the reign of Charles II. he was sunk very low in the opinions of most people, as well as in his estate, which he wasted by all manner of ways, and died in a poor cottage in Yorkshire, without issue, April 16, 1687. His wife was Mary, daughter and heir of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, of Cameron, the famous Parliament General, by his wife, daughter and coheir to Horatio, Lord Vere, of Tilbury.

I now return to Sir EDWARD, second son of Sir George Villiers, by his first wife, Audrey, daughter to William Sanders. This Edward received the honour of Knighthood ^a at Windsor, on Sept. 7, 1616, and in 1620, was sent Ambassador to Bohemia; also on March 10, 1622, ^b was by the interest of his brother the Duke of Buckingham, advanced to the Presidentship of Munster, in Ireland, in the room of the Earl of Thomond, deceased. He lived there (saith Sir Henry Wotton) in singular estimation for his justice and hospitality; and died (Sept. 7, 1626) as much to the grief of the whole province, as ever any Governor did, before his religious Lady, who was of a sweet and noble disposition, adding much to his honour. He was buried in the Earl of Cork's chapel at Youghall; where these lines were put up to his memory:

Munster may curse the time that Villiers came,
To make us worse, by leaving such a name;
Of noble parts, as none can imitate,
But those whose hearts are married to the state:
But if they press to imitate his fame,
Munster may bless the time that Villiers came.

The said Sir Edward's Lady was Barbara, eldest daughter of Sir John St. John, of Lidiard Tregose, in com' Wilts,

^a Philpot's Cat. of Knights,

^b Cox's Hist. of Ireland, Part 2. p. 39.

and niece to Sir Oliver St. John, created Viscount Grandison, in Ireland, Jan. 3, 1620, with limitation of that honour to her posterity; and by her had issue three daughters; 1st, Barbara, married to Thomas Wenman, son and heir of Philip, Lord Viscount Wenman, and after his decease, to James Howard, Earl of Suffolk, she died Dec. 13, 1681, aged 59^c, and is buried at Saffron Walden in Essex; 2. Anne; and, 3. Ellen. Sir Edward had also four sons,

1. WILLIAM, who succeeded his father in estate, and in 1630, his uncle in the title of *Viscount Grandison*. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he adhered to Charles I. and signalized himself on several occasions; but being wounded at the siege of Bristol, July 26, 1643, he was carried to Oxford, where he died in August following, in the 30th year of his age; and has a noble monument erected to his memory in the cathedral of Christ-church^d (where he was buried) by Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, his only daughter and heir, who was married to Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemain, in Ireland, by whom she had no issue; but to Charles II. who, on August 3, 1670, created her Duchess of Cleveland, &c. she bore Charles, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, Henry, Duke of Grafton, and George, Duke of Northumberland; Anne Palmer Fitzroy, 3d wife of Thomas Lennard, Earl of Suffex; Charlotta Fitzroy, married to Henry Lee, Earl of Litchfield; and Barbara, a nun. The Earl of Clarendon, in his History of the Rebellion, mentioning this William, Lord Viscount Grandison, says, "He was a young man of so virtuous a habit of mind, that no temptation or provocation could corrupt him; so great a lover of justice and integrity, that no example, necessity, or even the barbarities of this war, could make him swerve from the most precise rules of it; and of that rare piety and devotion, that the court, or camp, could not shew a more faultless person, or to whose example young men might more reasonably conform themselves. His personal valour and courage of all kinds (for he had sometimes indulged so much to the corrupt opinion of honour, as to venture himself in duels) was very eminent, insomuch as he was accused of being too prodigal of his person; his affection, zeal, and obedience to the King, was such as became a branch of that family." And he was wont to say, "That if he had not understanding enough to know the uprightness of the cause, nor loyalty enough to inform him of the duty of a subject, yet the very obligations of gratitude to the King, on the behalf of his house, were such, as his life was

^c History of Essex, vol. II. p. 374. ^d The inscription on which, is printed in Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. I. p. 206.

“ but a due sacrifice. And therefore, he no sooner saw the
 “ war unavoidable, than he engaged all his brethren, as well
 “ as himself, in the service; and there were then three more
 “ of them in command in the army, where he was so unfortu-
 “ nately cut off.”

2. JOHN, who succeeded his brother William in the honour, but died without issue male.

3. GEORGE, who, on the death of his brother John, was Lord *Viscount Grandison*, and deceased December 16, 1699, aged about 82 years; and was buried ^e near his first wife (Lady Mary Leigh, daughter of Francis, Earl of Chichester) in the church of Brandfield in Hertfordshire; being succeeded by John, his grandson and heir, who was created *Earl Grandison*, of Limerick, Sept. 11, 1721, 7 Geo. I.

4. EDWARD, of whom I am principally to treat, being ancestor to the present Earl of Jersey. This Gentleman, on the breaking out of the civil wars, engaged himself in the royal cause ^f; and when it was resolved to take the command of the fleet from the Earl of Northumberland, and to send letters to all the captains, with orders to observe the commands of Sir John Pennington, the whole dispatch to the fleet was committed to the care of Mr. Edward Villiers, whose diligence and dexterity his Majesty found fit for any trust; but though he delivered his letters to the several captains, and punctually executed his orders, this design, through the ill management of superior officers, put the whole command of the fleet into the Parliament's hands. He was afterwards a Lieutenant-colonel in his Majesty's army, in divers engagements, more particularly in the battle of Newbury, Sept. 20, 1643, where he was wounded: and having by these and other services recommended himself to Charles II. he was honoured with Knighthood at Whitehall; April 7, 1680, and made Knight-marshal of his household, on the death of Sir Edmund Wyndham; also Colonel of the Dukes of York's regiment, and Governor of Tinnmouth-castle. He had likewise a grant from Charles II. of the royal house and manor of Richmond; and his Lady was governess of the Princesses Mary, and Anne, after Queens of Great-Britain, King James continued him in his post of Knight-marshal, and having a mind to nurse the Pretender in the old palace of Richmond, he, on a valuable consideration, resigned it to him. He lived to see his eldest son advanced to the post of Master of the horse to Queen Mary, on the Revolution brought about by King William; and was buried in Westminster-Abbey, on July 2, 1689. He married the Lady Frances,

^e Salmon's Hertfordshire, p. 48.

^f Clarend. Hist. of the Rebellion.

daughter to Theophilus Howard, Earl of Suffolk, by whom he had two sons, and six daughters.

Edward, his eldest son, was created Earl of Jersey.

Henry, youngest son, first a captain under his father in the Duchess of York's regiment, afterwards Colonel of a regiment of foot, and constituted Governor of Tinmouth-castle, July 8, 1702; he died August 18, 1707, aged 49, and is buried at Tinmouth, in Northumberland, where a monument is erected to his memory. He was father of Henry Villiers, Esq. his only surviving son, who was also Lieutenant-governor of that castle, and died on May 29, 1753, having wedded, 1st, Arabella, daughter and heir of John Rossiter, of Somerby in Lincolnshire, Esq. and, 2dly, Mary, daughter to ——— Fowke; Esq. and sister to Lieutenant-general Thomas Fowke.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was Maid of Honour to Mary, Princess of Orange, and married, in 1695, to the Lord George Hamilton, third son to William, Duke of Hamilton, after created Earl of Orkney. In 1709, she founded an English school in Middleton, in the county of Cork in Ireland, of which a particular account is inserted in Smith's History of that County, vol. I. p. 153. and died in Albemarle-street, April 19, 1733.

Catharine, second daughter, was married in King Henry VII's chapel in Westminster-Abbey, on July 20, 1685, to James Lewis de Puissar, Marquis of Puissar in the kingdom of France: and after his death to William Villiers, a younger son to George Viscount Grandison.

Barbara, third daughter, wedded to John Berkeley, Viscount Fitzharding. She died 19, and was buried on 23, Sept. 1708, in Westminster-Abbey.

Anne, fourth daughter, married to William Bentinck Earl of Portland.

Henrietta, fifth daughter, on May 23, 1695, to John, Earl of Bredalbane in Scotland, and died on Feb. 1, 1719-20.

Mary, sixth daughter, was wedded to William, Earl of Inchiquin, in Ireland.

EDWARD, 1st *Earl of Jersey*, eldest son and heir of the last Sir Edward, waited on the Princess Mary into Holland, after her marriage with the Prince of Orange, with whom he came into England, in 1688; and on their being proclaimed King and Queen of England, was, on the first settlement of their household, in Feb. 1688-9, made Master of the horse to the Queen. On May 27 following, being then a Knight, he was chosen by her Majesty to compliment the Dutch Ambassadors on their arrival, who were sent by the States-General to congratulate their Majesties on their accession to the throne. And the death of his father

happening soon after, he succeeded him in his place of Knight-marshal; also advancing farther in their Majesty's favour, he was, on March 20, in the 3d year of their reign, created Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron Villiers of Hoo, both in the county of Kent. At the funeral of Queen Mary, March 5, 1694-5, he led a mourning horse, attended by two Equerries; but his place of Master of the horse determining by her death, he was sent Envoy extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the congress at the Hague, where, on September 9, 1695, he had his public audience of the States-general; and in April, 1697, he was constituted one of the Lords Justices of Ireland, being also about the same time appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for the treaty of Ryswick; and soon after, Oct. 29, 1697, he received the character of his Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary to the States-General; and to create the greater lustre to his employments, was created Earl of Jersey, on October 13, following. He had, shortly after, his audience of leave of the States-general; and returning into England, was sworn of the Privy-council, Nov. 25, 1697. The year following, he succeeded the Earl of Portland, as Ambassador extraordinary to the court of France; and making his public entry into Paris on January 4, N. S. 1698-9, with great magnificence, had two days after his public audience. He continued at that court till the beginning of May, 1699, about which time he embarked for England; and after his arrival, on May 14, was constituted one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State. And his Majesty, declaring in council his intention of going over to Holland, the 31st of the same month^h, he was declared one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government. And before the end of the year, being sent for by his Majesty to attend him at Loo, he arrived there from England, Oct. 4, 1699. That year he was appointed one of the Plenipotentiaries for the second treaty of partition; and on June 24, 1700, made Lord-chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

On the accession of Queen Anne, he was sworn of her Privy-council, and on April 14, 1702, constituted Lord-chamberlain of her household, and created Doctor of the civil laws in August that year, when the Queen was at Oxford. His Lordship continued in his post of Lord-chamberlain till April, 1704; and after had no public employment, dying in the 56th year of his age, on August 26, 1711, the day he was to have been named Lord Privy-seal, being likewise designed one of the Plenipotentiaries to the congress at Utrecht; and was buried on September 4 following, in St. Michael's chapel in Westminster-Abbey.

^h Hist. of Eng. vol. III. p. 769.

ⁱ Stow's Survey, vol II. p. 555.

His Lordship married Barbara, daughter to William Chiffinch, Esq. Closet-keeper to Charles II. by whom he left issue two sons, William, his successor, and Henry, who died without issue in May 1743; also a daughter, Mary, married to Thomas Thynne of Old Windsor, in Berks, Esq. by whom she was mother of Thomas, 2d Lord Viscount Weymouth, and was secondly the wife of George Granville, Lord Landford, and died on Jan. 17, 1734-5.

WILLIAM, *second Earl of Jersey*, was elected one of the Knights for Kent to the Parliament in 1705, his father being then alive: and married Judith, only daughter to Frederick Hern of the city of London, Esq. by whom he had two sons, William, late Earl of Jersey, and Thomas, created Earl of Clarendon, 1776, under which title he will be treated of; also an only daughter, Lady Barbara, married, in 1725, to Sir William Blacket, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne in com' Northumb. Bart. but he dying on August 27, 1728, she was married, on March 13, 1728-9, to Buffy Mansel, Esq. uncle to Thomas, last Lord Mansel, and on July 16, 1757, to George Venables Vernon, Esq. The Countess their mother survived her Lord several years; and departing this life, was buried in St. Bridget's church, London, on July 31, 1735. His Lordship died on July 13, 1721, and was buried at Westerham in Kent.

William, *late Earl of Jersey*, succeeded his father. His Lordship was one of the Gentlemen of the bed-chamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales (at whose funeral, April 13, 1751, he was one of the six supporters of the pall) and on May 12, 1740, was appointed Lord Chief Justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, chafes, parks, &c. on this side Trent, and afterwards sworn one of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy council. His Lordship married, on June 23, 1733, the Lady Anne Egerton, daughter to Scroop, Duke of Bridgwater, and relict of Wriothesley, Duke of Bedford; and by her, who died on June 16, 1762, had issue Frederick-William, Lord Viscount Villiers, who was born on March 25, 1734, and died in October 1742, and George Buffy, now Earl of Jersey. His Lordship died August 28, 1769, and was succeeded in the family, honour, titles, &c. by his only surviving son,

GEORGE BUSSY, *the present Earl of Jersey*, who was born on June 9, 1735, and on his uncle's being created Lord Hyde, in 1756, elected member for Tamworth in Staffordshire in his room; was again chosen for the same place at the general election in 1761. His Lordship, on March 21, 1761, was declared one of the Lords of the Admiralty; but resigned in April 1763. On his appointment to the Admiralty board, his

seat

feat in Parliament becoming vacant, he was afterwards elected to represent the borough of Aldborough in Yorkshire; at the general election in 1768, he was chosen for Dover in Kent, one of the cinque-ports; on July 6, 1765, he was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, which he resigned on Sept. 9, 1769, and was the same day appointed Lord of the bed-chamber, in which post he continued till Dec. 1777.

His Lordship, on March 26, 1770, married Frances, daughter and heir of Dr. Philip Twisden, Bishop of Raphoe, by whom he has issue, Charlotte, born May 2, 1771; Anne, born March 22, 1772; George, born August 19, 1773; and Caroline, born Dec. 16, 1774; he had another daughter born June 24, 1776, and died the same day.

TITLES.] George Buffo Villiers, Earl of Jersey, Viscount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Hoo in Kent, and Viscount Villiers of Dartford, in the said county, March 20 (1690-1) 3 Will. and Mary, and Earl of the island of Jersey, Oct. 13, (1697) 9 Will. III.

ARMS.] Argent, on a Cross, Gules, 5 Escallop Shells, Or.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Lion rampant, Argent, ducally crowned, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Argent, crowned with ducal Coronets, Or, each having a plain Collar, Gules, charged with three Escallop Shells, of the second.

MOTTO.] FIDEI COTTICULA CRUX.

CHIEF-SEAT.] At Middleton Stony, Oxfordshire.

POULETT, *Earl Poulett.*

HAVING treated of the original of this family in that of the Duke of Bolton's, I shall begin with Sir THOMAS Paulett, or Poulett, eldest son of Sir JOHN Paulett, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Creedy of Creedy, in dom' Devon, Knt.

Which Sir THOMAS Paulett, married ^a Margaret, daughter and heir of Henry ^b Boniton, Esq. by Alice, his wife, daughter and heir of John de Boys, and had issue two sons, Sir William Paulett, and John Paulett of Gothurst in com' Somers. also a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Robert Burton, and secondly to William Bigberye, Esquires.

His eldest son, Sir WILLIAM Paulett (knighted by Henry VI. for his valiant behaviour in the wars of France) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Deneband of Henton (commonly Hinton) St. George, in the county of Somerset, Esq. by whom he became possessed of that lordship, which came by the Giffards, who had it by the heir of Pourals; and the Denebands were of Pescayth in Monmouthshire. He had issue one son, Sir Amias Paulett, and four daughters, Christian, first married to Nicholas Chichester, secondly to Henry Hull, and thirdly to William Martin; Anne, wife of Sir William Cary of Cockington, Knt. Florence, to John Ashfeld; and Alice, to Sir John Paulett, Knt. by whom she was mother to William, the first Marquis of Winchester.

Which Sir AMIAS was knighted for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Newark on Trent, June 16, 1487, when the Earl of Lincoln and Lambart Simnell were defeated. He was likewise one of the ^c commanders of those forces against Perkin Warbeck: and in 15 Hen. VII. bearing the title of one of the Knights of the King's body, was ^d commissioned with Robert Shirburn, Dean of St. Paul's, in consideration of their loyalty, industry, foresight, and care, to receive all such persons into favour, as were adherents to Perkin Warbeck, by fine or otherwise, as to them shall seem most proper. This commission they managed so discreetly, that (as Hollinshed observes ^e) "Equity therein was very well and justly executed."

It is further memorable of him, that in the reign of Henry VII. when Cardinal Wolsey was only a school-master at Li-

^a MS penes meipsam.

^b Ibid.

^c Hollinshed's Chron. p. 784.

^d Rymer's Fœd. tom. XII. p. 766.

^e Chron. p. 785.



Poulet Earl Poulet.

ington in Somersetsfhire, Sir Amias Paulett, for some mifde-meanor committed by him, clapped him in the stocks: which the Cardinal, when he grew into favour with Henry VIII. fo far refented, that he fought all manner of ways to give him trouble, and obliged him (as Godwin in his Annals obferves^f) to dance attendance at London for fome years, and by all manner of obfequioufnefs to curry favour with him. During the time of his attendance, being commanded by the Cardinal not to depart London without licence, he took up his lodging in the great gate of the Temple towards Fleet-ftreet. And in 7 Henry VIII. when the Cardinal was made & Lord-Chancellor, he re-edified the faid gate (now called the Middle-Temple gate) and fumptuously beautified it on the outside with the Cardinal's arms, cognizance, badges, and other devices, in a glorious manner, thereby hoping to appeafe his difpleafure. Having been fo great a benefactor to the fociety of the Middle-Temple, he^h was chofen Treafurer thereof in 12 Hen. VIII. and departed this life in 1538. His laft will bears date, April 1, 1538, and the probate thereof June 25 followingⁱ. He orders his body to be buried in the church of Cherfcomb, in com' Somersetsfhire, and was a benefactor to the cathedral church of Wells, and to the churches of Henton, Cherfcomb, Chard, Crookhorne, Ylminfter, South-Peterton, Dynington, and the abbey and convent of Ford. He bequeaths all his lands, goods, &c. to his fon and heir Sir Hugh Paulett, Knt. whom he made fole executor, charging him to be loving to his fons John and Henry, and to help them to preferment.

He married two wives, firft, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Paulett, Knight of the Bath, (grandfather of William Marquis of Wincheftter); and fifter to Sir John Paulett who had married his fifter Elizabeth; and fecondly, Lora, daughter of William Kellaway of Rockborn in com' Southamp. Efq. but had iffue only by the laft, viz. the three fons mentioned in his will; and one daughter Elizabeth, married firft to John Sidenham, Efq. fecondly to William Carfwell, of Carfwell, in Devonfhire, Efq. and thirdly to Francis Copplefton, Efq.

Sir HUGH Paulett, his eldeft fon, was knighted for his fervices in the French wars, at taking the Brey at the fiege of Boulogne, 1544, in the prefence of Hen. VIII. In 30 Hen. VIII. in confideration of his fervices^k, he had a grant from the King, to him and his heirs, of the manor and borough of Samford-Peverell in Devonfhire; and on February 24, 31 Hen. VIII. was^l made Supervisor of all the manors,

^f P. 28. & Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 188.
Regift. Dingley in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

^h Ibid. p. 221.

^k Priv. Sigill. 30 H. VIII.

ⁱ Ex

^l Bill.

messuages, lands, &c. belonging to Richard Whiting, late Abbot of Glastonbury, attainted On May 11. 33 Hen. VIII. he had ^m a grant to him and his heirs of all the King's lands, tenements, woods, &c. called Upcroft, and Comber, in Crukerne in the county of Somerset. He was Sheriff of Dorset and Somersetshire, in 29 and 34 Henry VIII. and 1st of Edward VI.

In 3 Edward VI. he was ⁿ Knight-marshal of that army commanded by the Lord Ruffel (Lord Privy Seal) sent against the rebels of Devonshire and Cornwall, who had besieged the city of Exeter; and being defeated by the King's forces, fled into Somersetshire, where this Sir Hugh followed them, and at King's-Weſton again vanquished them, and took their leader prisoner. For these services he was, the year following, ^o made Governor of the isle of Jersey, and of Mount-Orguil castle.

In the 6th year of Q. Elizabeth, he was one of the principal commanders, who so valiantly defended Newhaven against the French^p, and when Montmorency, Constable of France, by a trumpet to the Earl of Warwick, summoned him to surrender, this Sir Hugh Paulett was sent by the Earl to assure the Constable, that the English were prepared to suffer the last extremity, before they would yield up the town without the Queen's orders. And when the forces were greatly reduced by the plague and pestilence, so that the Queen, in compassion to those brave soldiers that were living, gave directions to the Earl of Warwick to surrender the town^q, Sir Hugh Paulett was the principal of the Commissioners that managed the conferences with the Constable of France, for the capitulation.

Dr. Fall, in his account of the island of Jersey, writes, That this Sir Hugh Paulett was Treasurer to Henry VIII's army at the siege of Boulogne; Governor of Havre de Grace, when the town was in the hands of the English; reputed one of the best and most experienced Captains of his time, and a zealous promoter of the reformation in the island of Jersey, of which he was Governor twenty-four years, and was succeeded by his son Sir Amias Paulett, in 13 Eliz.

He married first Elizabeth daughter of Walter Blount of Blount Hall com' Staff. Esq. but had no issue by her; secondly Philippa, daughter and heir to Sir Lewis Pollard of King's Nymton in Devonshire, Knt. by whom he had issue three sons, Sir Amias Paulett, Nicholas, and George, as also a

^m Priv. Sigil. 33 H. VIII.

ⁿ Hollinshed, p. 1026.

^o Rymer, tom. XV.

15 p. 261.

^p Camden's Hist. of Q. Eliz. in Hist. of Eng. vol. II. 292.

^q Stow's Annals, p. 655.

daughter

daughter Jane, wife of Christopher Coppleston, of Coppleston in Devonshire, Esq.

His eldest son, Sir AMIAS Poulett, succeeded him in the government of the isle of Jersey, as was said before; and was knighted in 18 Eliz. In the year 1576, he was ^r Ambassador to the French King; and in 27 Eliz. the keeping of Mary Queen of Scots^s was chiefly committed to his fidelity, who so honourably discharged his trust therein, that when Secretary Walsingham moved him to suffer one of his servants to be bribed by the agents of the Queen of Scots, the better to gain intelligence, he would on no terms consent to it. In 29 Eliz. being one of the Privy-council, and Governor of the isle of Jersey, he was in ^r commission for the trial of the Queen of Scots. And in the year after, on the Eve of the feast of St. George, was ^u sworn, at Greenwich, Chancellor of the most noble order of the Garter: and was also Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset.

He died in 1588, and was buried on the north side of the chancel in the church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, where a noble monument was erected to his memory, of the Ionic order, with his effigies carved at full length, lying in armour, fenced with iron rails, and this inscription:

Honoratissimo Patri Amitio Pouleto, Equiti aurato, Insulæ Jerfæ præfecto, apud Christianissimum Regem quondam legato, Nobilissimi Ordinis Garterii Cancellario, & serenissimæ Principis Elizabethæ Consilario, Antonius Pouletus filius hoc Pietatis Monumentum mœrens posuit.

Gardez la Foy.

Quod verbo servare fidem, Poulette, solebas,

Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria verba tibi?

Quod gladio servare fidem, Poulette, solebas,

Quam bene conveniunt hæc tria signa tibi?

Patria te sensit, sensit Regina fidelem,

Sic fidus civis, sicque Senator eras.

Te fidum Christus, te fidum Ecclesia sensit,

Sic servas inter multa pericla fidem.

Ergo quod servo Princeps, Ecclesia nato,

Patri quod fido cive sit orba dolet.

Interea Christus defuncti facta coronat,

A quo servatam viderat esse fidem.——

Margareta Poulett hoc Epitaphium mœroris simul & amoris sui perpetuum testem amico conjugi suo charissimoque dicavit.

^{*} Fall's Account of Jersey, p. 91. ^{*} Camden's Hist. præd. p. 501. ^{*} Ibid. p. 501. ^{*} Ashmole's Order of the Garter, p. 521.

^w By the inquisition taken on Jan. 15, 1588-9, at the city of Wells, in the county of Somerset, it appears that Sir Amias Poulett, Knt. died on September 26, 1588, and was at the time of his decease, seised of the manor of George-Hinton, with appurtenances in Henton; the manors of Bymyngton, Henton-park, and farm of Combe; the manors of Chascomb, Knolle, Illeigh, Stocklinch, Shepton, Roade, Sherston, and Stalleigh, with the advowson of the church; the manor of Curry-Mallet, and Ruton, and advowson of the church and park of Curry-Mallet, by patent of July 5, in 8 Eliz. all in the county of Somerset; and the rectory with advowson of the church and park of Curry-Mallet, by patent July 6 in 8 Eliz. also one fourth of the manor of Crewkherne, and one fourth of the hundred of Crewkherne, all in the county of Somerset; one third of the manor of Marshland-Vale, in the county of Dorset; the manors of Stamford Peverell, Up-lomyn, with the advowson of the church, Halberton, and Boyes, in the county of Devon; and a granary, with garden-land to the same belonging, containing one acre, in Clerkenwell in the county of Middlesex. And that Anthony Poulett was his son and heir, and then of the age of 25 years, by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Anthony Harvey, of Columb John in com' Devon, Esq. He had issue by her three sons, Hugh, who died in his infancy, Sir Anthony Paulett, and George Paulett of Gothurst in com' Somers. in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Edward Paulett, of the same place, Esq. lineally descended from John Poulett of Gothurst, brother to Sir William Poulett before-mentioned, who first resided at Henton St. George. Also three daughters, Joan, married to Robert Heydon, of Bowood in com' Devon Esq. Sarah, first Wife of Sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke-Dabernon in Surry, Knt. and Bart. and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

His eldest surviving son and heir, Sir ANTHONY Poulett, was also ^x constituted Governor of the isle of Jersey, on the death of his father; was likewise Captain of the guard to Queen Eliz. who conferred the honour of knighthood on him; and in 1600, he departed this life. He ^y married, in 1583, Catharine, sole daughter to Henry Lord Norreys, Baron of Rycot, by whom he had issue John his son and heir, and Henry second son, from whom the family at Preston, and those that were of Taunton in Somersetshire, descended; and two daughters, Margery, married to John Sidenham, of Combe in the county of Somerset, Esq. and Susan, the wife of Sir Peter Prideaux, of Netherton in Devonshire, Bart.

^w Coles Esc. lib. 5. N. 61. p. 328 in Bibl. Harley.
Jersey, p. 94.

^y Hollinshed, p. 1355.

^x Fall's Account of

Which

Which JOHN Poulett, Esq. being a very accomplished gentleman, of quick and clear parts, and a bountiful house-keeper (as Fuller in his *Worthies of England* relates^z) K. Charles I. consigned Monf. Noubize unto him, who gave him and his retinue many months liberal entertainment. After which he was by letters patent, bearing date June 23, 1627, advanced^a to the dignity of a Baron of this realm by the title of Lord Poulett, of Henton St. George. He was^b knighted with his eldest son, Sir John Poulett, by the Earl of Lindsey, on board his Majesty's ship the *Mary-honour*, on September 27, 1635, with four other persons of quality; being in that fleet then sent out to secure our commerce, the Spanish bullion, &c. in English bottoms, which was expected home; and thought to be in danger from the Hollanders, who had lately made a league with France against Spain. Which service our fleet performed.

In the year 1640, he was summoned to that council appointed to meet at York, to advise his Majesty what method should be taken with the Scots, who had then invaded the northern parts of the kingdom. And this meeting producing a treaty at Rippon, he was appointed by the King, with seventeen other Peers, commissioners for that purpose, being (as Lord Clarendon writes^c) all popular men, and not one of them of much interest in the court, except the Earl of Holland. But when the Parliament, that met soon after, engaged in designs (as he thought) prejudicial to his Majesty's interest, he manifested the greatest dislike thereof, and immediately repaired to his Majesty at York; where he, with many other Lords and Counsellors, on June 15, 1642^d, subscribed a declaration, disavowing any intention, either in the King, or themselves, of raising war against the Parliament. And an unnatural rebellion openly breaking out soon after, he most loyally engaged both himself and his eldest son in the royal cause; and having accepted of a commission to raise a regiment of 1500 foot, he^e accompanied the Marquis of Hertford into the west of England, by whose great reputation, and the interest of this Lord Poulett, with some other gentlemen of prime quality there, his Majesty hoped to form an army in those parts able to relieve Portsmouth, then besieged by the Parliament's forces; "they being (as Lord Clarendon writes)^f like to give
" as good examples in their persons, and to be followed by as
" many men, as any such number of gentlemen in England
" could be." However, after having, with less than 1000 men, withstood an army of 7000, commanded by the Earl of

^z In com' Somerset, p. 32.

Knight, p. 152.

p. 655, 656.

^c Hist. of the Rebell. 8vo. vol. I. p. 155.
^e Ibid. p. 681.

^a Pat. 3 Car. I. p. 36.

^f Hist. præd. p. 715.

^b Cat. of

^d Ibid.

Bedford, and finding themselves unable, by reason of his coming, to draw more forces together, the Marquis and the Lord Poulett ^g transported themselves into Wales, where they ^h raised 2000 foot, and one regiment of horse.

In the year 1644, he was one of the principal commanders that besieged Lyme in Dorsetshire ⁱ, which, after many gallant attacks, being almost reduced, was supplied with provisions by the Earl of Warwick, and the siege raised soon after by the Earl of Essex. Thereupon the Parliament voted, that 1000 l. per annum, out of the Lord Poulett's estate, should be given to the inhabitants, in recompence for their service. The same year ^k he met his Majesty a mile from Exeter, in order to conduct him to that city; and on September 30, following, had the honour to ^l entertain him at his seat at Henton St. George. The year following the King was unsuccessful in all his undertakings, and the kingdom being reduced to the obedience of the Parliament, he endeavoured to compound for his estate. But the houses of Peers and Commons differing in their opinions, the Lords ^m thinking fit to pardon him, and the Commons dissenting, he on April 20, 1646 ⁿ, obtained leave to stay at Exeter, until he should compound with the Parliament, or get a pass to transport himself out of England. However, on May 2 following, after a sharp debate, he, at the request of the General, was ^o permitted to compound; and the same day, on a petition from the town of Lyme, it was ordered they should have reparation out of his estate for the losses they had suffered by him. How far this was complied with, appears not; but his composition was not settled till three years after, when on March 6, 1648-9 ^p, it was voted to be 4,200 l. and at the same time Sir John Poulett his son was likewise allowed to compound for 3760 l.

This noble Peer departed this life on March 20, 1649, having taken to wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Christopher Ken, of Ken-court, in com' Somers. Esq. who survived him, and was married secondly to John Ashburnham, of Ashburnham in com' Suff. Esq. (ancestor to the present Earl of Ashburnham) by whom he had three sons and five daughters, viz. John, his successor; Francis, who married Catharine, daughter to Robert Creighton, Bishop of Bath; and Amias: Florence, married to Thomas Smith, of Long-Ashton in Somerset, Esq. ancestor to Sir John Smith of the same place, Baronet; secondly to Colonel Thomas Pigot of the kingdom of Ireland; Margaret, first to Dennis Rolle, of Stephenson in

^g Hist. præd. vol. II. p. 20.
Memorials, p. 26.

^h Hist. præd. p. 127.
^k Walker's Historical Disc. p. 47.

^m Whitlock præd. p. 202. ⁿ Ibid. p. 207. ^o Ibid. p. 208.

ⁱ Whitlock's
^l Ibid. p. 98.
^p Ibid. p. 278.

com' Devon. Esq. secondly to Sir Richard Cholmley of Grosmont in com' Ebor. Knt. Banneret, Governor of Axminster for Char. I. and lastly to Colonel Edward Cook of Highnam in com' Gloucest. Susanna, to Michael Warton of Beverley in com' Ebor. Esq. Helena, to William Wilmot, son and heir to Sir George Wilmot of Charleton in Berkshire, Knt. and dying May 12, 1651, was buried in Wantage church in the same county, where a monument is erected to her memory; Elizabeth, youngest daughter, was married first to William Ashburnham of Ashburnham in com' Suff. Esq. ancestor by her to the present Earl; and afterwards to Sir William Hartop, of Rotherby in com' Leicest. Knt.

JOHN, his eldest son and heir, received the honour of knighthood in his father's life-time, as before observed; and being elected Knight of the shire for the county of Somerset to that Parliament, which met on Nov. 3, 1640, he eminently manifested his loyalty to his sovereign during the civil wars. He had the command of a regiment of foot, after the rebellion broke out in Ireland, and served some time in that kingdom. But in the year 1643, it was transported out of Munster for the service of the west, where he served. In 1645, he was besieged in the castle of Winchester (where the Lord Ogle commanded in chief) by Cromwell, who first summoned them to surrender, but being refused, he battered it so long with his guns, that he made a breach in the walls fit to enter, on which the castle was delivered up, Oct. 14, and the officers and soldiers conveyed to Woodstock. He afterwards compounded for his estate; and having lived to see the restoration of Charles II. departed this life at his manor-house of Court de Weeke, in Somersetshire, on September 15, 1665, in the 50th year of his age, and was buried at Hinton St. George.

He married two wives; first, Catharine, daughter and coheir to that famous General Sir Horatio Vere, Knt. Lord Vere, of Tilbury in Essex, widow of Oliver St. John, Esq. by whom he had issue two sons, John and Horatio; and three daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir John Sydenham, of Brimpton, in com' Somers. Bart. who, dying anno 1669, was buried at Brimpton; Vere died unmarried; and Catharine, wedded to Mr. Secretary Johnston. His Lordship married secondly Anne, second daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Brown, of Walcote, in com' Northamp. Bart. (she surviving him, was secondly married to Sir John Strode of Chantmarle in Dorsetshire, Knt.) by whom he had issue two sons, Amias, and Charles; also four daughters, Anne, Florence, and Mary, who all died young;

q Le Neve's Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 6.
 o Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. I. p. 270.

r Clarendon præd. vol. IV. p. 468.

and Margaret, married to Francis Fulford, of Fulford, in Devonshire, Esq. † she died 1689, aged 25.

JOHN, his eldest son and heir, succeeded him in honour and estate. On July 6, 1674, he was appointed Lord-lieutenant of the county of Dorset, and dying about the year 1680, left issue by his first wife Essex, eldest daughter to Alexander Popham, of Littlecote in com' Wilts, Esq. two daughters, Catharine, second wife to William, Lord Lempster, and Letitia, to Sir William Monson, of Broxburn, in Hertfordshire, Bart. By his second Lady, Susan, daughter of Philip, Earl of Pembroke, he had issue, his only son and heir,

JOHN, 4th Lord and 1st Earl Poulett, who soon after the accession of Queen Anne to the throne, was sworn of her Privy-council; and having been one of the Commissioners for the treaty of Union, anno 1706, was the same year, on Dec. 29; created Viscount of Hinton St. George, and Earl Poulett. For some years his Lordship declined accepting of several places of great distinction; and at length Queen Anne desired to have him appointed first Lord-commissioner of the Treasury, which his Lordship accepted of on Aug. 8, 1710; in which high station he continued till the year 1711, when, on June 13, he was declared Lord-steward of her Majesty's household. He was also appointed, June 10, 1702, Lord-Lieutenant of the county of Devon, and Custos Rotulorum of Somersetshire, March 2, 1712-13. On Oct. 26, 1712, at a chapter then held, he was elected a Knight-companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, but was not installed till August 4 following; when his Lordship was Lord-steward of the household, Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Devonshire, and Custos Rotulorum of Somersetshire. He lived in the latter part of his life at his country seats, and died on May 28, 1743, in the 81st year of his age.

His Lordship married Bridget, daughter and coheir to Peregrine Bertie, of Waldershare, in Kent, Esq. brother to Robert, Earl of Lindsey, and uncle to Robert, Duke of Ancafter, and by her had four sons, and four daughters; 1. John, late Earl Poulett; 2. Peregrine, twin with his brother, John, born Dec. 10, 1708; who, on a vacancy, was chose Member for Boffiney, in May, 1737, and died Member for Bridgwater, Aug. 26, 1752, and was buried at Hinton St. George; 3. Vere, now Earl Poulett; 4. Lord Anne, born July 11, 1711. so named by her Majesty Queen Anne, his godmother, now Member for Bridgwater in Somersetshire; 5. Lady Bridget, born March 1, 1702, married, on May 21, 1724, to Polex-

† Hutchins's Dorsetshire, vol. I. p. 524.

fen Bastard, of Catley, in Devonshire, Esq. and died July 21, 1773; 6. Lady Catharine, born March 23, 1706, who was wedded, on June 26, 1725, to John Parker, Esq. son and heir of George Parker, of Burrington, in the county of Devon, Esq. and died on August 16, 1758; 7. Lady Susanna, born April 17, 1714; and, 8. Lady Rebecca, born April 9, 1716, who died unmarried March 4, 1765, and was buried at Hinton St. George.

JOHN succeeded his father in his honours and estate, as *second Earl Poulett*. He was called up by writ to the house of Peers, Jan. 17, 1733-4, by the title of Lord Poulett, Baron of Hinton St. George, with precedence according to the creation of John, Lord Poulett, June 23, 3 Car. I. and was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber. On March 21, 1743, he was constituted Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset; but in March, 1755, resigned his place of Lord of the bed-chamber. On the accession of the present King, his Lordship was continued in the offices of Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Somersetshire, and enjoyed them at his death, which happened on November 5, 1764, when he was also Colonel of the first battalion of the militia of that county, and Recorder of Bridgwater.

His Lordship dying a bachelor, his estate and titles devolved on his brother VERE, before mentioned, now *third Earl Poulett*, born May 18, 1710, who was elected, in 1741, one of the members for the borough of Bridgwater, to the ninth Parliament of Great-Britain; on November 16, 1764, was chosen Recorder of Bridgwater; and Jan. 23, 1771, was appointed Lord-lieutenant of the county of Devon, and of the city of Exeter, also Custos Rotulorum of the same.

His Lordship in 1754, married Mary, daughter of Richard Butt, of Arlingham, in Gloucestershire, Esq. and by her has issue, John, Lord Viscount Hinton, born on April 7, 1756; and Vere, born in May, 1761.

TITLES.] Vere Poulett, Earl Poulett, Viscount and Baron Poulett, of Hinton St. George.

CREATIONS.] Baron Poulett, of Hinton St. George, in the county of Somerset, June 23, 1627, 3 Car. I. Viscount of the same place, and Earl Poulett, Dec. 24, 1706, 5th of Q. Anne.

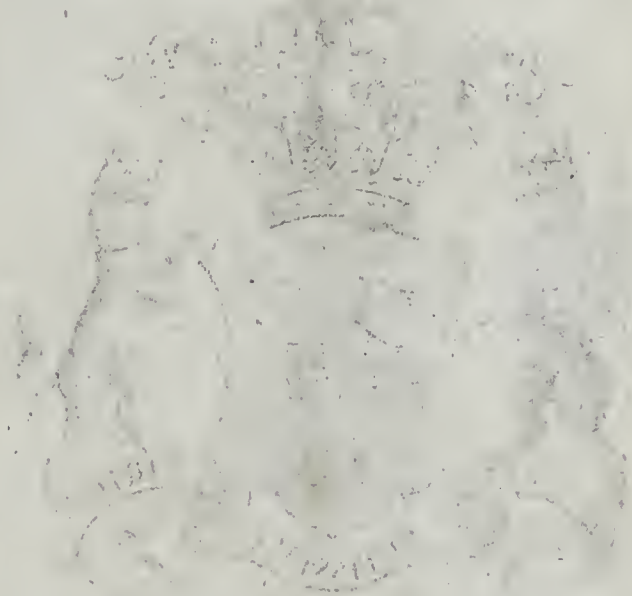
ARMS.] Sable, three Swords in Pile, their points in base, Argent, Pomels and Hilts, Or.

CREST.] On a Wreath, an Arm embowed in Armour, and brandishing a Sword, all proper.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Savage Man: on the sinister, a Woman, both proper, wreathed about their Loins and Temples with Ivy, Vert.

MOTTO.] GARDEZ LA FOY.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Hinton St. George in the county of Somerset; and at Buckland in the county of Dorset.



Faint, illegible text or a signature, possibly a date or a name, located below the seal.



Cholmondeley Earle of Cholmondeley. 59

CHOLMONDELEY, Earl of Cholmondeley.

THAT names of men and places have been variously written, is well known to all who have looked into our records, whereof there is an instance in this family of Cholmondeley, denominated from the lordship of Cholmondeley, in the hundred of Broxton, in Cheshire, the name having been written twenty-five several ways; viz. Chelmundele, Chelmundelly, Chelmonsleigh, Chelmundelegh, Cholmoneleigh, &c. as is evident from divers old deeds in the custody of the present Earl of Cholmondeley. In Domesday-Book (which contains an account of the lands, lordships, &c. in the several counties in England, except Westmoreland, Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, and was begun " in the 14th of William the Conqueror, as the Red-book in the Exchequer manifests, but not finished till the 20th, as the book itself declares) it was wrote Calmundelei, and at that time was part of the possessions of ROBERT, son of HUGH, Baron of Malpas. Which Hugh also held in Cestrescire, as the same book testifies (besides the lordship of Calmundelei) the manors of Bedesfeld, Burwardestone, Hurdungebery, Depenbeche (now called Malpas) Tillestone, Christestone, Eghe, Hantone, Lawchedone, Dochintone, Cetelea, Brosse, Overtone, Cuntitone, Socheliche, Tufageham, Bicheley, Bieretone, Burwardestley, Creuhalle, Tidnistane, Bristone, Bolebery, Tivertone, Spurrestowe, Fentone, Sudetone, Butelege, and Cocneche. But the said Robert dying without issue male, the barony of Malpas, with the lordship of Calmundelei, &c. devolved on his only daughter and heir Lettice, married to RICHARD de BELWARD*, whose son (or grandson) WILLIAM de Belward, was married to Beatrix, daughter of Hugh Kiviliock, the fifth Earl of Chester, and coheir to her brother Randal, Earl of Chester. He was, in right of his mother, Baron of Malpas, though it is said by some, that he had only half of the barony; but it is agreed by Sir William Dugdale,† and other of our antiquaries, that he left issue three sons, David, Robert, hereafter mentioned, and Richard.

DAVID, who from being Clerk (or Secretary) to the Earl of Chester, was sometimes wrote le Clerk, as also de Malpas, succeeded his father at Malpas; and after the earldom of Chester

* Spelman's Glossary, p. 176. x Records, &c. hujus Fam. MS. p. 103, 104.
penes Præhon. Geo. com' Cholmondéley. y Ex Stemmate penes Joh. Egerton
de Oulton, Arm.

was annexed to the crown, ^d was Sheriff of the county of Chester, in 36 Hen. III. bearing the name of David de Malpas. He left issue Sir William de Malpas, who died without lawful issue; ^e Philip, second son, who seating himself at Egerton, left that surname to his posterity, from whom the family of Egerton is descended, whereof the present Duke of Bridgewater is derived.

Peter, another of the sons of the said David, took the name of Clerk; and his posterity, seated at Thornton, bore that surname, as was customary in those times. ^f Which line terminated in the reign of Edw. III. in six daughters and coheirs of Sir Peter le Clerk.

I now return to ROBERT, second son of William, Baron of Malpas, of whom I am principally to treat, being the direct ancestor to this family of Cholmondeley, as all antiquaries agree; for having, by the gift of his father, the lordship of Cholmondeley, and fixing his residence there^g, he assumed that surname (as was most usual in those times) which his posterity hath ever since retained. He married Mabel, daughter of Robert Fitz-Nigel, Baron of Halton, with whom he had the Lordship of Chriftleton, and a release of the hospital of Cholmondeley. ^h Their son and heir was Sir HUGH de Chelmondeleigh, as the name was then wrote in a charterⁱ, without date, of Robert, son of Liulph, and Mabilla his wife, whereunto the said Sir Hugh de Chelmondeleigh, and Robert his son, were witnesses. He had a release^k from Ranulph, Earl of Chester, for himself and his heirs, of all right of suits of court, and justice, owing to the hundred of Broxstone, for his lands in Chelmondeley. Which release is without date (as in old times was usual) but is witnessed by Philip de Orebie, Justice of Chester, in the ^l beginning of the reign of Hen. III. and many others. The said Sir Hugh is also mentioned in a fine, in 14 Hen. III. ^m between Sibil, daughter of William de Goldburne, and William Clerk, of Handley, levied before William de Vernon, then Justice of Chester. He married Felice, natural daughter of Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester and Lincoln, ⁿ by whom he had the before mentioned Robert, his son and heir; Richard, second son; and a daughter, Felice.

Which ROBERT, in several old deeds, is written Lord of Cholmondeley; and Simon de Cristelton, styling him nepoti

^d Leicester's Antiquities of Cheshire, p. 178.

de Egerton, penes Joh. Egerton, præd.

præd. p. 104.

^g Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 474.

penes Hen. Manwaring de Croxton, Arm.

^l Leicester's Antiquities of Cheshire, p. 178.

Prothon. Cestr.

ⁿ Ex Stemmate.

^e Ex Stemmate de Famil.

^f MS. de Famil. de Cholmondeley,

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Cart.

^k Ex Scrip. Tho. Aston de Aston, Bar.

^m Fines 14 Hen. III. in Offic.

fuos, ^p releases to him his claim of two bovates of land, with the appurtenances in Chriffelton, which Sir Hugh de Chelmondeley, brother to him the said Simon de Chriffelton, gave to him, Which land this Robert de Chelmondeley gave by charter to the abbey of Chester, with his body to be buried in the church yard of St. Werburgh; Richard de Chelmondeley, his brother, releasing his claim thereto, as is evident from charters entered in the ledger book of the abbey of Chester. He married Beatrix, daughter to Urian St. Peire, ^q or (as others) daughter of David le Clerk, baron of half the barony of Malpas, and sister to Idonea, the wife of Urian de St. Peire, by whom he had issue his son and heir,

RICHARD, wrote Lord of Cholmondeley, in a deed without date, ^r wherein he grants to Hugh, his son and heir, all his lands in Cholmondeley, Wythall, &c. He married Margery, sister and coheir of Richard de Kingsley, ^s and daughter of Sir Richard de Kingsley (Lord of Kingsley, Norley, Newton, Codington, and of the bailywick of Dalemere-forest) who was great-grandson of Randle de Kingsley, who had the forestership of Delamere, of the grant of Randle, the first Earl of Chester of that name. The said Margery is mentioned in 29 Hen. III. as one of the coheirs of Richard de Kingsley, her brother, and surviving her husband, grants, by deed without date ^t to Hugh de Camera, her kinsman, and his heirs, one plow-land in Aston, paying one pair of white gloves yearly, at the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, and one lance every second year; whereunto are witnesses, Robert de Celmundele, and others; and her seal, appendant, is a branch of a tree, circumscribed, in old characters, S. Margaria Celmundele. She had issue three sons (of whom Richard, the eldest, died without issue) and several daughters.

The eldest surviving son was HUGH de Cholmondeley, mentioned in several deeds, in the reign of Edw. I. and II. He married Catharine, daughter of William de Spurstow, and left issue Richard, his son and heir; William, hereafter-mentioned; Robert and Thomas.

Robert is wrote son of Hugh de Chelmondeleghe, in a writ of error, 23 Edw. III. ^v concerning lands in Wyncham, near Picmer, wherein he and Alice his wife (daughter and coheir to John de Wasteneys, of Wyncham, in Cheshire) were, with others, plaintiffs. Also in 35 Edw. III. he ^w gave in trust to Hugh del Halgh, chaplain, his property in all his lands

^p MS. ut antea, p. 6. ^q MS. p. 86.
kerley. ^s Ex Stemmate de Kingsley.

Bar. ^u Ex Origin. in Castro Cestr.
kerley, ^a Record in Castro Cestr.

^r Ex Collect. Will. Vernon de Sha-

^t Cart. penes Tho. Aston de Aston,

^w Ex collect. W. Vernon de Sha-

in Chorley, Werleston, Berkesford, and Wich-Malbank, to which charter, John de Delves, then Lieutenant and Justice of Chester, was a witness. He left issue two sons, William, and John, ^x wrote son of Robert de Cholmundeleý, of Chorley, in 13 Hen. IV. at which time he had the guardianship of John, son and heir of William Crew de Sond. He succeeded his brother William, at Chorley, in the 4th year of Hen. IV. ^y as appears by inquisition taken after his death; and in the 9th year of Hen. V. is wrote John de Cholmondeley de Chorley, and, ^z with Robert his son, grants to Margaret, wife of Edmund de Munfale, a moiety of the village of Wyncham. From the said Robert, who married Alice daughter of Sir Robert Needham, of Shenton, descended John Cholmondeley, of Chorley, who, by Joan his wife, daughter and coheir of Thomas Heyton, ^u was father to Sir Richard Cholmondeley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London; and Roger Cholmondeley, Knt. of the Body to king Hen. VIII. he died 28 April 1538, and by Catharine daughter of Robert Constable of Flamborough in Yorkshire, had Sir Richard Cholmondeley of Thornton who married Margaret daughter of William Lord Conyers, and became lineal ancestor to the Cholmondeleys, of Whitby, in Yorkshire.

I now return to RICHARD, eldest son of Hugh de Cholmundeleý, by Catharine, his wife, daughter of William de Spurstow. Which Richard, by his charter ^a without date, releases to Richard, son of Pagan, and his heirs (in consideration of five marks) a quit-rent of 10s. per ann. for land held of him in Christleton-Parva, but reserves for homage and service, a pair of white gloves yearly, on the feast of St. John Baptist, according to the charter of Robert de Cholmundeleý, granted to the said Richard, son of Pagan. And being also wrote Richard, son of Hugh de Cholmundeleý, ^b was summoned in 13 Edw. II. to the court of pleas at Chester, to answer Thomas, Abbot of St. Werburgh, why he distrained the chattles of the said Abbot, in Wardhull demesnes, in Halghton. To which he pleaded, that the seizure was just, it being not in the town of Halghton, but in Rowe-Christleton, the lordship of which town belonged to him the said Richard de Cholmundeleý. On what account he had this controversy with the Abbot, does not appear; but the same year he summoned the said Abbot, and William de Bebynton, to answer why they seized and detained his chattles at Hull, near Wadefdale, in Row-Christleton: whereunto the Abbot pleaded, that he took them not in Christleton, but in Halghton demesnes, belonging to the ma-

^x Ibid. in 13 Hen. IV.

^y Esc. 4 Hen. IV. in Castro Cestr.

^W Vernon de Shakerley, præd.

^{Holme de Cestr. Gen.}

^u Ex Stemmate.

^b Placita Com' Cestr. 13 Edw. II.

^z Ex Collect.

^a Ex Collect. Ra.

nors of Huntington, and Halghton. He was living in 9 Edw. III. being then wrote Richard de Cholmundeleý, senior, and with Mabilla his wife, were ^c deforciant, in a fine levied before William de Clinton, Justice of Chester. Also in 31 Edw. III. Richard, son of Hugh de Cholmundley, ^d claimed view of frank-pledge, waifs, strays, &c. in Cholmundeleý; and the same year being stiled Richard Lord of Cholmondley, ^e claimed the privilege of holding courts for trial of all manner of pleas within his demesnes of Cholmondley and Christleton. He left issue, RICHARD, his son and heir, who departed this life without issue, in 35 Edw. III. and by inquisition ^f taken after his death, William, son of Hugh de Chölmundley, was found to be his next heir; and that Maud, wife of Richard de Cholmondley, father of the said Richard, held in dower four messuages, and 60 acres of land in Cholmondley.

Which WILLIAM married Elizabeth, daughter to Sir William de Brereton, of Brereton, Knt. and was dead in 49 Edw. III. when the said Sir William de Brereton, Knt. had, in consideration of the sum ^g of 166 l. 13 s. 4 d. payable to the King within the term of seven years, the guardianship of RICHARD, son and heir of William de Cholmondeley, and his marriage, without disparagement; as also the reversion of the dowry (when it shall happen) of Maud, wife of the late Richard de Cholmondley. And if the said Richard, son and heir of William de Cholmondley, should die before he attained his full age, that he thê said Sir William de Brereton should have the guardianship and marriage of Catharine and Margery, sisters of the aforesaid Richard de Cholmondley.

Which Richard de Cholmondley married two wives, Anne, daughter of John Bromley, of Badington, and Alice, daughter of Richard de Henhull, of Henhull. Which Richard de Henhull dying in 11 Rich. II. the said Alice was found (by the inquisition taken after his death) to be his daughter and coheir, ^h and then the wife of Richard de Cholmondeleg, as the name at that time was wrote. His son and heir was WILLIAM de Cholmondley ⁱ who died before him in 10 Hen. IV. having issue by his wife Maud, daughter of Sir John Cheyney, of Willaston in Wirral, in com' Cestr. Knt. (and coheir to her mother Maud, daughter and coheir to Thomas de Capenhurst) ^k Richard his son and heir, and John Cholmondley, second son, of Copenhall in Staffordshire, ancestor to the Cholmondleys, of Copenhall, and others.

^c Fines in Prothon. Offic. Cestr. 9 Edw. III.
Edw. III. ^e Ibid.

penes Will. Domini Brereton de Brereton.

ⁱ Ex Stemmate in MS. præd.

^d Placita Com' Cestr. 31

^f Esc. 35 Edw. III. in Cast. Cestr.

^g Cart.

^h Esc. 11 Rich. II. in Cast Cestr.

^k Ibid.

RICHARD de Cholmondeley, eldest son, is mentioned¹ in the fine rolls in 4 Ed. IV. as one of the Justices in the county of Chester, before whom fines are levied, as also in 22 Ed. IV.^m when he was wrote Richard de Cholmondeleghe, senior; and likewise in 2 Hen. VII. He departed this life in 4 Hen. VII.ⁿ as the inquisition taken after his death shews; and having married Ellen, daughter of John Davenport, of Davenport, Esq. had issue his son and heir.

RICHARD de Cholmondley, who married Eleanor, fifth daughter of Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, and sister and co-heir to John her brother, who died before he was of full age.^o Which family of Dutton, descended from Huddard Lord of Dutton, brother to Nigel, Baron of Halton, and were enriched by the marriages of the heirs of Minshul, of Minshul, and of Sir Piers Thornton, of Thornton in Cheshire. A Quo Warranto was brought in 15 Hen. VII.^p against William de Wilbraham, Thomas Booth, and Richard Belputon, feoffees of and in the lands and tenements of Richard de Cholmondeley, of Cholmondeley, Esq. to answer to the Prince and Earl of Chester, by what authority they claimed view of frank pledge in the manor of Cholmondeley, and waifs and strays there, and to be discharged from suit or service to the Earl's court, and of the hundred of Dunston. & de uno Judice, &c. Whereunto they produced an exemption as to the suit of court, & de uno Judice, by the charter of Ranulph Earl of Chester and Lincoln, granted to Hugh de Cholmondley, wherein he was discharged of those services; and as to view of frank pledge, waifs and strays, they pleaded prescription. This Richard de Cholmondley was a benefactor to the church of Badeley; upon which account, his figure, according to the custom of those times, was painted in glass, in the highest window on the south side next the chancel. He is portrayed kneeling before a desk, and a book before him, with the arms of his family, viz. 'Gules, two Helmets in chief, Argent, garnish'd, Or; and in base a 'Garb of the third,' and underneath was this inscription in the year 1670. 'Orate pro bono statu et Richardi 'Cholmondly He left issue a son,

RICHARD Cholmondley, Esq. one of the Justices before whom fines were levied, from 17 Hen. VII. to 24 Hen. VIII. and who, in 30 Hen. VIII. departed this life,^r seised (as the inquisition shews, taken March 20, the same year) of the manors of Cholmondley, Church-Minsule, and Aston; and

¹ Fines 4 Ed. IV. in *Castro Cestr.* ^m Ibid. 22 Ed. IV. and 2 Hen. VII.
ⁿ Esc. 4 Hen. VII. ^o Ex Stem. de Dutton in MS. præd. p. 100. ^p Quo
 Warranto 15 H. VII. in *Offic. Prothon. Cestr.* ^q Fines in *Offic. Prothon.*
Cestr. de lisd. Ann. ^r Esc. 30 Hen. VIII.

of divers other manors and lands in Gildon, Sutton, Broughton, Pulton-Lancelyn, Whitley, Hawarden, Copenhurst, Larterton, Chorley, Badeley, Bikerton, Malpas, Hampton, Ebnall, Fushingham, Bradeley, and Kinderton. He repaired the chancel of Cholmondley in the beginning of the reign of Hen. VIII. and on the skreen of it his arms are cut, and this inscription; "Orate pro bono statu Richardi Cholmundley et Elizabeth Uxoris ejus, sacelli factoris, Anno Domini Millefimo quingentesimo quarto decimo." He married, first, Elizabeth daughter to Sir Roger Corbet, of Morton Corbet, in com' Salop, Knt. by whom he had issue an only daughter Maud, wedded to Sir Peter Newton, Knt. But by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas, chamberlain of Chester (who survived him, and was afterwards married to Sir Randle Mainwaring, of Over-Pever, Knt.) he had several children, whereof these daughters were married, viz Catharine, to Richard Priestland, of Priestland and Wardhill, in Cheshire, Esq. Agnes, to Randle Mainwaring of Carington, Esq. and Ursula, to Thomas Stanley of Wever, Esq. Hugh Cholmondley was his eldest son and heir; and Randle Cholmondley, a younger son, being educated in the study of the laws at Liucoln's-Inn, was elected Autumn-reader of that society, in 5 Edw. VI. but did not read, because of the pestilence. * In 6 Edw. VI. he was Lent-reader of the said society; and in 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, Double-reader thereof; † at which time he was Recorder of the city of London. In the last year of King Philip and Queen Mary, ‡ he was elected Serjeant at law: Also in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, was Treble-reader of the society, whereof he was a member, § and was then called by that Queen's writ to be Serjeant at law. His learning and knowledge in the laws appear from his being so often Reader of this society; but he died without issue on April 25, 1563.

HUGH Cholmondley, the eldest son, * was 25 years of age at his father's death, in 30 Hen. VIII. He was in that expedition made into † Scotland under the Duke of Norfolk, 36 Hen. VIII. and for his valiant behaviour there, received the honour of knighthood at Leith. In the reign of King Philip and Queen Mary, ‡ he raised, at his own expence, 100 men, to march under the Earl of Derby, who in September, 1557, was sent to oppose the Scots on their invading England, and threatening to besiege Berwick. He was a person of great honour, § and for his admirable gifts of wisdom, temperance,

* Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. p. 252. † Ibid. ‡ Dugdale's Chron. series, p. 91
 § Pat. 1 Eliz. p. 4. x Efc. 30 Hen. VIII. y Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 474.
 z Strype's Historical Memorials, p. 433, 435. a King's Description of Cheshire, p. 54.

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continency, liberality, hospitality, and godly departure at his end, left few who were his equal; and his death was lamented by all sorts of people, having for fifty years together ^b been esteemed the father of his country, by the good offices he did to all who applied themselves to him, which appears from many arbitrations on record, that were left to his determination. He was five times Sheriff of Cheshire, ^c as also Sheriff of Flintshire, for some years, and a long time one of the two only Deputy-licutenants of Cheshire; and for a good space Vice-president of the Marches of Wales, in the absence of the famous Sir Henry Sidney, Knt. Lord-deputy of Ireland. He departed this life in the 83d year of his age, on January 6, 1596-7, seised (as the inquisition after his death ^d shews) of the manor of Cholmondeley, and of 22 messuages, four cottages, two water-mills, and one wind-mill, &c. in Cholmondeley; as also of the manor or barony of Wich-Malbank, with all the rents, reversions, services, &c. the manor of Barksford, alias Basford, with the appurtenances, and the several manors of Moldsworth, Bickley, Norbury, with Alhurst, Aston juxta Mondrem, Church-Minsule, two parts of the manor of Copenhurst, the manors of Newbald and Edlerston juxta Wich-Malbank, and the fourth part of the vill of Burwardley; with divers lands and tenements in Henhull alias Hendle, Barton, Haughton, Horton, Tillston, Rowton alias Row-Christleton, Wirswall, Bradley Boughton, Haslington, Badington, Chowley, Plumley, two messuages, and two salt-works in North-Wich, and lands in Worleston, Wrenbury, Frith, Egerton, Church-Shocklach, and Shocklach-Oyat, Audlim, Swanbach, Golbourne, Bellow juxta Tattenhall, Church-Copenhall, Monks-Copenhall, Woodbanke alias Rough-Shot-wicke infra Great Saughall, Bebyngton, St. Ann's Heys, in the parish of Plumstall, &c. Beckford, Newhall; and of one capital messuage called Cholmondley-house, in the parish of St. John Baptist in the suburbs of the city of Chester: also of the manors of Hinton and Madford in Somersetshire, and lands in Shropshire and Flintshire. He lies buried in the chancel of the family in the church of Malpas, and a noble monument is erected there, his effigies, with his Lady by him, lying thereon.

He married two wives, but by Mary his last Lady, daughter to Sir William Griffith of Pentrin, relict of Sir Randle Brereton of Malpas, he had no issue. His first Lady was Anne, daughter and coheir to George Dorman of Malpas, ^e by Agnes his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Hill of Malpas, son of Hum-

^b Fuller's Worthies in Cheshire. p. 187.
39 Eliz. in the Exchequer of Chester.
p^{re}d. p. 105.

^c King. ut antea. ^d Esc.
^e Ex Stem. de Famil. Hill. in MS.

phry Hill, and of Anne his wife, daughter and coheir of John Bird of Chorlton, by Catharine his wife, aunt and heir of David de Malpas of Hampton and Bickerton, in com' Cestr. and the said Humphry Hill was lineally descended from Hugh Hill, who in the reign of King Edward III. married Eleanor, daughter and coheir of Hugh de Wloukesflow, lord of Wloukesflow, in com' Salop; and the coats of arms, of these heiresses, the present Earl of Cholmondeley has a right to quarter. Sir Hugh had issue (by the aforesaid Anne) three sons, and one daughter; Frances, married to Thomas Wilbraham of Woodhey in com' Cestr. Esq. father (by her) of Sir Richard Wilbraham, Knt. and Bart. whose male issue terminated in Sir Thomas Wilbraham, who had two daughters his coheirs, viz. Grace married to Lionel Talmash, first Earl of Dysart, and Mary, to Richard Newport, second Earl of Bradford, and father by her of the last two Earls. Of Sir Hugh's three sons, only the eldest left issue, who was named after his father Hugh.

Which HUGH Cholmondley, of Cholmondley^f, was knighted in the life-time of his father, in 1588, the memorable year of the Spanish invasion, and at his father's decease was ^g forty-six years of age and more. He ^h was heir to his virtues, as well as to his estate, and gave many proofs of an honourable benevolence, and a steady adherence to the protestant religion, and the interests of his country. Before he was 21 years of age, he headed ⁱ 130 men, raised by his father's interest and expence, and marched with them for the suppression of that rebellion in the North, begun ^k in the 12th year of Queen Elizabeth, under the leading of the Earls of Westmorland and Northumberland, for restoring the Romish religion: and the Queen's forces having put them to flight, those Earls, with other of the conspirators, were attainted in parliament. He was twice the Queen's Escheator of the county of Chester, ^l viz. in 33 and ^m 41 Eliz. as also Sheriff of the same county; and in 42 Eliz. was in a special commission, with ⁿ the Lord Chancellor Egerton, Thomas Lord Buckhurst, Lord Treasurer of England, and others, for the suppression of schism. He increased his estate by his marriage, and by divers purchases, as appears by the inquisition after his death, in 43 Eliz. ^o which shews that he departed this life on the 23d of July the same year, and that Robert Cholmondley, Esq. was the eldest son and heir, and of the age of seventeen years,

^f MS. de Equit penes meip. ^g E/c. 39 Eliz. ^h Fuller's Worthies, p. 187.
ⁱ MS. hujus Famil. præd. p. 83. ^k Camden's Hist. of Q. Eliz. in Hist. of Eng. vol. I. p. 422. ^l Leicester's Antiq. of Chesh. p. 187. ^m Bundle of Inquisitions in the Exchequer at Chester.
ⁿ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. XVI. p. 386.
^o E/c. 43 Eliz. in Scac. Cestr.

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on the 16th of June last past. He lies buried with his ancestors in the chancel of the family, in the church of Malpas, where his Lady had also sepulture, who lived many years after him, deceasing on the 15th of August 1626. Her name was Mary, and she was sole daughter and heir of Christopher Holford, of Holford, Esq. by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir Randle Manwaring, of Pever and Badeley in Cheshire, elder brother to Philip Manwaring, Esq. of whom descended Sir Thomas Manwaring, Knt. and Bart. The said Christopher Holford was grandson ^p and heir to Sir John Holford, and of Margery his wife, sole daughter and heir of Ralph Brereton of Escoyd, second son of Randle Brereton, grandson and heir of Sir Randle Brereton. of Malpas, Knt. ^q and of Alice his wife, daughter and coheir to William de Ipston, by Maud, heir to Sir Robert Swynerton, Knt. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir to Sir Nicholas Beake, and of Jane his wife, only daughter of Ralph, Earl of Stafford, by his second wife, Catharine, daughter and coheir of Sir John de Hastang of Chebsey, in com' Staff. And this family of Cholmondley, by the marriage of the Holfords with the daughter and heir of Brereton, is also maternally descended from Alice, fourth daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, third son of Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, son of David, King of Scotland; the Earldom of Huntingdon ^r being for some time in the royal line of Scotland. And the said Alice was also by her mother ^s descended from the Earls of Chester, she being eldest daughter of Hugh Kiveilock, Earl of Chester, and sister and heir of Randle, Earl of Chester.

The said Mary, Lady Cholmondley, had a great contest with George Holford of Newborough, about the lands that descended to her by the death of her father, Christopher Holford, Esq. which, ^t after it had continued for above forty years, was at length, by the mediation of friends, composed; and on the partition, she had the manors and lordships of Holford, Bulkley, and other large possessions. This Lady in her widowhood resided at Holford, which she rebuilt and enlarged; and by conducting, with spirit, the great suit before mentioned, was styled by James I. "The bold Lady of Cheshire." She had issue by Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, six sons and three daughters; Mary, married to Sir George Calveley of Ley in com' Cestr. Knt. Lettice, wife to Sir Richard Grosvenor of Eaton, Knt. and Bart. and Frances, wedded to Peter Veneables, Baron of Kinderton, Of the sons, three died unmarried. The others

^p Ex Stem. de Famil. de Holford.
^q Dugdale's Baronage, vol. I. p. 603, 609,
^r Antiq. of Chesh. p. 344;

^s Ex Stem. de Fam. Brereton & Ipston.
^t Ibid. p. 33, & 45. ^u Leicester's

were Robert; Hugh, ancestor to the present Earl of Cholmondeley: and Thomas, seated at Vale-Royal, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Minshull of Minshull, Esq. and departing this life on January 3, 1652, was buried at Minshull, having had issue Thomas Cholmondeley of Vale-Royal; Robert, second son, who died on September 4, 1658; Francis third son; Mary, married to Thomas Middleton, Esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Middleton of Chirk-castle; Catharine, wife to Charles Mainwaring of Ightfield, in com' Salop, Esq. and Elizabeth, who died unmarried. The said Thomas, eldest son, was one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Chester in the reign of Charles II. and by his first wife, Jane, daughter of Sir Lionel Talmaish, Knt. and Bart. (grandfather of Lionel first Earl of Dyfart of his name) had issue one son, Robert, and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Vernon, of Hodnet in com' Salop. Bart. Jane, who died unmarried; and Mary, wedded to John Egerton of Oulton in com' Cestr. Esq. His second wife was Anne, daughter of Sir Walter St. John (and sister to Henry, late Lord Viscount St. John) and by her (who died in Dec. 1742, aged 92) had issue two sons and a daughter; Charles, who succeeded to the estate, and Seymour, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John, Lord Ashburnham, widow of Robert Cholmondeley, of Holford, Esq. and dying on July 26, 1739, at Arden in Cheshire, left no issue by her. His daughter was Johanna, married to Amos Meredith, Esq. son and heir to Sir William Meredith, of Henbury in Cheshire, Bart. Robert, eldest son of the said Thomas Cholmondeley, married Elizabeth, sister to Sir Thomas Vernon, Bart. and deceasing, leaving one daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Atherton of the county palatine of Lancaster, Esq. the estate devolved on his brother, Charles Cholmondeley, of Vale-Royal, Esq. one of the Knights for Cheshire in eight several parliaments, who married Effex, eldest daughter of Thomas Pitt, Esq. (and sister to the late Countess Stanhope) by whom he had issue (who lived to maturity) four daughters; Effex, Jane, Mary, and Elizabeth; of whom Jane was married in August, 1732, to the third son of Owen Merrick, Esq. of Bodorgan in Anglesey, for which he was member 1 Geo. I. and one son, Thomas, his heir, one of the Knights for the county of Chester, in two Parliaments.

I now return to ROBERT, eldest son of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, who being a well-deserving person, and enjoying an ample estate, was, upon June 29 (1611) 9 Jac. I. advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, being the 36th in order of creation; also by Charles I. was advanced to the degree of a Viscount of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis in the province of Leinster in that realm, A. D. 1628.

“ And

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“ And afterwards, “ in consideration of his special service, in
 “ raising several companies of foot in Cheshire, in order to the
 “ quenching those rebellious flames which began to appear
 “ anno 1642, and sending many other to the King, then at
 “ Shrewsbury (which stood him in high stead in that memora-
 “ ble battle of Kington, happening soon after) as also raising
 “ other forces for defending the city of Chester, at the first
 “ siege thereof by his Majesty’s adversaries in that county, and
 “ and courageous adventure in the fight at Tilston-Heath; to-
 “ gether with his great sufferings, by the plunder of his goods,
 “ and firing his houses;” was by letters patent bearing date at
 Oxford, September 1, 21 Car. I. created a Baron of the king-
 dom of England, by the title of Lord Cholmondeley of Wiche-
 Malbank (commonly called Nantwiche) in com’ Cestr. And
 by other letters patent, bearing date on March 5 next ensuing,
 was created Earl of the province of Leinster, in Ireland.
 When the royal power was at an end, and the whole kingdom
 was under the obedience of the Parliament, he was suffered to
 compound for his estate, * but paid no less a fine for the enjoy-
 ment of it, than 7742 l. He was revered for his liberal hos-
 pitality, his conduct in the government of his country, and
 other virtues. He married Catharine, daughter of John Lord
 Stanhope of Harrington, but died without lawful issue, on Oct.
 2, 1659, and was buried by his Lady (who deceased on June
 15, 1657) on the 8th of the same month, in the chancel of the
 family at Malpas. Whereupon Robert his nephew, son of
 Hugh his brother, became heir to his estate.

Which HUGH Cholmondely, Esq. married Mary, daughter
 of Sir John Bodville, of Bodville-castle in Carnarvonshire, and
 aunt to the Lady Viscountess Bodmin, mother to Russel Ro-
 barts, Earl of Radnor. He departed this life at Bodville on
 Sept. 11, 1655, and was buried with his ancestors at Malpas,
 having had issue, two sons, and three daughters; but none left
 issue, except Robert his eldest son.

Which Robert Cholmondeley, Esq. succeeding his uncle,
 the Lord Cholmondeley and Earl of Leinster, was, for his
 own great merits, and the services of his ancestors, dignified
 with the title of Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, formerly
 enjoyed by his said uncle, by letters patent bearing date y
 March 29, 1661. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter
 and coheir of George Cradock, of Caverswell-castle, in Staf-
 fordshire, Esq. and departing this life in May, 1681, had is-
 sue by her, Hugh, late Earl of Cholmondeley, Robert z, se-
 cond son, who died at Westminster-school, Feb. 4, aged 14,

“ Bill. Sign. 21 Car. I. Cat. of the Nobility, p. 160.

* Lloyd’s Memoirs of Loyalists, p. 681. y Dale’s
 z Seymour’s Survey of London, vol II. p. 569.

and was buried in the Abbey church of Westminster, Feb. 14. 1678. George, third son, succeeded his brother as Earl of Cholmondeley; and Richard, fourth son^a, buried in Westminster-abbey, A. D. 1680; also one daughter, Elizabeth, married to John Egerton, of Egerton, and Oulton, in com^{ty} Cestr. Esq. eldest son and heir of Sir Philip Egerton, second surviving son of Sir Rowland Egerton, of Egerton, Knt. and Bart. and of his Lady Bridget, daughter of Arthur, Lord Grey, of Wilton.

HUGH, 1st Earl, the eldest son, succeeded his father as Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis in Ireland, and joining with those persons, who opposed the arbitrary measures of James II. he was, on the accession of King William and Queen Mary to the throne of these realms, created Lord Cholmondeley, of Namptwich, by letters patent dated April 10, 1689, with limitation of the honour, for want of issue male, on the honourable George Cholmondeley, his brother. On March 29, 1705, he was sworn of the Privy-council to Queen Anne, and on Dec. 27, 1706, advanced to the dignity of Viscount Malpas, and Earl of Cholmondeley, with the like entail on his said brother George, late Earl of Cholmondeley. On April 22, 1708, his Lordship was constituted Comptroller of her Majesty's household: and on May 10 following, when a new Privy-council was settled, according to an act of Parliament, on the Union of the two kingdoms, he was again sworn thereof; also on October 6, the same year, appointed Treasurer of her Majesty's household. He was also constituted, by her Majesty, Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester, and city and county of Chester, and Lord-lieutenant of North-Wales; but was removed from his employments in the year 1713.

On the accession of George I. his Lordship was constituted Treasurer of his household, and succeeded to the several honours and trusts, from which he was removed in 1713; but dying unmarried, on Jan. 18, 1724-5, was succeeded in his estate and honours by his only brother,

GEORGE, 2^d Earl, who after being well grounded in learning at Westminster-school, and at Christ-church in Oxford, was, in 1685, made Cornet of horse; and on King William's accession to the crown, was made one of the Grooms of his bed-chamber. His Lordship served in all the wars of that reign; and, at the battle of the Boyne, commanded the horse grenadier guards; likewise, at the battle of Steenkirk, when his Majesty attacked the French army in their camp, his Lordship particularly distinguished himself, and was wounded. And

^a Seymour's Survey of London, vol. II. p. 569.

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his Majesty, in his camp at Promelles, on June 17, 1697, declaring three Colonels Brigadiers general of horse, Colonel Cholmondeley was the first of them. On July 1, 1702, he was constituted Major-general of her Majesty's forces, and Governor of the forts of Tilbury and Gravesend. Also, on Jan. 1, 1703-4, was declared Lieutenant-general of her Majesty's horse forces.

On George I's accession to the throne, his Lordship was continued in his government of Gravesend and Tilbury forts, as also Colonel of the horse grenadier guards. On Feb. 11, 1714-15, he was constituted Captain and Colonel of the third troop of horse-guards; and on March 15 following, created Baron of Newborough, in the county of Wexford, in Ireland, being the first Peer of that kingdom created by his then Majesty, who taking further into consideration his great merits and services, was pleased to advance his Lordship to the Peerage of this kingdom, by the title of Baron of Newburgh, in the isle of Anglesey, by letters patent bearing date July 2, 1716. On succeeding his brother in his estate and titles, his Majesty, on March 20, 1724-5, was pleased to appoint his Lordship Lord-lieutenant of the county of Chester, and of the city of Chester, and also Custos Rotulorum of the said county of Chester; and likewise Lord-lieutenant of the counties of Denbigh, Montgomery, Flint, Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesey. His Lordship was also constituted, on March 25, 1725, Governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull; and on April 15, 1727, made General of the horse; likewise, in October, 1732, appointed Governor of the island of Guernsey. He departed this life, at his house, at Whitehall, on May 7, 1733. His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter to the Heer Van Baron Ruytenburgh, by Anne-Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Lewis de Nassau, Lord of Beverwort, and niece to Henry de Nassau, Seigneur de Auverquerque, Velt-marshal of the forces of the States general, and father of Henry, late Earl of Grantham. The said Elizabeth was naturalized by act of Parliament, which had the royal assent, Jan. 21, 1703-4. And by her (who died on Jan. 16, 1721-2) his Lordship had issue three sons, 1. James, born Nov. 30, 1700, and died young; 2. George, and, 3. James; also three daughters, Henrietta, born Nov. 26, 1701; Elizabeth, born May 28, 1705, married in Jan. 1731, to Edward Warren of Poynton in Cheshire, Esq. Mary, born March 9, 1713-14.

James Cholmondeley, 3d son, born April 18, 1708, bore the rank of Major on his first entrance into the army, his commission bearing date May 12, 1725: and on April 6, 1731, he was constituted second Lieutenant-colonel in the 3d troop of

of horse-guards, in which post he continued till Jan. 17, 1740-1, when he was appointed Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot, then ordered to be raised. And on Dec 18, 1742, was promoted to be Colonel of the 34th regiment of foot. In June, 1744, the regiment being ordered into Flanders, he made the campaign that year. In 1745, he was at the battle of Fontenoy, May 11, N S and in July after, was made Brigadier-general of his Majesty's forces, in which station he served the remainder of the campaign. On the apprehension of the progress of the rebellion in Scotland, his Majesty thinking it proper to recall part of his forces from abroad, he was one of the General-officers, who came over with ten battalions of foot, which arrived at Gravesend, about the time that the news came of Sir John Cope's forces being defeated at Preston-pans, on Sept. 21, that year. Soon after, he was sent to Chester, to take upon him the command of two battalions of foot, newly arrived from Ireland, who marched under his conduct, till they joined the army of Marshal Wade, then in Yorkshire, under whom he served as a Brigadier-general. And when Lieutenant-general Henry Hawley was sent to take upon him the command of Marshal Wade's army, the major part of which was immediately ordered for Scotland, to form, with some other forces, an army to subdue the rebels, there likewise he was one of the four Generals, who were entrusted with the command of this army, Lieutenant-general Hawley, Major-general Huske, and Brigadier-general Mordaunt, being the other three; and greatly signalized himself at the battle of Falkirk, on Jan. 17, 1745-6: but the great fatigue he underwent in this action, joined with the extreme severity of the weather, unfortunately deprived him of the use of his limbs for some time. He was constituted Major-general of his Majesty's forces, on Sept. 23, 1747, and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-general, on May 2, 1754; and thence to that of General of foot in March, 1765. In 1747, he was made Colonel of a regiment of dragoons in Ireland, and from thence was constituted Colonel of the regiment of horse-carabineers in Ireland; and on Jan. 16, 1750-1, was appointed Colonel of the Inniskilling regiment of dragoons, so denominated, from their signal behaviour at that place, when raised there 1689. He died October 13, 1775, without issue by his wife, Penelope, daughter of James Barry, Earl of Barrymore, who survives him.

The eldest surviving son, *GEORGE, 3d Earl of Cholmondeley*, born January 2, 1702-3, was a member of the house of Commons, in two Parliaments, before he succeeded his father; first, in 1724, for the borough of Eastlow, in Cornwall; and was chose for Windsor, in the succeeding Parliament, 1727.

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On the revival of the most honourable order of the Bath, he was, on June 17, 1725, installed one of the Knights-companions; and on May 13, 1727, appointed Master of the Robes to his Majesty. On the accession of the late King, he was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and Governor of Chester. And on the establishment of the household of Frederick, late Prince of Wales, was appointed Master of his horse. His Lordship, succeeding his father, was also constituted, on Nov. 2, 1727, Lord-lieutenant of North-Wales, and Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester, also Chamberlain of Chester. In May, 1735 (having resigned his post of Master of the horse to the Prince) he was constituted one of the Commissioners of the Treasury; and in May, 1735, was appointed Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the Privy-council. On Dec. 10, 1743, his Majesty having been pleased to grant to his Lordship the office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy-seal, he was, three days after, sworn into the said office at St. James's, his Majesty being present in council, and took his place at the board accordingly. And on resigning it, his Lordship was, on Dec. 27, 1744, appointed joint Vice-treasurer, Receiver-general, and Paymaster-general of Ireland (which he resigned in 1762) and Treasurer of war in the same kingdom, having resigned the Privy-seal to the Lord Gower. In 1745, at the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, his Lordship raised a regiment of foot for his Majesty's service. His Lordship married, on September 14, 1723, Mary, only lawful daughter of Sir Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford; and by her Ladyship, who died in 1732, at Aix in Provence, and was buried at Malpas, had issue three sons, viz. 1. George, late Lord Viscount Malpas; 2. Robert; and, 3. Frederick, who died April 27, 1734, and is buried at St. Martins in the Fields; and one daughter, who died soon after her birth. His Lordship was continued by his present Majesty, in his posts of Lord-lieutenant Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-admiral of Cheshire, Governor of Chester castle, Steward of the royal manor of Sheene in Surrey, and one of his Privy-council.

Robert Cholmondeley, the second son, born on 1, and baptized 28, Nov. 1727, was some time an officer in the army: but preferring an ecclesiastical to a military life, he entered into holy orders; and beside the church-livings of St. Andrew's in Hertford, and Hertingfordbury, near that town, enjoys the office of Auditor-general of his Majesty's revenues in America. He married Mary, daughter of ——— Wofington, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters, viz. George-James, born Feb. 22, 1752, baptized March 20, in the parish of St. George, Hanover Square; Horace, born Feb.

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Feb. 18, 1753, baptized March 16, in St. George's Hanover Square, but died young, and was buried at Teddington; Robert-Francis, born June 24, 1756, baptized July 22, in St. George's Hanover Square; Harriet, born April 4, 1754, baptized in the parish of St. James Westminster; Jane-ElizabETH, born October 22, 1758, baptized November 20, in the parish of St. George Hanover Square, and died an infant; Margaret, born July 8, 1761, baptized Nov. 20, in St. George's Hanover Square, and died an infant; Hester-Frances, born July 8, 1763, baptized Aug. 2, in St. George's Hanover Square.

His Lordship's eldest son and heir, George, Lord Viscount Malpas, born on Oct. 17, 1724, served as a volunteer at the battle of Fontenoy, on May 11, 1745, N. S. and immediately after was appointed Aid-de-camp to Sir John Ligonier, and after had a company of foot conferred on him, in Lieutenant-general Howard's regiment of foot. On the rebellion that happened at that time, he was appointed Lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of foot raised by his father, the Earl of Cholmondeley, for the suppression of the rebels. He served in the late Parliament for Corfe-castle, in Dorsetshire, and for Bramber, in Sussex, in the former; and was Colonel of the Cheshire militia, and of the 65th regiment of foot. His Lordship married, on Jan. 19, 1746-7, Hester, daughter and heir of Sir Francis Edwards, of Grete, and of the College in Shrewsbury, both in the county of Salop, Bart. whose descent (as asserted by the heralds of Wales) is from one of the Barons of the Prince of Powis, descended from the King of Powis, who derived his pedigree from Gurthiern (named by the English, Vertigern) Earl of Euryain and Eways, in Herefordshire, and after King of the Britons, about the year 450. His Lordship died on March 15, 1764, leaving, by his said Lady (who survived him) one son, George-James, now Earl of Cholmondeley, and a daughter, Hester, born in 1755, at Burhill near Cobham in Surrey, who is unmarried.

George, 3^d Earl of Cholmondeley, died June 10, 1770, aged 70, was buried at Malpas in the county of Chester, on the 21st of the same month, and was succeeded in honours and estates by his grandson,

GEORGE-JAMES, the present Earl of Cholmondeley; born April 30, 1749, in the parish of Hardingsstone, in the county of Northampton. His Lordship is Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Chester, and Governor of Chester castle. His Lordship is unmarried.

TITLES.] George-James Cholmondeley, Earl of Cholmondeley, Viscount Malpas, and Viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis;

lis, Baron Cholmondeley, of Wich-Malbank, alias Namptwich, and Baron of Newburgh.

CREATIONS.] Baron Cholmondeley, of Wich-Malbank, alias Namptwich, April 10 (1689) 1 Will. and Mar. Viscount Malpas, and Earl of Cholmondeley, all in the county of Chester, Dec. 27 (1706) 5 Q. Anne; and Baron of Newburgh, in the isle of Anglesey, in North-Wales, July 2 (1716) 3 Geo. I. Also Baron of Newburgh, in com' Wexford, March 15 (1714) 1 Geo. I. and Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kellis, in the county of East-Meath, March 29 (1661) 13 Car. II. Irish honours.

ARMS.] Gules, two Esquires, Helmets in chief, proper, garnished, Or; in Base, a Garb of the third.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Demi-Griphon, rampant, Sable, beaked, winged, and membered, Or, holding an Helmet, as those in the arms.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter Side, a Griphon, Sable, its Beak, Wings, and Fore-Legs, Or; on the sinister, a Wolf of the second, gorged, with a Collar perfew, Vaire.

MOTTO.] CASSIS TUTISSIMA VIRTUS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Cholmondeley, in the county of Chester.





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SOME have deduced the house of Harlai, in France (one of the most eminent in that kingdom) from a branch of this ancient and noble family in England: and according to Moreri, there are French authors of this opinion; for he acknowledges, ^a “ It has been reported, they are derived from our country: though others maintain, that they are denominated from the town of Arlai, in the Franche Comté of Burgundy, and pretend to have proof thereof.”

The family of Harlëy, in England, is undoubtedly more ancient than the Norman conquest; and has been so illustrious, that those in France may be descended from it; though the name may neither be of Saxon, or British, much less of French extraction: for from Hurfla, a barbarous Latin word, signifying a wood, comes Hurley, and so it changed into Harley^b, a town in Shropshire (the ancient seat of this family) according to the learned Sir Henry Spelman. Though others have affirmed Harley to be a Saxon name, and of the same signification with *Locus Exercitus*.

In an ancient obit, or ledger book of the abbey of Pershore, in Worcestershire, is a commemoration of a noble Warrior of this name, ^c who commanding an army under Ethelred, King of England, in his wars against Swane, King of Denmark, gave the Danes a great defeat near that town, about the year 1013, and thereby preserved it from spoil and destruction.

We find also, that before ^d the Norman conquest, Sir JOHN de Harley was possessed of Harley-castle and lordship, and having married Alice, daughter of Sir Titus de Leighton, ^e by Leticia his wife, daughter of Hugh le Brune, brother to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, left issue,

Sir WILLIAM de Harley, Knt. who is the first mentioned in the visitation of Shropshire, in the College of Arms, as Lord of Harley in that county. He was one ^f of those eminent persons who attended Godfrey de Bulloigne, Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, Alan, Lord High-steward of Scotland, and others of note, in the first memorable expedition to the Holy Land, anno 1098, where they obtained many victories against the Saracens, and conquered Jerusalem. In honour of which,

^a Grand Dict. tom. III.

^c Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas, MS. Salop. ann. 1623. MS. p. 246.

^b Ed. Llwyd's Antiq. of Shrop. MS. p. 226.

^d Ibid.

^e Vincent's Visitat. de

^f Ibid. p. 198.

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this Sir William was with them made Knights of the Sepulchre, an order of knighthood instituted upon that occasion. He died in England, and was buried in the abbey of Pershore, where his tomb is still remaining, and the only ancient monument there, which was not demolished at the dissolution of abbeys in the reign of Hen. VIII. and it is observable, that the shield on his effigies is plain, without any arms, according to the custom of the most ancient times. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Jasper Croft, who was also a Knight of the Sepulchre, & and by her left issue,

NICHOLAS de Harley, who had to wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir Warren de Bostock, of Bostock, in com' Cest. by whom he had issue WILLIAM de Harley, who married Joan, daughter of Sir John de la Bere, Knt. of Kinnerley and Clonger, in com' Salop, and by her was father of NICHOLAS de Harley, who wedded Alice, daughter of Ralph Prestrop, of Prestrop, in Shropshire, and from them proceeded their son and heir,

ROBERT, who married Alice, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Pulisdon, of Pulisdon, in com' Salop, by whom he had issue Sir RICHARD de Harley, continuator of the line, and Malcolm de Harley; all which descents are in the visitation of Shropshire, before mentioned; but all our public records have not been generally preserved till the reign of Hen. III.^h

The youngest son MALCOLM de Harley, or Harleigh, as it was sometimes wrote, was chaplain to Edw. I. and much in his favour, being employed in the management of the revenues of that glorious monarch, and was his Escheator on this side Trent, an office of great honour and trust in those days. In 11 Edw. I. he, and Sir Guischard de Charne, or Charran, had the custody of the bishoprick of Durham, and accounted for the issues thereof to the King during the vacancyⁱ, viz. from June 13, to Sept. 4, the same year, and paid into the Exchequer 1319l. for rents of assize of the manors in the ferm of the city of Durham, and in certainties for guard of burghs and ovens, or bake-houses; also 1193l. 19s. 1d. for tallage assessed upon the manors of the bishoprick, and other sums

ⁱ Vincent ut supra. Henry, Lord of Harley, died in 1281, 9 Edw. I. and by Joan, his wife, had six sons, all monks: John, the eldest, became professed in the monastery at Worcester, October 21, 1279, Annal. Wigorn. in Anglia Sacra, vol. I. p. 502: This John, on his father's death, obtained an indulgence of 1185 days, in his convent, for the souls of his parents. The other five brothers were, Richard, a monk, at Beaulieu, in Hampshire; William, at Hal's-abbey, in Gloucestershire; Walter, at Bordesley, in Worcestershire; Nicholas, at Rufford, in Nottinghamshire; and Roger, in a convent beyond sea, Ibid. p. 505. Sir Richard, mentioned above as continuator of the line, was, perhaps, brother and heir to this Henry, father of the six monks, though he is styled Lord of Harley before the 9th of Edw. I. but that might be by the resignation of Henry. Madox's Hist. of the Excheq. p. 496, 497.

for divers other parts of the revenue thereof; in all, 2620*l.* 7*s.* 9½*d.* In 1296, the King grants to this Malcolm de Harleigh (as it was then wrote) styling him his beloved Clerk^k, the marriage of Margaret, eldest daughter, and one of the heirs, of Brian de Brampton, deceased, for his nephew Robert de Harleigh, son of Richard, dated at Vghtragharder (Auchterarder) June 21. On August 22, 1297, ^lhe was with the King at sea, in the ship called Cog. Edward, near Winchelsea, and was one of the witnesses to the King's delivery of the Great-seal to John de Benesteed, in the said ship. And attending that monarch abroad, who did not return to England till March 14, 1298, died soon after: for the King, by writ of Privy-seal, 26 Edw. I. ^mreciting that he was his Escheator on this side Trent, and that Philip de Willoughby, the Treasurer's Lieutenant, and the Barons of the Exchequer, would probably seize his goods and chattels, he commands them to leave enough in the hands of his kindred for the honourable interment of his body; and that they should send some fit person to all places where he had any goods; to take a true and exact inventory of them, that the King, when he should be certified thereof, might give such orders therein as he thought proper. Accordingly ⁿThomas de Boyvil was assigned, by letters patent, to take an inquisition concerning the goods of the said Malcolm; and the Treasurer's Lieutenant was ordered to deliver to Richard de Harley, his executor, 48*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* for the exequies and burial of the deceased. He built ^othat house now called Clifford's-Inn, behind St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet-street; which being seized by the King, for certain debts due from the said Malcolm, it was granted in 3 Edw. II. to Robert de Clifford, Lord Clifford, who made it his habitation, and had thence the name of Clifford's-Inn; Isabel, the widow of the said Robert, having demised it to the students of the law. But though that house was seized by the King, yet his possessions were more than sufficient to discharge all his debts; for it is evident, some of his lands devolved on his brother and his descendants.

I now return to RICHARD de Harley, elder brother to the said Malcolm, and his executor, as before related. The first mention I find of him is in 40 Hen. III. when he was attached to answer to a plea ^pof Richard, son of Robert de Clifton, that he, with others, came into the wood of the said Richard, son of Robert, in Beldefworth, and that his men, in the said wood, beat and abused the said Richard and his men, contrary to the

^k Pat. 24 Edw. I. m. 14.
of the Excheq. p. 665, 666.

^l Rymer's Fœd. vol. II. p. 791, 813.

ⁿ Ibid.

^m Hist. of the Excheq. p. 665, 666. ^o Dugdale's Orig. Jurid. p. 187.

^p Flacita Jur. & Assit. in com' Salop. anno 40 Hen. III. rot. 7.

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peace, &c. And thereupon Richard de Harleigh pleaded, that the wood was his wood, and, finding some trees felled, he carried them away, as he lawfully might. However, by consent, a perambulation was made between the wood of the said Richard, son of Robert de Clifton, and the wood of the said Richard de Harleigh, in Harleigh. And that Odo de Hodenet, Stephen de Buterlegh, Peter de Muneton, and William de Leighton, four Knights, reviewed the same perambulation, begun on the south of the land of the priory of Wenlock, between the wood and the plain, by an old hedge, to a great elm; and awarded, that the said Richard de Harleigh may make a hedge from the elm through part of that wood to the green oak, and from thence to the withered oak, and so to another withered oak in the plain.

In the same year, he was among those of the county of Salop, who, holding lands in capite by Knight's service, to the value of 15l. per ann. and not being Knights, were summoned to take that degree, or fine for the same.

In 1264, the Barons, with Simon Montfort, Earl of Leicester, having taken Prince Edward prisoner, at the battle of Lewes, May 14, his Highness was held in custody in Hereford-castle, when Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, contrived his escape; and, being assisted by this Sir Richard Harley^r, they issued out from Wigmore-castle, and delivered him. It appears from our historians^s, and other authorities, that Mortimer sent the Prince a swift horse, with intimation, that he should obtain leave to ride out for his recreation into a place called Widmersth, and upon sight of a person mounted on a white horse, at the foot of Tillington-hill, and waving his bonnet, he should haste towards him with all speed. Accordingly the Prince, on the signal, setting spurs to that horse, overwent those about him; and Mortimer meeting him with five hundred armed men, chased them back to the gates of Hereford, and brought him in safety to his castle of Wigmore. Afterwards they were in that great battle of Evesham, fought on August 6, 1265, where the Barons were vanquished, and Simon Montfort, their leader, slain. Which victory was a principal means of putting an end to that bloody war, and of advancing this family, when the said gallant Prince ascended the throne.

In 56 Hen. III. he was^t Coroner of Shropshire, an officer, in those days, of great trust. In 3 Edw. I. it was found, by verdict of the hundred of Conover, that Richard de Harley

^r MS. Not. b. 5. p. 68. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, Arm. ^s Hist. de la Maison de Harley, par M. Moret, MS. fol. 4. ^s Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 222. & MS. in Bibl. Bodl. Med. 10. 120. b. ^t Plac. Jur. & Assize, & Plac. Coron. apud Salop. 56 Hen. III. 101. 113.

^a held the manor of Harley for three hides of land. He was married before 20 Edw. I. for ^x in that year he is mentioned with Burga his wife, in a plea concerning a free tenement and lands in Great-Wenlock. In 21 Edw. I. he was summoned to attend the King at Bristol, on the marriage of his daughter to the Earl of Barr^y; as appears by a writ in the White Tower.

In 1297, he was ^z summoned to be ready with horse and arms, to attend the King at London, on Tuesday after the Octaves of St. John Baptist, to go with him beyond the seas. In the same year, ^a a fine was levied by him and Burga his wife, and Adam la Bolde, of the manor of La Bolde, granted to them by the said Adam, which they convey to him again for life, paying a rose annually, remainder to the said Richard de Harle, and Burga, and their heirs. She was the sole daughter and heir ^b of Sir Andrew de Willey, son and heir of Warrin de Willegh, or Willey, by Petronella his wife, daughter and heir of Robert, son of Odo, Lord of Kinlegh, in com' Salop. And by this ^c match, divers fair lordships accrued to this family, as Willey, Gretenton, Walderhope, Walle under Eywood, and Rushbury; beside what came by the heir of Kinlegh.

In 27 Edw. I. the King sent him ^d a letter, styling him his beloved and faithful Richard de Harlegh, commanding him to be at Berwick upon Tweed, with such foot-soldiers as he had raised, to march against the Scots.

In 28 Edw. I. this ^e Sir Richard Harley, Robert Corbet, and Robert de Roscale, were the three Knights chosen for Shropshire, whom the ^f King (to satisfy his Earls and Nobles) empowered, as Justices in the said county, to punish all offences against the articles of Magna Charta, the Charter of the Forest, and the Statute of Winton, not punishable by the common laws of the realm. And the same year being chosen ^g one of the representatives of the county of Salop, in the Parliament held at Westminster, he had a writ directed to the Sheriff, for his expenses.

In 29 Edw. I. he ^h was Sheriff of Shropshire, and had a special letter ⁱ from the King, to attend him with horse and arms at Berwick. And it is probable he was then made a Knight Ban-

^v Inter Inquis. pro Hundred. in Cur. Recept. Scac. ^x Plac. Jur. & Assis. apud Salop. 20 Edw. I. rot. 15. ^y Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas. ^z MS. in Bibl. Cotton. sub Effig. Claudius, c. 2. ^a Int. penes Fin. com' Salop. 25 Edw. I. in Cur. Recept. Scac. ^b Vincent's Visit. ut supra. ^c Ex Collect. W. Holman de com' Essex. ^d Madox's Baronia Angl. p. 257. c. 2. & claus. 27 Edw. I. m. 6. dorso. ^e Pat. 28. Edw. I. m. 14. ^f Pryn's Hist. of K. John, Hen. III. and Edw. I. p. 830. ^g Pryn's 4th Part of a brief Regist. p. 10. ^h Fuller's Worthies in cod. Com. ⁱ Ryley's Plac. Parl. p. 482. & Claus. 29 Edw. I.

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neret; for, among the collections of the late Sir Henry St. George, Garter King at Arms, are the names of the Knights, who served Edw. I. in his wars in Scotland, with their arms curiously painted, taken from an old roll, wherein this ^k Sir Richard Harley is mentioned, with his arms, Or, a Bend, cotised Sable.

In 30 Edw. I. he ^l obtained a grant of free warren within his lordships of Harleigh, Kenleigh, Willeigh Gretenton, Hatton, Wilderdehope, Rushbury, and La Bould. He was ^m also in that year Sheriff of Shropshire, which was then an office of great trust and power.

In 33 and 34 Edw. I. ⁿ attending again in Parliament, as Representative of the county of Salop, he had his expences allowed: and in 35 Edw. I. was elected, with John de Dene, Knights for Shropshire, being the longest Parliament in that King's reign: yet, as Pryn observes (in the fourth part of A Brief Register, &c. p. 28.) it lasted not full two months; but in that space made some good laws, and transacted several grand affairs, occasioned by the Scots rebellion, and crowning Robert Bruce their King; the marriage of Prince Edward, and divers weighty public affairs.

In the reign of Edw. II. he was elected in four several Parliaments, one of the Knights for the county of Salop^o, viz. in the fourth, fifth, eighth, and ninth of that Monarch. In 3 Edw. II. he ^p was one of the three, with the Sheriff of Shropshire, to whom the King directed his letters, to put in execution the articles for observing the statute made in the Parliament held at Winchester. In 1311, having the custody of the lands of the Knights-Templars, and of the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, he had ^q command from the King, to pay the issues thereof into the Treasury, on the morrow of St. Hilary. In 7 Edw. II. he ^r and William de Mortimer, were assigned Justices of assize for the county of Salop, and causes were tried before them, on the Wednesday before the feast of St. Ethelbert, the King and Martyr.

This Sir Richard Harley died ^s about 13 Edw. II. and Burga, his widow, was styled Lady of Willegh, and Kinlet, in Shropshire, in an acquittance dated 14 Edw. II. whereby she released to the monks of Wenlock, certain rents due to her. They had issue, Robert; Malcolm; and Henry, who was a

^k MS. n. 20. p. 34, in Bibl. Joh. Vicecom. Percival.
of Shrop. MS.

^m Fuller, ut antea.

^l Ed. Llwyd's Ant.

ⁿ Pryn, p. 74.

^p Claus. 3 Edw. II. m. 7.

ⁿ Pryn's 4th part, ut supra.

p. 523

^q Rymer's Fœd. tom. III. 297.

^r Assisa Cap. apud Salop. 7 Edw.

II. in Cur. Recept. Scac.

^s Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas.

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priest; and probably ¹ John Harley, Sheriff of Worcestershire in 40 Edw. III.

Of HENRY it is related ^u, that in 2 Edw. III. he had a great contest concerning the deanery of Bridgenorth, occasioned by having obtained a grant of the same, upon suggestion, that Thomas de Eyton, the Dean, was dead. But he appearing before the King, the grant was revoked, with a special mandate for restoring of the rightful Dean. Whereupon the Sheriff certified, that both Thomas de Eyton, and Henry de Harley, had raised great numbers of men in arms, in order to dispute the right by force; on which the King commanded the Sheriff to charge both parties to desist, superseding the mandate for restoring Thomas de Eyton, till both appeared in the court of Chancery. The parties accordingly appeared, and Thomas de Eyton was restored,

Of MALCOLM de Harley, the second son, I find a fine ^z was levied in 5 Edw. III. between him and Burga his mother, of the manor of Grettynton, and sixteen acres of land, and 40s. rent, in Rushebury, the right of the said Malcolm, which he conveys to the said Burga, to hold for life, and after her decease, to remain to Philip de Harley and his heirs. Also, in the same year, a fine ^v was levied between the said Burga, who was the wife of Richard de Harleze, and Philip de Harleze, of two mills, and twenty-three acres of land, with the appurtenances, in Borewardeslye, and a third part of the manor of Borewardeslye, and the advowson of the church, the right of the said Philip, which he conveys to the said Burga for life, and after her decease, to Malcolm de Harleze, and his heirs.

It is probable this Philip was another son of Sir Richard Harley; and ^z in 10 Edw. III. I find Philip de Harley, parson of the church of Stircheley, and in 42 Edw. III. parson of the church of Rusbury.

I now return to ROBERT de Harley, eldest son of Sir Richard. In 24 Edw. I. his uncle, Malcolm de Harley, obtained for him the marriage of Margaret; eldest daughter and coheir of Brian de Brampton, as before mentioned; and in 1309, 2 Edw. II. on proof that his wife ^a Margaret was then of full age, the King commanded Walter de Gloucester, his Escheator beyond Trent, to deliver them full seisin of those lands that were in his province, viz. the manor of Brampton, and the hamlet of Weston, with their appurtenances, in the Marches of Wales; the manor of Buxton, with the appurtenances; 33s. rent, with the appurtenances in Stowe, in the same Marches; lands

¹ Fuller in eod. Com.

^u Llwyd's Antiq. of Shropshire, MS.

^x Penes

Fin. com' Salop. 5 Edw. III.

^y Penes Fin. ejusd. Comit. & Ann.

^z Fin

Salop. 10 Edw. III. & 42 Edw. III.

^a Claus. 2 Edw. II. m. 10.

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in the park of Kinlet, in com' Salop, and the manor of Ashton, with the appurtenances, in com' Hereford.

Brian de Brampton, father of the said Margaret, died ^b on 14 kalends of June (May 19) 1293, 21 Edw. I. and her only sister Elizabeth was married to Sir Edmund de Cornwal, grandson of Richard, Earl of Cornwal, King of the Romans, brother to Hen. III.

As from this match he acquired a great estate, and their seat of Brampton castle having since been the chief seat of the descendants of the said Sir Robert Harley, I hope it will not be thought a digression, if I give some account of the ancient and noble family of Brampton, or Bramton, as it is now wrote.

The before mentioned Brian de Brampton ^c was the only son and heir of Sir Walter de Brampton, eldest son and heir of Sir Brian de Brampton, Lord of Brampton, Drayton, Buerton, Pedwardyn, Wiston, Hermeston, Ayton, Kynlet, Foxcot, Walton, and Adrington, by hereditary succession; and in right of Alice his mother, was Lord of Botteley and Conover. He was usually called the Noble Brian, in respect of his noble descent, and qualities. He married Emma, daughter, and at last one of the heirs of Thomas, Lord Corbet, Baron of Caus. And he was the son of Brian de Bramton, styled Senior, by Alice his wife, daughter and one of the coheirs of Walter de Remenyle, Lord of Botteley and Conover, in com' Salop. This Brian de Bramton, senior, was of such eminence, that in 17 Hen. III. the King ^d requiring hostages of the Barons Marchers for their fidelity, Ralph de Mortimer delivered him Henry, son and heir of this Sir Brian, for his faithful demeanor, and he was thereupon committed to the custody of William de Stutevil; and it may be, he died under confinement; for Walter was at length the heir of the said Sir Brian, who, in 39 Hen. III. had a ^e grant of free warren in his manors and lands of Brampton, Buerton, Stanage, Weston, Picotes, and Ashton, in com' Hereford and Salop; also at Wauton in Somersethire. He made his will on the vigil of the apostles Simon and Jude, in 46 Hen. III. and is therein styled Senior. He was the son of Brian de Bramton, by Alice his wife, daughter of Walter de Nova Meinil, who gave with her, in free marriage, four virgates of land in Foxcott, in the territory of Idelburi; to which were witnesses, E. Bishop of Hereford, Hugh de Mortimer, William de Mortimer, Philip de Mortimer, William de Burley, and others. John de Brampton was his father, and, by Maud his wife, was related to most

^b Ex Stem sub manu Joh. Anstis, Arm. Cart. Reg. Arm. and Rad. Brook.

^c Ibid. & ex Collect. Nich. Jekyl de Cast. Hedingham in com' Essex, Arm. & Rad. Prooke Feclal. Ebor.

^d Claus. 17 Hen. III. m. 8. in dorso. ^e Cart. 36 Hen. III. & Transcrip. ejusd. in Cur. Recept. Scac. in Baga Peramb. Forest.

of the great men of that age; she ^f being the widow of Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, and the daughter of William de Breos, Lord of Brecon (now wrote Brecknock) by Eva his wife, daughter and coheir of William Marthal, Earl of Pembroke, by Isabel his wife, daughter and heir to Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, who married Eva, daughter and sole heir of Dormack Mac-Morough, King of Leinster, in Ireland. And the said Richard Strongbow was the son of Gilbert de Clare, grandson of Richard Fitz-Gilbert, Earl of Brion in Normandy, and of Rose his wife, sister and heir to Walter Gifford, Earl of Buckingham. And the before mentioned William de Breos was the son of Reginald de Breos, by Grisfold, daughter and coheir to William Brewer, Lord of Torbay; and he, of William de Breos, son of Philip de Breos, by Berta, second daughter, and at length coheir to Walter, Earl of Hereford, son of Walter, Earl of Hereford, and of Sibil his wife, daughter and sole heir of Bernard Newmarch, Lord of Brecon (by conquest, and by gift of William Rufus) and of Neast, daughter to Traham ap Cradock, King of North-Wales. And the last mentioned Philip de Breos, was grandson and heir of William de Breos, Lord of Breos in Normandy, and of Bramber, in com' Suffex, who married Agnes, daughter to Waldron, Earl of St. Clare.

By the foregoing account it appears, how nobly Sir John de Brampton was related by Maud, his wife; and Sir Brian de Brampton, his father, had to wife, Maud, daughter and heir of Sir John de St. Vallerie, lineally descended from Reginald de St. Vallerie, at the time of the Conquest. And the said Sir Brian was ^g son of Brian, son of Barnard de Brampton, surnamed Vnspec, Lord of Kinlet, in com' Salop, in the reign of Hen. I.

I now return to Sir Robert Harley, who, by his Lady aforesaid, was not only allied to the before mentioned noble families, but she was also near in blood to the great family of Mortimer; being lineal heir (as I have already shewed) to Sir John de Brampton, and Maud his wife, one of the heirs of William de Breose, or Brewes, Lord of Brecknock; who had for her ^h first husband, Roger Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, by whom she had issue, Edward Mortimer, Lord of Wigmore, father of Roger, Earl of March, the great favourite of Queen Isabel, mother of Edw. III.

In 11 Edw. II. this Sir Robert Harley had the following remarkable grant: "Sachez nous ⁱ Roger de Mortimer Seigneur

^f Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas & Visitat. de com' Salop.
tat. de com' Salop.

Famil de Mortimer.

^g Vincent's Visitat. de com' Salop. & Dugd. vol. I. in

^h Vincent's Visitat. de com' Salop. & Dugd. vol. I. in

ⁱ Cowel's Law Interpreter, sub. tit. Bachelor.

“ de Wygemore avoir donne & grante a nostre chier Bachiler,
 “ Monsieur Robert de Harley, pour son bon service & pour
 “ cent livres de argent, la gard du corps Gilbert filz & heir
 “ Sir John de Lacy, ensemlant ove le mariage mesmes celuy
 “ Gilbert deyns age esteant en nostre garde, &c. Donne à
 “ Penebrugge l’an du regne la Roye Edward filz le Roy Edward
 “ unzyme.” Camden, in his *Britannia*, fol. 176, makes a
 question, whether these Bachelors were not of a middle de-
 gree between Knights and Esquires. In Pat. 8 Rich. II. p. 1.
 m. 4. John de Clanvou is styled *Bacalarius Regis*. And the
 word is used, 13 Rich. II. stat. 2. cap. 1. where it signifieth
 the same with Knight-Bachelor.

In 14 Edw. II. ^k he had livery of the lands of which his father
 died possessed; and in 17 Edw. II. he is styled Chevalier in two
 fines; the one ^l between Hugh de Bramton, of Ludlowe, quer.
 and the said Robert and Margaret his wife, deforc. concerning
 a messuage in Ludlowe, the right of the said Hugh, and the
 heirs of Margaret. The other was ^m between Robert de Har-
 ley, Chevalier, and Margaret his wife, quer. and Joan, who
 was the wife of Gilbert de Lacy, deforc. who grants to the
 said Sir Robert and Margaret, for life, the manors of Bramton
 and Bukton, and after their decease, to remain to Brian, son
 of the said Sir Robert and Margaret, and the heirs of his body;
 and if the said Brian dies without heir male, to remain to the
 heirs of the bodies of the said Robert and Margaret, remainder
 to the right heirs of the said Margaret.

In the same year all Knights, and others, who bore ancient
 arms from their ancestors, were returned into Chancery; and,
 in the list of those for Shropshire, ⁿ are Sir Robert Harley, and
 Malcolm Harley, his brother; from which it may be inferred,
 that his chief residence was then at the castle of Harley, no
 mention being made of him in Herefordshire.

In 18 Edw. II. ^o he was appointed to array those forces raised
 in Shropshire, for the service of the King, against the French
 in Gascony; and was ^p one which that King chiefly confided
 in, for suppressing the Knights-Templars.

In ^q 12, 13 and 15 Edw. III. he was elected one of the
 Knights for Shropshire, in the Parliaments then held. In 12
 Edw. III. the King commissioned him ^r to march fifty archers,
 and fifty pikemen to Ipswich, being the quota that John de
 Warren, Earl of Surrey, as Lord of Bromfield and Yale, was
 to furnish for the King's service. And by another commission
 of the same date, he ^s was appointed by the King to muster

^k *Claus.* 14 Edw. II.

^l *Penes Fin. com'* Salop. 17 Edw. II.

^m *Ibid.*

ⁿ MS. in Bibl. Cotton. Claud. c. 2.

^o *Rymer's Fœd.* tom. IV. p. 78.

^p *Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas.*

^q *Pryn's Brev. Parl.* p. 75.

^r *Rymer,*

tom. V. p. 7.

^s *Ibid.* p. 8.

those forces, and to see that they were well cloathed all in a livery, and well armed.

In 16 Edw. III. by a fine levied between him and Margaret his wife, and Philip de Harley^t he settled the manors of Bramton, and Buckton, with the appurtenances, after the decease of himself and Margaret his wife, on his son Brian and his heirs, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Robert and Margaret. In 18 Edw. III. Joan, the wife of Gilbert de Lacy^u, by a fine then levied, settled messuages, lands, and rents, in Ashton, in com' Hereford, on this Sir Robert Harley and Margaret his wife, for their lives, remainder to Walter, son of the said Robert and Margaret, and the heirs of his body, remainder to the heirs of the said Robert and Margaret, remainder to the right heirs of the said Margaret.

In 21 Edw. III. on the death of Beatrix, wife of Peter, Lord Corbet, of Caus, who died seised^{*} of the barony of Caus, the manors of Munsterley, Yokethul, Wentenouse, Shelve, Bynneweston, Foxton, Chelme, Over-Gother, Nether-Gother, and Baghetrese, in com' Salop, it was found, that Thomas Corbet, ancestor to the said Peter, died seised of the said manors, and left a son, Peter, and three daughters, Alice, Venice, and Emme; likewise, that the said Peter had issue, Peter, his son and heir, who married her the said Beatrix: and that the before mentioned Alice became the wife of Robert de Stafford, who had issue by her, Nicholas, his son and heir, and he Edmund, and he Ralph, then Lord Stafford (viz. at the time when the inquisition was taken) and that Emme, the other sister, had issue, Walter de Bramton, her son and heir, and he Brian, who left two daughters his coheirs; Margaret, the wife of Sir Robert de Harley, and Elizabeth, wife of Edmund de Cornwal; and were next heirs to the before specified Peter, Lord Corbet, Ralph, Lord Stafford being then thirty-two years of age, Margaret forty-six, and Elizabeth forty-two. The said Peter, Lord Corbet, in 27 Edw. I. ^v was found, by inquisition, to be one of the next heirs of Roger de Valletort, a great Baron in the West; and ^z died, the year following, seised of the barony of Caus, with its members; which barony, by the death of Peter, son of the said Peter, as before mentioned, has been ever since in abeyance between the families of the Lord Stafford (whence branched the Dukes of Buckingham) this family of Harley, and that of Cornwal. And in 21 Edw. III. the coheirs^a came to an agreement; Ralph, Lord Stafford, had, for his purparty, the castle of Caus entirely, with the appurtenances; the Knights

^t Penes Fin. com' Salop. 16 Edw. III.

^u Fin. com' Heref. 18 Edw. III.

^{*} Efc. 21 Edw. III. n. 55.

^y Efc. 27 Edw. I. n. 32.

^z Efc. 28 Edw. I.

n. 40.

^a Claus. 21 Edw. III. m. 19.

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fees being likewise parted amongst them. Sir Robert Harley had for his share, the manors of Yokethul, also Yokelton, Wentnore, Stretton, Chelme, with a moiety of two water-mills, and one fulling-mill, and of the fourth part of the manor of Byn-Weston. He died in 1349, leaving Robert, his son and heir; and had also two other sons, Brian and Walter, as the authorities before mentioned make appear; and one daughter, Joan, married to Gilbert de Laey, Lord of Fromecastle, in Herefordshire, who was in wardship to him, and was son and heir of Sir John de Lacy, and Joan his wife.

ROBERT de Harley, his eldest son, is styled Fatuus (or the Simple) in the genealogy and records. In 23 Edw. III. Hugh de Parrok and Richard More, by deed, dated at Harley^b, grant to Robert Harley and Joan his wife, the manors of Harley, Greetingdon, Kenle, Cheriecote, Bolde, Yokelton, Stretton, Shelve, Wentenere, and the fourth part of the forest of Caus, which they had by the feoffment of the said Robert. In 35 Edw. III. by the name of Robert, son and heir of Margaret, wife of Robert de Harley, he^c gave 25 marks to the King for his relief for the fourth part of the^d barony of Caus. In 37 Edw. III. by a final agreement between Hugh Parok, plaintiff, and Robert de Harley and Joan his wife, desforciants, a settlement was made of the manors of Harley, Greetington, and Wyllelye (as then wrote) on him and the said Joan his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder to the right heirs of the said Joan. Also the same year by^e another final agreement, wherein Hugh le-Yonge, Clerk, and Hugh Parroek, Vicar of the church of Shawebury, being plaintiffs, they settled the manors of Yokelton, Shelve, and Wentenere, and the fourth part of the forest of Caus, on the said Robert and Joan, for their lives, with remainder to Fulk, son of Robert Corbet, of Morton, and his heirs, remainder to the right heirs of the said Joan: but, by another final agreement the next ensuing year, they^f granted the premises to the said Fulk Corbet, to hold for their lives, in consideration of an annual allowance of 60l. during both their lives. In 39 Edw. III. ^g he granted to John Delves, Chevalier, a Knight's fee, and seven shillings rent, with the appurtenances, in Deryngton, together with the homage and service of Richard de Deryngton, and his heirs, in the said town. And in 41 Edw. III. ^h reciting, that Fulk, son of Robert Corbet, of Morton, Knt. holds the manors of Yokelton, Shelve, Wentenore, and the fourth part of the forest of Caus, for life, by demise of the said Robert and Joan his

^b Ex Colle&, R. Glover, Somersf.

Holman.

^c Fin 35 Edw. III. Ex Colle&. W.

^d Inter Ped. Fin. com' Salop. 37 Edw. III.

^e Ibid.

^f Ibid.

38 Edw. III.

^g Ibid. 39 Edw. III.

^h Ibid. 41 Edw. III.

wife,

wife, and that the premises, after the decease of the said Fulk, ought to revert to the said Robert and Joan, and the heirs of Joan; they granted the reversion thereof to Roger, son of Robert Corbet, of Morton, Knt. and to the heirs male of his body, remainder to the said Robert and Joan, and the heirs of Joan. In 48 Edw. III. ⁱ it is set forth, that Robert de Harley, cousin and heir of Malcolm de Harley, held the moiety of the manor of Ashdon, with the appurtenances, of the heir of Robert de Mortimer, late Earl of March, the King's ward, by the service of a moiety of one Knight's fee. But not long after he departed this life, as is evident from a final agreement in 50 Edw. III. ^k between Joan, widow of the said Robert de Harley, plaintiff, and Peter de Cornewall, deforciant, whereby the said Peter grants the reversion of the manor of Cherlecote (then held by Brian de Cornewall, Chevalier, and others, for the life of the said Brian) together with the manors of Yokelton, Shelve, and Wentenore, and the fourth part of the forest of Caus (then also held by Fulk Corbet for life, with remainder to Roger his brother, if he survives him) to the said Joan, and her heirs. She ^l was daughter of Sir Robert Corbet, of Morton Corbet, Knt. and survived her husband many years. In 4 Rich. II. being styled Joan, ^m widow of Robert de Harley, she claimed the third part of the manors of Bueld, and Cherlecote, as her dower, against Hamond de Peshall, and Alice his wife; and her claim was allowed. She was also living ⁿ in 13 Hen. IV. They had issue an only daughter and heir, Alice, married to Sir Hamond de Peshall, of the county of Stafford, Knt. (ancestor to the present Sir John Peshall, Bart.) and carried the castle and lordship of Harley, and a great estate, out of the family; and the said Alice likewise left issue, Elizabeth, her sole heir ^p, married first to Henry Grendon ^q, who died possessed of the manor of Harley, &c. In 24 Hen. VI. she secondly was married to Sir Richard Lacon, Knt. who had issue by her William Lacon, of Willey ^r, from whom descended those of the name at Willey, and Kinlet, Thongland, Holloway, and Mounslow, in Shropshire.

Having brought the issue of Robert de Harley to a period, I now return to BRIAN Harley, his brother; who, being in the wars with France, received the honour of Knighthood; and was a person of such eminence, that ^s Edward the Black Prince recommended him to his father Edw. III. to be chosen a Knight of the Garter; but he died before his election. He ^t married

ⁱ Inter Ped. Fin. com' Salop. 48 Edw. III. ^k Ibid. 50 Edw. III. ^l Vincent's Visitat. de com' Salop.
^m Vincent's Visitat. de com' Salop. ⁿ Ex Collect. R. Glover, Somers. Feodal.
^o Ibid. ^p Ibid. ^q Ibid.
^r Efc. 24 Hen. VI. n. 35. ^s Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas, ^t Visitat. &c. com' Salop. præd.

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Eleanor, daughter to Sir Roger Corbet, of Morton, sister to his eldest brother's wife; and, by agreement with his brother, ^udivided the inheritance of the family, whereby Sir Brian was heir to his mother's estate, viz. Brampton, Buxton, Byton, and other lands in Wiggesmoreland. He left issue one son, ^xBryan de Harley, and a daughter, ^yEleanor, married to Sir John Bromwick, of Bromwick-castle, in Herefordshire, Knt. Eleanor his wife was secondly ^zmarried to Thomas Cotes.

BRYAN de Harley, Esq. succeeding his father, was denominated of Brampton-castle, in Herefordshire; he was Governor ^aof Montgomery and Dolverin castles, in the reign of Hen. IV. which he bravely defended against the famous Owen Glendourwy, who was forced, by his valour, to return from them; in memory whereof he changed his crest, which was "a Buck's Head proper, to a demi Lion, Gules, issuing out of the Top of a Tower, triple towered, proper." He married Isolda, second daughter of Sir Ralph Lyngayne, of Stoke, Knt. by whom he had issue two sons, RICHARD, who, dying unmarried, ^bwas succeeded by JEFFERY, his brother and heir.

Which Jeffery de Harley, of Brampton-castle, Esq. married ^c1st, Joan, daughter of Johan ap Harry, of Poston, Esq. by whom he had issue, Margaret, wife of Hugh Wolley: and 2dly, ^dJulian, daughter of Sir John Burley, of Burley, Knt. nephew and heir to Sir Simon Burley, Knight of the most noble order of the Garter: whose brother, Sir Richard Burley, was also Knight of the Garter, as was also Sir John Burley, their father; and it is remarkable, that the father and sons were Knights of the Garter at the same time. From this marriage proceeded two sons, John; and Brian, killed at Brampton, on Palm-Sunday, by certain felons of Radnorshire. The said Jefferey Harley, by his last will ^e, bearing date Jan. 10, 1448-9, bequeathed, to his eldest son John, his manors of Brampton, and Buxton; and to his younger son Brian, his manor of Byton; and to his daughter Joan, several legacies.

Sir JOHN Harley, his eldest son, engaging on the part of the house of York against that of Lancaster, in those bloody contests which then happened ^f, was knighted in the field of battle, at Gaston, near Tewksbury, by Edw. IV. on May 9, 1471. He ^gwas Sheriff of Shropshire, in 21 Edw. IV. and was living in 10 Hen. VII. as appears by a deed ^h, wherein William Hoskins conveys lands, in Byton, to him and Joan his wife. She was ⁱdaughter of Sir John Hackluit, of Eyton,

^u Ex Stemmate sub manu Joh. Anstis, Arm. Salop. præd.

^z Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas. ut supra.

^c Ibid.

^d Ex Collect. H. Wanley.

^e Ex Stemmate per Anstis

^f Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas.

^g Jekyl's Cat. of Knights,

^h Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas.

ⁱ Ibid. & Visitat. de com' Salop.

^x Ibid.

^y Visitat. de com'

^a Ibid.

^b Ex Stemmate

^c Ex Stemmate per Anstis

^d Jekyl's Cat. of Knights,

^e Ibid. & Visitat. de com' Salop.

Knt. by whom he left issue Richard, his son and heir; and had also a daughter Alice, wife of Richard Monington, Esq. and 2dly, to William Tomkins, of Monington.

Sir John was buried in Brampton church, where a monument was erected to his memory, and to that of his son Richard, but was defaced in the civil wars in the reign of King Charles I.

His only son RICHARD Harley, Esq. in the 14th year of Hen. VII. ^k was Sheriff of the county of Salop. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan, of Tretower-castle, in Brecknockshire, who, by order of the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Rich. III. was beheaded at Pomfret, with the Earl Rivers, and others, anno 1483, for their fidelity to the young King Edw. V. This Richard Harley, Esq. by his marriage aforesaid, was related to the best families in Wales; ^l the Welch genealogists deriving the said Sir Thomas Vaughan from the ancient British Princes of Hereford, Brecknock, and Radnor, before the Norman or Saxon conquests; and from the noble families of the Clares and Mortimers, as also from all the Princes of Wales.

By the inquisition taken at Wigmore, ^m June 27, 1529, after his death, it appears, that Sir John Harley, Knt. in consideration of a marriage between the said Richard, his son and heir apparent, and Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Vaughan, Knt. made a settlement of the manor of Brampton, the town of Buerton, parcel of the said manor, the manor of Over-Pedwardyne, and divers messuages, &c. in Over-Pedwardyne, Nether-Pedwardyne, Walforde, and Borysforde, six burgages, and certain lands and tenements thereto belonging, in the town or borough of Wigmore, together with divers other messuages, lands, and tenements, in Lengthalle-Erlys, Alfortune, Kyn-tone, and Leyntwardin, in the lordship of Wigmore, in trust for the use of him the said John Harley, Knt. and Joan his wife, for their lives, remainder to the use of Richard Harley, his son and heir, and the heirs of his body, remainder to the right heirs of the said Sir John ⁿ; and that the said Richard died on March 11, before the taking of the inquisition, leaving John Harley, his son and heir, thirty-eight years old and upwards: and had also two other sons, William, and Thomas; and a daughter, Catharine, married to Roger Hopwood, Esq.

The said JOHN Harley, Esq. born in 1491, was, in his father's life-time, ^o a commander in the wars against the Scots,

^k Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas, & Visitat. de com' Salop. Fuller's Worthies in
cod. com. ^l Ex Stemmate sub manu Hug. Thomas. ^m Esc. 21 Hen. VIII.
ⁿ Esc. ut supra. ^o Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas.

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and signalized himself in the battle at Flodden-field, Sept. 9, 1513. He married, in Hen. VIII. Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Crofts, Knt. by whom he had issue John Harley; Thomas, Rector of Brampton; William; Edward; Margaret, wife of Thomas Adams, of Eleeton, in Shropshire; Joyce, and Elizabeth. After her decease, he wedded Anne, daughter of Sir Edward Rouse, of Worcester-shire, Knt. by whom he had issue, Alice, wife of Simon Macklew. He died on August 6, 1542, leaving John his son and heir.

John Harley, Bishop of Hereford, who died 1554, was of a younger branch of this family.

JOHN, eldest son and heir of the said John Harley, Esq. on his father's decease, was in ward to the King ten weeks, and being at full age on Oct. 29, 1542, thereupon sued ^P out a special livery of all the manors and lands his father died possessed of, viz. the manor of Bucton, with the appurtenances in Bucton; the manors of Pedwarden, and Borisforde, held of the King as of the honour of Wigmore, by the service of one Knight's fee; the manor of Byton, with the appurtenances, and other lands and tenements in Byton, held of Richard Cornwall, Esq. as of his manor of Stepleton, in soccage by the rent of 6d. Also lands and tenements, and a mill, with the appurtenances, in Walford, Lentwarden, Atfortone, Wigmore, Bucktone, and Yetone, held of the King in soccage; also lands and tenements in Kingtone; the manor of Bramton-Brian, with its appurtenances, held of the King as of the honour of Wigmore, by the service of one Knight's fee; and Bucton-park, with its appurtenances, all in Herefordshire; the manor of Lyffe, and its appurtenances, in the county of Southampton; tenements in Bukenhille, half the manor of Dowr, tenements in Nether-downe, in Brome, and in Wynds, in com' Salop; tenements in the Reves, and in Blackbich, in Radnorshire.

His father, on March 30, 1541, covenanted with Richard Warncomb, of Hereford, Esq. for a marriage to be solemnized between his said son John, and Maud Warncomb, before the feast of Pentecost then next ensuing, and settles upon them in present, the manors of Byton, in com' Hereford, and Lyffe Stormy, alias Lyffe Harley, in com' Southampton, with the reversion of Bramton-Brian, Pedwardin, Boresford, Bucton, Walford; and the lordship of Nether-down, in com' Montgomery, after the expiration of thirty years; during which time the profits thereof was to provide portions for younger brothers and sisters. This Maud Warncomb was at length co-

heir to her brother ^a James Warncomb, Esq. who died possessed of the manor of Lugwardin, in com' Heref. and divers other manors and lands: And, on the division of the estate, she had, for her share, the manors of Aylton and Pickfley, with lands in Bodenham, Webton, Gothermet, Leyntall, Starks, and Elton; and several houses in Hereford, and Leominster.

By the said Maud, he had issue John Harley, Esq. slain in the French wars, V. P. Thomas, William, and Richard: also three daughters; 1. Catharine, first married to John Cresset, of Upton-Cresset, and afterwards to John Cornwall, Baron of Burford in Shropshire; she died Feb. 16, 1623, aged 84, and was buried at Burton in Shropshire; 2. Elizabeth, wife of Giles Nanfan, of Birch-Morton, in Worcestershire; and 3. Jane, married to Roger Minors, of Triago, in com' Heref. Esqrs. The said John Harley, Esq. was Sheriff of Herefordshire, in 3 Edw. VI. and again in 3 Eliz. It appears that he was Constable of Conway-castle, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth^r. Sir Henry Sidney, Lord-deputy of Ireland, and President of Wales, in a letter to Secretary Cecil (dated Aug. 8, 1568) desired he might have Queen Elizabeth's letter to Harley, Constable of Conway-castle, to receive such Irish prisoners, or pledges, as he should send him, to be confined in the said castle.

His will bears date in December, 1580, and Maud, his wife's, anno 1589; but if he lived to be 85 years of age, as is asserted^s he did not die till the year 1606, as may be computed from his age before mentioned on his father's decease. When his body was opened to be embalmed, a stone was taken out of it, that weighed above sixteen ounces, and was long kept in the family.

His eldest surviving son, THOMAS Harley, Esq. of Brampton, born about the year 1548, lived, during his father's life, at Wigmore-castle; was in^t the commission of peace, A. D. 1585, ^u high Sheriff of Herefordshire, in the 36th of Elizabeth, as also in the last year of that Queen, and in the first of James I. in which year he had^x a grant, from his Majesty, of the honour and Castle of Wigmore. He was likewise, ^y in that reign, of the council to William, Lord Compton, President of Wales; and very considerable in his time for his affluence of fortune, and great abilities; but chiefly distinguished himself by the sagacity of his councils to King James I. against

^a Warncomb's Title to Lugwarden, &c. MS.

&c. vol. I. p. 76

^s Ex Collect. Hug. Thomas.

^{Wanley's Extracts of the Harleian Family.}

^r Sidney's State Letters,

^t Abstract of Humph.

^u Fuller's Worthies in Heref.

^x Pat. 1 Jac. I. p. 9. m. 18. ^y Rymer's Fœd. vol. XVII. p. 30.

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the measures then in pursuit^z, as tending to involve his Majesty, or his son, in a war with his people; which accordingly came to pass though above twenty years after, and he lived not himself to see his predictions verified. After this sincere delivery of his sentiments, he retired from the court, and service of the state, though not without marks of honour and favour from Charles I. and employed his plentiful fortune in acts of hospitality.

He lived to a great age, dying in March, 1631, and was buried on the 19th of the same month, at Brampton.

He married Margaret, daughter of Sir Andrew Corbet, of Morton-Corbet, Knt. by whom he had issue, Sir Robert Harley, Knight of the Bath. And, surviving her, he married, secondly, Anne, daughter to Walter Griffith, of Burton-Agnes, in Yorkshire, Esq. sister to Sir Henry Griffith, Knt. by whom he had issue James Harley; and Thomas, who was baptized at Brampton, Sept. 6, 1601, and was buried at Leintwarden the same year. The said James Harley married, on Oct. 10, 1610, Anne, daughter and coheir to John Gardiner, Esq. of Brampton^a, by whom he had issue, Anne, baptized at Brampton, on July 16, 1615. He buried his wife there, on June 18, 1618, and dying himself at Berrington, soon after, was buried near her, on July 14 following; and their daughter aforesaid, on March 27, 1619^b.

Sir ROBERT Harley; only surviving son of Thomas, was born at Wigmore-castle, ^c and baptized on March 1, 1579. His mother died when he was very young, and he received his first instructions in literature from his uncle Richard Harley, a man of noted wit and learning, by whom being accomplished for the University, his father sent him to Oriel-college, in Oxford. He continued there four years, and took his degree of Bachelor of Arts^d: and thence removed to the Middle-Temple, in London, where he associated with men of the first rank in that society, and resided there till the coronation of James I. at which he was made one of the ^e Knights of the Bath, on July 15, 1603. He was in the next year, on July 16, made Forester of Boringwood, alias Bringwood-forest, in com' Hereford^f, with the office of the Pokenhip, and custody of the forest or chase of Prestwood, for life. In an Abstract of the King's Revenues^g, are these entries relating thereto:—To Sir Robert Harley, for keeping Boringwood, alias Boringwood-forest, in com' Hereford, 6l. 2s. 8d. per ann. for the Pokenhip 30s. 5d. by the year; and for keeping the forest of Prest-

^z Vide Plato Redivivus.

^a Regist. de Bampton Brian.

^b Ibid.

^c Ibid.

^d Introduction to the Life of Sir Robert Harley, Knight of the

Bath, MS.

^e Philpot's Catal. of Knights.

^f Pat. 2 Jac. I. p. 21.

^g Printed 4to, 1651.

wood, 18s. by the year. In the 7th of Jac. I. he obtained a grant to himself, his heirs, and assigns for ever, for a weekly market^h, and a fair annually, at Wigmore, in Herefordshire. He was elected Knight for the said county, ⁱ in the 21st year of James I's reign, and was put into the commission of the peace (as his father^k had been) in the 1st of Charles I. On Sept. 12, 1626, he ^l had a grant of the office, and offices, of master, and worker of monies, to be coined in the Tower of London, during life; and on Nov. 8 following, an ^m indenture was made, between the said King and Sir Robert Harley, Knight of the Bath, for coining the monies of silver and gold, ⁿ according to his letters patent. To this office was annexed a salary of four thousand pound per ann. as Whitlock observes; ^o and that after the King's murder, the Parliament having ordered a new coin to be stamped, Sir Robert Harley refused to coin with any other stamp than that of the King: whereupon the Parliament ordered a trial of the pike to be made at Sir Robert Harley's expence; and removed him from his place. While he enjoyed it, to the great improvement of our coin, he introduced that famous artist, Thomas Symonds, to be engraver of the dies for the mint.

Being, by his Lady, related to that famous General, Horace, Lord Vere, of Tilbury; there was such an intimacy between them^p, that the said Lord, in his will, dated Nov. 10, 1634, styling him his much respected friend, makes him the first of his trustees, by indenture, Oct. 20, 1634, which he also confirmed by his will. He was one of the leading members, in the Parliaments of Charles I. also Captain of a troop of horse in the Parliament's service, and had considerable influence in the public affairs, as may further appear in the printed histories of those times. ^q In April, 1642, he was chosen, by the King, one of the Commissioners and Council for the advising, ordering, and disposing all things concerning the government and defence of the kingdom of Ireland. He was a great patron of religion and learning; an enemy to oppression, bigotry, and hypocrisy; and protected the puritan ministers against the violence of the courts of high commission, and star-chamber.

He was thrice married; first, to Anne, daughter of Charles Barret, of Belhouse, in Aveley, in Essex, Esq. by whom he had a son named Thomas, who died young; and she was buried at Cuxton, near Rochester in Kent, where there is a handsome monument erected for her. Secondly, Mary, daughter

^h Pat. 7 Jac. I. p. 27.

ⁱ Ex Collect. Br. Willis, Arm.

^k Ex

Collect. H. Wanley.

^l Pat. 2 Car. I. p. 21. n. 17.

^m Ibid. p. 24.

ⁿ 5. ⁿ Ex Collect. N.ch. Jekyl, de Cast. Henningh. in com' Essex, Arm.

^o Memorials of K. Charles, fol. 388.

^p Ex Regist. vocat. Sadler, quire 45, in Cur. P.ærog. Cantuar.

^q Pat. 4 April, 18 Car. I.

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to Sir Francis Newport, of High Ercal, in com' Salop. afterwards Lord Newport, by whom he had issue, John, born at Brampton-castle, on Oct. 18, 1607, and afterwards buried at Bucknel; also eight children more, who all died young^q. This Lady Mary, their mother, was buried at Brampton-Brian, on Aug. 5, 1622. He took to his third wife, Brilliana, second daughter of Edward, Viscount Conway (one of the greatest men of that age, both in camp and state) by Dorothy his wife, daughter to Sir John Tracy, of Todington, in com' Gloucester, Knt. sister to Mary, wife of that renowned General, Sir Horace Vere, Lord Vere, of Tilbury; by which his family became related to the Veres, Earls of Oxford; Holleses, Earls of Clare and several other noble families. This marriage was solemnized on July 22, 1623: and, by the said Lady Brilliana, he had issue, 1. Sir Edward Harley, hereafter mentioned; 2. Sir Robert Harley, Knt. ^r who married, on Feb. 8, 1670, Edith, daughter of ——— Pembrugge, Esq. and widow of Major Hinton, but died issueless, and was also buried at Brampton, on Nov. 18, 1673; 3. Thomas Harley, of Kinsham-court, in com' Hereford, Esq. who, by Abigail his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Saltinstall, Knt. had four sons, who died issueless. Sir Robert had also four daughters; Brilliana, wife of James Stanley, second son of Sir Robert Stanley, Knt. who was second son to William, Earl of Derby; Dorothy, wife of William Mitchell, in the county of Norfolk, Esq. Margaret and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

His Lady Brilliana, so christened, because born while her father was Governor of the Brill, was highly celebrated for her prudence and valour in the late civil wars; having ^s so heroically defended her husband's castle of Brampton, against the powerful army which invaded it; that they were, after many attacks, obliged to raise the siege, merely through her skilful management of treaties with the adversaries, and exemplary courage, which animated the defendants; well becoming a descendant from her warlike ancestors. This siege of Brampton was begun on July 26, 1643, ^t and lasted seven weeks, in which time most of the town was burnt; and this gallant Lady dying in October following, the castle was a second time besieged. And then, after a long and brave defence, though made by Sir Robert Harley's servants only, and the besiegers cannon having laid all the walls and outworks in ruin, it was surrendered and burnt; as was also his castle of Wigmore (the ancient seat of the Mortimers) together with the church of Brampton; also his two parks and warren laid waste; be-

^q Regist. de Brampton-Brian.

^r Ibid.

^s Ex Collct. H. Thomas.

^t The Old Register of Brampton, at the end.

sides above forty dwelling-houses destroyed. And as the family has been ever addicted to the love of literature, as well as the exercise of arms, an extraordinary library of manuscript and printed books, which had been collected from one descent to another, also perished in Brampton-castle, and the said demolition and sack thereof; the whole loss amounting, as it has been computed, to above 50,000*l*. Sir Henry Lingen's estate (who had besieged the castle, and burnt the town of Brampton, &c.) was afterwards laid under sequestration, and the profits thereof ordered to make satisfaction for those great damages. Yet so honourable, so compassionate was Colonel Harley, that after an inventory had been taken of all the personal estate and goods, he waited on the Lady Lingen (Sir Henry being dead) and having asked, "whether that was a perfect inventory, and she had signed the same," he presented it to her, with all his right thereto. Sir Robert Harley wanted not fortitude, hereditary and acquired, to sustain these disasters; living several years after them, and at last died of the stone and gout, on Nov. 6. and was interred with his ancestors, at Brampton-Brian, "on Dec. 10 following, anno 1656. His funeral sermon was preached the day of his interment, by the Rev. Mr. James Froyfeld, who, soon after publishing the same, dedicated it to his son, Colonel Edward Harley, we refer thereto for his further deserved praise. Among other hardships in his old age, he was imprisoned by the army, on the following occasion: on Dec. 6, 1648, he and his son Colonel Edward Harley having voted, "That the King's answer to the propositions from both houses, was a ground for them to proceed upon, to the settlement of the kingdom's peace," the army the next morning seized on forty-one of the principal members then sitting; and Sir Robert, with his son Colonel Harley, being two of them, were conveyed into their great victualling-house, near Westminster-hall, called Hell, where they kept them all night, without beds, and were after driven as prisoners (through snow and rain) to several inns in the Strand, and there confined under guards of the soldiers. See Dugdale's View of the Troubles, p. 362.

Colonel EDWARD Harley succeeded his father, as his eldest son and heir, in his estate and virtues: and, being a man of great integrity, was deservedly advanced to great honour. He was baptised at Wigmore, on Oct. 21, 1624, and was educated at Magdalen-hall, in Oxford, though he did not abide long there. * he was one of the Knights of the shire for Hereford, with his father, in the last Parliament called by Charles I. and, upon the eruption of the civil war, he was Colonel of

* Regist. de Brampton.

x Ex Collect. B. Willis, Arm.

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a regiment, which he raised himself. In one of his first engagements, in the year 1642, he was shot with a musket-ball, which he bore in his body 58 years, even to his grave. He distinguished his valour and expertness in arms, in several battles; and, in the year 1644, ^y he was made Governor of Monmouth; also, the year after, of Cannon-Frome, a garrison between Worcester and Hereford. In 1647, ^z he was one of the eleven members in the House of Commons, who, by reason of their firmness in promoting a peace with the King, were impeached by the army of high treason: "For that, by their power in the
" house, the ordinance for disbanding the army did pass;" and threatened, if they were not expelled, they would march up to Westminster: whereby the rest of the members were so intimidated, as to exclude them the house. But, being some time after again admitted, he, with his father, Sir Robert Harley, were, by the army, made prisoners, as already mentioned in the account of Sir Robert. In 1656, being chosen by the county of Hereford, one of their Representatives in Parliament; and Oliver Cromwell having secluded him, with several other members who would not be subservient to him; he was one of those who signed and published a remonstrance, "^a That they
" would not be frightened or flattered to betray their country, and
" give up their religion, lives, and estates, to be at his will, to
" serve his lawless ambition." And, in very pathetic terms, set forth the depredations of Cromwell, and the power he had assumed; protesting, that the assembly at Westminster was not the representative body of England; and "That all such mem-
" bers as shall take on them to approve the forcible exclusion
" of other chosen members, or shall sit, vote, or act, by name
" of the Parliament of England, while, to their knowledge,
" many of the chosen members are so by force shut out, ought
" to be reputed betrayers of the liberties of England, and ad-
" herents to the capital enemy of the commonwealth."

In the Parliament, which restored Charles II. he was one of the members for the county of Hereford. He approved himself such a faithful assertor of the royal cause, and was so instrumental to the restoration, that meeting the King at Dover, upon his first return to his dominions, his Majesty made him Governor of Dunkirk; and he went directly to take possession of it, that the town might not fall into the hands of the French, as General Monk told him otherwise it would. He also preferred a petition to the council, which Mr. Annesley reported to the House of Commons, on June 29, 1660, ^b and was referred to a committee, to take into consideration the

^y Whitlock's Memor. p. 102.

vol. III. fol. 163.

^z Ibid. p. 256. and Kennet's Hist. of Engl.

^a Whitlock, p. 643.

^b Journ. Dom. Com.

establishment of a government at Dunkirk, what number of men would be necessary to be continued, and upon what pay ; and thereupon to prepare an establishment, and report it to the house, with their opinion, how provision may, with most conveniency, be made for the settled payment thereof.

His said government of Dunkirk was soon after confirmed by the King ; the warrant was made to him for life, which he chose to have altered to during pleasure, telling the then Solicitor-general, that he would never serve any Prince longer than he desired. The commission was therefore drawn up in these words (of which there are copies in the office of records:)

“ CHARLES the second, by the grace of God, King of
“ England, Scotland, and Ireland, Defender of the faith,
“ &c. To all to whom these presents shall or may come, greet-
“ ing. Know ye, that we, reposing especial trust and confi-
“ dence in the great industry, judgment, approved abilities,
“ and good affections, of our trustie and welbeloved Colonell
“ Edward Harley, have constituted, ordained, and appointed,
“ and by these presents, of our especiall grace, certain know-
“ ledge, and mere motion, doe constitute, ordeyne, and ap-
“ point the said Colonell Edward Harley, Governour of our
“ town, port, and guarison of Dunkirke, and Mardyke, in
“ West Flaunders, and of all the forts, fortifications, and our
“ other strong holds and havens thereunto belonging : to have
“ and to hold the said office or place of Governour of our said
“ towne, porte, and guarison of Dunkirke, and Mardyke, and
“ of all the forts, fortifications, and other strong holds there-
“ unto belonging, unto the said Colonell Edward Harley, dur-
“ ing our pleasure ; with all privileges, profits, allowances,
“ duties, fees, emoluments, perquisites, commodities, thereunto
“ incident and belonging, in as large and ample manner, and
“ forme, as any person or persons heretofore exercising and ex-
“ ecuting the said office of Governour of our said towne, porte,
“ and guarison of Dunkirke, and Mardyke, formerly enjoyed and
“ received, for the exercise and execution thereof. And for
“ the better ordering and governing of all and every of our offi-
“ cers and souldiers already placed, or hereafter to be placed
“ within our said towne, porte, and guarison of Dunkirke,
“ and Mardyke, and the forts thereunto belonging, wee do by
“ these presents give full power and authoritie to the said Colo-
“ nell Edward Harley, from time to time, upon any just occa-
“ sion, to remove, displace, and cashier all and everie officers
“ and souldiers, officer and souldier nowe placed, or hereafter
“ to be placed in our said towne and guarison of Dunkirke,

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“ and Mardyke, for the defence and safeguard thereof, who,
 “ for contempt and disobedience, or any reasonable cause, shall
 “ deserve the same; and, in his and their places so removed,
 “ to admit and place others as often as occasion shall require,
 “ and to put in execution the law martiall against notorious
 “ offenders, for the prevention of all mutinies, rebellions, and
 “ insurrections, within our said towne and guarison of Dun-
 “ kirke and Mardyke, and other the places aforesaid: and from
 “ time to time to doe and execute all and every such lawful act
 “ and acts, thinge and things whatsoever, as may tend to the
 “ safetie and well governing of our said towne guarison of Dun-
 “ kirke, and Mardyke, and other the places aforesaid: in as
 “ ample manner and forme, as any person or persons formerly
 “ Governour or Governours of the said towne and guarison
 “ have lawfully executed and performed. And further, for
 “ that the said Colonel Edward Harley may have urgent oc-
 “ casions sometimes to absent himself from his said charge and
 “ command, we have given and graunted, and by these pre-
 “ sents doe give and graunt unto the said Colonell Edward
 “ Harley, in case of such his absence, full power and authoritie
 “ to nominate, substitute and appoint, one or more deputie
 “ or deputies, for whom hee the said Colonell Edward Harley
 “ will be answerable: to which deputie or deputies, we do
 “ hereby give full power and authoritie, in the absence of the
 “ said Colonell Edward Harley, to do and execute all the
 “ powers and authorities hereby given to the said Colonell Har-
 “ ley, in as large and ample manner as the said Colonell Harley
 “ might or ought lawfully doe and execute, if hee were
 “ present. Willinge and hereby streightly chargeinge and
 “ commanding all our officers, as well civill as martiall, and
 “ all, and all manner our loveinge subjects within our said
 “ towne, porte, and guarison of Dunkirke and Mardyke, and
 “ places aforesaid, to be aydeing, assistant, and obedient unto
 “ the said Colonell Edward Harley, or any other authorised, by,
 “ or under him as aforesaid, in the due execution of his said
 “ office and place, as they and everie of them will answere
 “ the contrary att their perills. In witness whereof, wee have
 “ caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness our
 “ selfe at Westminster, the fourteenth day of Julie, in the
 “ twelfth yeare of our reign.”

By the Kinge;

HOWARD.

During the short space of time he held this government of Dunkirk, he recruited the garrison to above nine thousand

men, and began many fortifications, which were afterwards perfected by the French. And, as a singular pattern of incorruptible fidelity, be it remembered, to his lasting glory, that no honours, no rewards, could make him act contrary to the interest of his country. He was so far from uniting with those who consented to the sale of Dunkirk to the French, that he strenuously opposed it; and by his interest, got the ^d House of Commons to pass a resolution to prepare an act that it should never be alienated, but be made a part of the King's hereditary dominions. Nor could he be prevailed on by threats, or promises, or even by great bribes, to relinquish that resolution. And it must be more particularly remembered, ^e that he refused the dignity of Peerage; also an offer made him, by a certain great man, of ten thousand pounds, to be passive in the surrendery of that place, and forbear his prosecution of a law, to annex Dunkirk to the crown of England. However, the court being determined to sell the town, he received the following order at Dunkirk, on May 25, by the hands of Major Floyd:

“ Charles R.

“ WHEREAS, we have given commission to our right trusty and well-beloved Andrew, Lord Retorfort, to bee Governour of the said garrison, and to take charge of the said garrison, with all the forts and strengths thereof, and of the ordnance, amunition, and other furniture of war, in or belonging to the said garrison: these are to require you, Sir Edward Harley, Governor of the said garrison of Dunkirke, upon sight hereof, to surrender and deliver up the said garrison of Dunkirke, with all the forts and strengthes therein, or therewith under your command; and all the ordnance, arms, amunition, floares, and other furniture and utensils of war, with all provisions, cloathes and necessaries belonging to the said garrison, or now therein for publique use, or in any of the forts and strengths, that are under your command, unto Andrew, Lord Retorfort aforesaid, for our service; taking the said Lord Retorfort's receipt for all the particulars you shall so deliver up unto him, which shall be your discharge for the same. Given at our court at Whitehall, this 22d day of May, in the 13th year of our reign.”

To our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath.

by his Majesties command,
WILL. MORICE.

^d Kennet's Hist. of Engl. vol. III. p. 259.

^e Moret ut supra.

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Having seen the Lord Retorfort's discharge, here follows an exact copy of it.

" I doe heirby certify, that in obedience to his Majesties ordres
 " of the tuentie tuo of May, 1661, to the richt honorable Sir
 " Edward Harley, he hath furrendred and delyvered up to me
 " his Majesties garrison of Dunkerk, with all the forts and
 " strengths thereunto belonging, and all the ordonnances,
 " armes, ammunition, stores and other furniture and ustens-
 " cels of warr, with all provisions or other necessaries be-
 " longing to the sayd garrison. For the which I have given,
 " to the said richt honorable Sir Edward Harley, this my re-
 " cept to serve for his discharge. At Dunkerk, this twenty
 " eight May, 1661."

RETORFORT.

It appears that the King allowed £200l. weekly, for main-
 taining the garrison of Dunkirk, and Mardyke, ^f and that Sir
 Edward Harley left in the hands of Thomas de la Vall, Depu-
 ty-treasurer of Dunkirk, 127,752l. 15s. for which the Lord
 Retorfort, his successor, afterwards Earl of Tiviot, gave his
 receipt, bearing date May 29, 1661.

Upon the expence of the King's marriage, and that of set-
 tling the Queen-mother in a splendid court at Somerset-house,
 France took the opportunity to complete their bargain for Dun-
 kirk. " The first motion to the King for complying there-
 " with, as my author says, ^g he was assured by a knowing man,
 " was the great expence in keeping it; which Ruterfort the
 " Governor had increased to an exorbitant degree, since the
 " dismissal of Sir Edward Harley." It was sold for 500,000l.
 and ingloriously put into the possession of the French, under
 the government of the Count D'Estrades, ^h the English Go-
 vernor Rutherfort) with two companies guarding the gates, at
 their entrance, and delivering the keys.

Lord Lansdown, in his vindication of General Monk, gives
 this account of Sir Edward Harley: " General Monk foresaw
 " early what might happen to be the fate of Dunkirk, and
 " took his precautions in the very beginning to preserve it, by
 " placing Sir Edward Harley in the command, a man of pub-
 " lic spirit, firm to the interest of his country, and not to be
 " biassed, tempted, or deluded to be assisting in any thing
 " contrary to it. This appeared plainly afterwards; for the
 " first step taken, as soon as the treaty was projected, was to

^f Sir Edward Harley's Account of the Expences and Treasure at Dunkirk, MS.
^g Echard's Hist. of England, vol. III. p. 84. ^h Kennet's Hist. of England,
 vol. III. p. 259.

“ remove that gallant man, and place another Governor in
“ his stead.”

When Sir Edward Harley returned into England, and had delivered up his accounts, which appeared unexceptionable to the council, he took his leave of the King on that occasion, and told him before the Duke of Albemarle, that the guns, stores, arms, and amunition he left at Dunkirk, were worth more money than the French were to give for the place. He also told the King, he should leave him one thing more, which his Majesty might not think of, ⁱ and that was 10,000*l.* he had saved in an iron chest against a siege, or any other exigence which might happen. Upon the whole, he acquitted himself so honourably, that the King was pleased to give him the following gracious release :

“ CHARLES the second, by the grace of God, King of
“ England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the
“ faith, &c. To all to whome theise presents shall come,
“ greeting. Whereas our trusty and well-beloved Sir Edward
“ Harley, Knight of the Bath, hath performed and done unto
“ us many eminent and acceptable services, which wee do
“ hereby, and shall allways acknowledge, particularly in his
“ singular care, and conduct, and vigilance, while hee was
“ Governour for us of the towne, port, and garrison of Dun-
“ kirk, and Mardike, in West Flanders, and of all forts, for-
“ tifications, and other strong holds and havens thereunto be-
“ longing. And whereas the said Sir Edward Harley having,
“ in obedience to our comand, delivered up the said garrison
“ of the said towne of Dunkirk, and Mardike, into the charge
“ of our right trusty and right well-beloved cousin, Andrew,
“ Earl of Tiveot (then Lord Rutherford) did present to the
“ Lords of our Privy-council, an accompt of the disbursements
“ of money, during his the said Sir Edward Harley’s service
“ there, with a true state of the regiments, money, victualls,
“ artillery, amunition, and all other provisions belonging to
“ the said garrison, and received from him by the said Earl of
“ Tiveot. Which accompt the said Lords of our councill did
“ approve and cause to be entered into the councill book.
“ Know yee therefore, that wee of our especiall grace, certain
“ knowledge, and meere motion, have remised, released, par-
“ doned, and quit-claimed : and by theise our letters patents
“ for us, our heirs and successors, doe remit, release, pardon,
“ and for ever quit-clayme, unto the said Sir Edward Harley,
“ his heirs, executors, and administrators, all and all manner
“ of actions, suites, complaints, impeachments, accompts,

“ debts, prosecutions or demands whatsoever, or causes, of ac-
 “ tions, suites, complaints, impeachments, accompts, debts,
 “ prosecutions, or demands whatsoever, either in law or equi-
 “ ty, to us, our heirs and successors, belonging, or in any wise
 “ aperteyning, for, touching, or concerning any cause, mat-
 “ ter, or things whatsoever, acted or done, or suffered to be
 “ acted or done, or omitted or neglected to be done by him,
 “ the said Sir Edward Harley, during his government afore-
 “ said; or for, touching, or concerning any matter, cause, or
 “ thing whatsoever, belonging or relating to his said govern-
 “ ment of the said town, port, and garrison of Dunkirk, and
 “ Mardike, in West Flanders aforesaid. And of the forts, for-
 “ tifications, and other strong holds and havens thereunto be-
 “ longing. And our further will and pleasure is, and by these
 “ presents for us, our heirs and successors, Wee do give and
 “ graunte to the said Sir Edward Harley, his heirs, executors,
 “ and administrators, that he, they, and all and every of them,
 “ his, theirs, and all and every of their manners, lands, te-
 “ nements, and hereditaments; and his, theirs, and all and
 “ everie of their goods, chattells, rights, and credits, shall
 “ be and are by these presents, and from henceforth for ever
 “ freed and discharged, of and from all, and all manner of ac-
 “ tions, suit, quarrells, impeachments, accompts, debts, pro-
 “ secutions, and demands whatsoever, already comenced,
 “ or levied, or hereafter to be comenced, prosecuted or levied
 “ on the behalf of us, our heirs and successors, for any cause,
 “ matter, or thing whatsoever, touching, belonging, or relat-
 “ ing to his the said Sir Edward Harley's said government of
 “ the said towne, port, and garrison of Dunkirk, and Mar-
 “ dike, and the forts, fortifications, and other the strong holds
 “ and havens thereunto belonging: any statute, provision, lawe,
 “ grant, commission, constitution, decree, or whatsoever to
 “ the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding; although
 “ expresse mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the
 “ premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts, or grants
 “ by us; or by any of our progenitors or predecessors hereto-
 “ fore made, to the said Sir Edward Harley, in these presents,
 “ is not made, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision,
 “ proclamation, or restriction heretofore had, made, enacted,
 “ ordeyned or provided, or any other matter, cause or thing
 “ whatsoever to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstand-
 “ ing. In witness whereof, wee have caused these our letters
 “ to be made patents. Witness our selfe at Westminster, the
 “ third day of December, in the fifteenth year of our 'reigne.”

By writt of Privy Seale,

HOWARD.

When

When Charles II. made a creation of Peers upon his restoration, Sir Edward Harley had the offer of a warrant for a Viscount, which he, with great modesty and duty to the King, declined accepting of, and gave this reason for it, "left his zeal and his services, for the restoration of the ancient government, should be reproached, as proceeding from ambition, and not conscience:" and so nice was he in this point, that his being made Knight of the Bath was done without his knowledge; he being then at Dunkirk, and the King inserted his name in the list with his own hand.

He was one ^k of the Members for the town of Radnor, and for the county of Hereford, in all the Parliaments of Charles II. was much regarded in the House of Commons for his sound reasoning, and generally closed the debate; as may be found ^l in the printed books, which record the transactions of Parliament in those times.

He was also elected for the county aforesaid, in several Parliaments called by King William, to the time of his death, which happened at Brampton-Brian, on Dec. 8, 1700, ^m and was buried in that church in the family vault.

He was twice married: first, on June 26, 1654, to Mary, daughter of Sir William Button, of Parkgate in Devonshire (by his second wife, the daughter of Arthur Ascot, of Tetcote, in com' Devon. Esq.) by whom he had issue four daughters, viz. Brilliana, wife to Alexander Popham, of Tewkesbury, in com' Gloucester, Esq. Martha, wife to Samuel Hutchins, of London, Merchant; and two Maries. who both died young. His second wife was Abigail, daughter of Nathanael Stephens, of Effington, in Gloucestershire, Esq. by whom his children were ⁿ allied to Sir Francis Walsingham, the famous Sir Philip Sidney, and the great Earl of Essex. By this wife he had four sons, and one daughter.

1. Robert, Earl of Oxford, &c.

2. Edward Harley, of Eywood, in com' Hereford, Esq. whose character and eminent virtues, in public and private life, cannot be more justly set forth, than by inserting the inscription placed on his monument in the church yard of Tisbury, in which parish his seat of Eywood is situated.

Under this S T O N E,

By his own Appointment, Lye humbly interr'd
The Reliques of the honourable Edward Harley, Esq.
Of Eywood, in the County of Hereford, second son of

^k Ex Collect. B. Willis, Arm. 1680.
^m Regist. de Brampton.
M. Moret,

^l Debates of the House of Commons, 8vo.
ⁿ Histoire de la Maison de Harley, par

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Sir Edward Harley, Knight of the Bath, of Bramton Brian, in the same County, and Brother to the Right Honourable Robert, Earl of Oxford : He married Sarah, third Daughter of Thomas Foley, of Witley, in the County of Worcester, Esq. by whom he had three Sons and one Daughter.

He was Recorder of Leominster, above forty years,
And Represented that Borough near 30 Years in Parliament,
In which his Skill in the Law,
And unwearied Application to Business,
And extensive Knowledge of public Affairs,
Join'd with a calm and unprejudic'd Judgment,
A steady and unbiass'd Adherence to the Constitution,
And a disinterested Zeal for the Good of his Country,
Made him justly Esteemed,
One of the great Supports and Ornaments of it.

In 1702, He was advanced by Queen Anne,
To be one of the Auditors of the Imprest.
Which important Place he executed to his Death,
With great Care, Integrity, and Ability ;
And, by his Regulation of the National Accounts,
His Service to the Public remains after his Death.
Yet his Assiduity in Civil Employments,
Neither lessen'd his Attention to Religion,
Nor interrupted his daily Course of Devotion ;
The Discharge of his Duty, as a Christian,
Was the Source and Center of all his Desires.

His Hospitality was Great,
His Liberality Greater,
His Charity private and without Ostentation,
Nor ever made known but where it cou'd not be conceal'd.
He augmented several small Livings
In this County, and in Monmouthshire ;
He maintain'd several Charity Schools in Both ;
And endowed one for ever at Bramton Brian,
The Place of his Birth.

From his known Zeal to promote Christian Knowledge,
And particularly the Instruction of Youth,
In the Year 1725
He was chose Chairman of the Trustees
For the Charity Schools in London.

The whole Tenour of his Life was strictly Moral,
Without Dissimulation, Pride, or Envy ;
His Deportment Affable and Humble,

His

His Conversation Cheerful and Instructive.

He was faithful and constant to his Friends,

Charitable and Forgiving to his Enemies,

Just and Beneficent to all.

And the great Example of Piety and Religion,

(Which shone thro' his Life, and was most conspicuous on his death Bed)

Is the great Consolation and Blessing,

He has transmitted to his Posterity.

He was born the 7th of June, 1664.

And died on the 30th of August, 1735.

The issue, mentioned in the above inscription, were, Edward, 3d Earl of Oxford: Robert, who died an infant: Robert, who was chosen member for Leominster, in the two Parliaments called in 1734, and 1742; was Recorder of the said borough; served in several Parliaments for Droitwich, died unmarried, March 14, 1774, and was buried at Titley com^r Hereford; and Abigail, married to the Hon. John Verney, Master of the Rolls, from which match the present Lord Willoughby de Broke is descended.

3. Nathanael, the youngest surviving son of Sir Edward Harley, was baptised on March 6, 1665, and bred a merchant. He died at Aleppo, in January, 1719-20. Sir Edward had also a son named Brian, who died young; and a daughter named Abigail, born in 1664, who died unmarried, on Oct. 4, 1726.

His eldest son, ROBERT Harley, Esq. was born in Bow-street, in the parish of St. Paul, Covent-Garden, on Dec. 5, 1661.

He was educated under the Reverend Mr. Birch, at Shilton, near Burford, Oxfordshire, which, though a private school, was remarkable for producing, at the same time, ° a Lord High Treasurer, P a Lord High Chancellor, 9 a Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and ten Members of the House of Commons, who were all contemporaries, as well at school, as in Parliament. Here he laid that foundation of extensive knowledge, in human and divine learning, in which he afterwards became so eminent.

At the Revolution, Sir Edward Harley, and this his eldest son, raised a troop of horse at their own expence, and marched to Worcester, of which place Sir Edward was made Governor, by the Gentlemen of the county; and his two sons were sent, by him, to tender his and their services to the Prince of

° Earl of Oxford.

P Lord Harcourt.

9 Lord Trevor.

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Orange, and to give his Highness an account of the posture of affairs in those parts.

After the accession of William and Mary, the said Robert Harley, Esq. was first ^r chosen, on a vacancy, member of Parliament for Tregony, in Cornwall, and afterwards served for the town of Radnor, from 1690, till he was called up to the House of Lords. On Nov. 13, 1690, ^s he was ordered to bring in a bill for the better ease of Sheriffs in passing their accounts, and in the execution of their office; and on Dec. 26 following, was chosen, ^t by ballot, one of the nine Members of the House of Commons, Commissioners for stating the public accounts. On Nov. 3, 1691, on his motion, the Commons resolved, ^u “ That the paying the army any other-
“ wise than by the musters of effective men, is a great wasting
“ of their Majesty’s treasure, and ordered a bill for paying
“ the army according to the musters of effective men; and for
“ better payment of quarters, and preventing false musters,
“ and punishing mutiny and desertion.” And Mr. Harley ^x presented the bill to the house, on Nov. 10 following. He was also chosen one of the arbitrators for uniting the two India companies.

In 1694, the House of Commons made it their first business to order Mr. Harley, Nov. 19, to prepare and bring in a bill, “ For the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments;” which they had been so earnest for in former sessions^y. And he drew up and presented the bill, Nov. 22, which met with so ready a concurrence in the House, that it was sent up to the Lords, Dec. 13, who, on the 18th of the same month, agreed to it without any amendments. On Feb. 11, 1700-1, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons. That Parliament being dissolved the same year by King William, and a new one called, he was again chosen Speaker on Dec. 31 following. Also, in the first Parliament called by Queen Anne, he was elected Speaker, whereby he had that dignity in three successive Parliaments.

On April 17, 1704, he was sworn of her Majesty’s Privy-council; and on May 18 following, sworn in Council one of the principal Secretaries of State, being also Speaker of the House of Commons at the same time. In 1706, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the treaty of Union with Scotland, which took effect; and resigned his place of principal Secretary of State, in February, 1707-8. On August 10, 1710, he was constituted one of the Commissioners

^r Willis’s Notit. Parliament. vol. II. p. 116.
mons, No. 37. ^t Bp. Kennet’s Hist. of Engl. vol. III. p. 609.
No. 8. ^x Ibid.

^s Vote of the House of Com-
^u Vote,
^y Kennet’s Hist. of Engl. vol. III. p. 666.

of the Treasury, also Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer. And, having three days after been again sworn in the Privy-council, he was, on March 8 following, in great danger of his life; the Marquis of Guiscard, a French papist (then under examination of a committee of the Privy-council at Whitehall) stabbing him with a penknife, which he took up in the Clerk's room, where he waited before he was examined; Guiscard was thereupon imprisoned, and died in Newgate on the 17th of the same month. Whereupon an act of Parliament passed, making it felony, without benefit of clergy, to make an attempt on the life of a Privy-counsellor, in the execution of his office; and a clause was inserted, "to justify and indemnify all persons, who in assisting in defence of Mr. Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he was stabbed by the Sieur de Guiscard, and in securing him, did give any wound or bruise to the said Sieur de Guiscard, whereby he received his death." And, both Houses of Parliament having addressed her Majesty on the occasion, they expressed their great concern "at the most barbarous and villainous attempt made upon the person of Robert Harley, Esq. Chancellor of your Majesty's Exchequer, by the Marquis of Guiscard, a French papist, at the time when he was under examination for treasonable practices, before a committee of your Majesty's council. We cannot but be most deeply affected, to find such an instance of inveterate malice against one employed in your Majesty's council, and so near your royal person. And we have reason to believe, that his fidelity to your Majesty, and zeal for your service, have drawn on him the hatred of all the abettors of popery and faction. We think it our duty on this occasion, to assure your Majesty, that we will effectually stand by and defend your Majesty, and those who have the honour to be employed in your service, against all public and secret attempts of your enemies, &c."

Whereupon her Majesty returned this answer;

"My Lords and Gentlemen,
"I take this address very kindly from you, on the occasion of that barbarous attempt on Mr. Harley, whose zeal and fidelity in my service must appear yet more eminently, by that horrid endeavour to take away his life, for no other reason, that appears, but his known opposition to popery and faction. Your warm concern for the safety of my person; and the defence of those employed in my service, is very grateful to me, &c."

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The wound he had received, confined him for some weeks ; and the House of Commons being informed, that it was almost healed, and that he would in a few days come abroad, they came, on April 11, to this unanimous resolution, “ That, when
“ the right honourable Robert Harley, Esq. Chancellor of
“ her Majesty’s Exchequer, attends the service of the house,
“ the Speaker do, in the name of this house, congratulate
“ the said Mr. Harley’s escape and recovery from the barbarous and villainous attempt made upon him by the Sieur de
“ Guiscard.”

And, attending the service of the house on April 26, the Speaker (William Bromley, Esq.) addressed himself to him in the following speech :

“ Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,

“ When the barbarous and villainous attempt made upon
“ you by the Sieur de Guiscard, a French papist, was communicated to this house, they immediately declared, They were
“ most deeply affected to find such an instance of inveterate
“ malice against you. And observing how you have been
“ treated by some persons, they concluded they had reason
“ to believe, that your fidelity to her Majesty, and zeal for her
“ service, had drawn upon you the hatred of all the abettors of
“ popery and faction.

“ In this opinion they must be abundantly confirmed, since
“ the Lords, and the Queen, have concurred with them.

“ Sir, if your fidelity to her Majesty, and zeal for her service, could ever be doubted, and wanted any testimonials to
“ prove them, you have now the most ample, and the most
“ undeniable, that can be given ; and, after these, it would be
“ an unpardonable presumption in me, to imagine I could add
“ to them, by saying any thing of your faithful discharge of
“ those great trusts you have been honoured with ; to which
“ your eminent abilities at first recommended you, and your
“ distinguishing merits have since justified her Majesty’s wise
“ choice.

“ Your very enemies, Sir, acknowledge this, by their unwearied and restless endeavours against your person and reputation.

“ God be thanked, they have been hitherto disappointed, and have not been able to accomplish what their inveterate, but impotent, malice had designed against both.

“ And, may the same providence, that has wonderfully preserved you from some unparalleled attempts ; and that has raised you up to be an instrument of great good in a very critical juncture, when it was much wanted ; continue still
“ to preserve so invaluable a life, for the perfecting of what is

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“ so happily begun ; that we may owe to your counsels, and
“ to your conduct (under her Majesty) the maintenance and
“ firm establishment of our constitution in church and state.
“ These expectations, Sir, have filled this house with an in-
“ expressible satisfaction for your escape and recovery, which
“ they have unanimously commanded me to congratulate. I
“ do therefore, in the name of this house, congratulate your
“ escape and recovery from the barbarous and villainous at-
“ tempt made upon you by the *Sieur de Guiscard*.”

To which Mr. Harley returned the following answer :

“ Mr. Speaker,
“ The honour this house has done me, which you have ex-
“ pressed in so obliging a manner, is a sufficient reward for the
“ greatest merit. I am sure it so far exceeds my deserts, that
“ all I can do or suffer for the public, during the whole course
“ of my life, will still leave me in debt to your goodness.
“ By the acceptance you have vouchsafed my poor service, how
“ noble an encouragement, worthy of you, has this house
“ given all our fellow-subjects, to exert themselves in the glori-
“ ous cause of preserving the constitution in church and state,
“ and in loyalty to the best of Sovereigns ? This, without doubt
“ was your view ; and this may convince all, who are de-
“ signedly obstinate, how dear the true interest of the nation is
“ to this honourable assembly. Sir, the undeserved favour I
“ have received this day, is deeply imprinted in my heart ;
“ and, whenever I look upon my breast, it will put me in mind
“ of the thanks due to God, my duty to the Queen, and that
“ debt of gratitude and service I must always owe to this ho-
“ nourable house, to you, Mr. Speaker, and to every particu-
“ lar member.”

The next day the Commons ordered their Speaker's speech to Mr. Harley, and his answer, to be printed.

And having formed a scheme to satisfy all public and national debts and deficiencies, by establishing the company, now called the South Sea company, her Majesty Queen Anne, resolving to reward his many eminent services, was pleased to advance him to the Peerage of Great-Britain, by the style and titles of Baron Harley, of Wigmore, in com' Hereford, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, with remainder, for want of issue male of his own body, to the heirs male of Sir Robert Harley, Knight of the Bath, his grandfather, by letters patent, bearing date May 24, 1711, in the 10th year of her reign. The preamble of the said patent is as follows :

“ Whatever favour the equity of a Prince can bestow on a
“ Gentleman, descended from an illustrious and very ancient
“ family,

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“ family, framed by nature for great things, improved by edu-
 “ cation in all manner of learning for greater, exercised by long
 “ experience in business, versed in many different employments
 “ of the commonwealth, with extraordinary reputation, and
 “ not without danger: such has our trusty and well beloved
 “ Counsellor, Robert Harley, justly deserved of us: he being
 “ the only man, who, by a full house of Commons, was chosen
 “ Speaker for three successive Parliaments; and, at the same
 “ time that he held the chair, was one of our principal Secre-
 “ taries of State: his capacity fitting him for the management
 “ of those two important offices, which, though they seemed
 “ to disagree in themselves, were easily reconciled by one who
 “ knew how, with equal weight and address, to temper and
 “ turn the minds of men; so wisely to defend the rights of the
 “ people, without derogating from the prerogative of the crown;
 “ and who was thoroughly acquainted how well monarchy could
 “ consist with liberty. Having run through these two employ-
 “ ments at the same time, after some breathing-while, he took
 “ care of our Treasury, as Chancellor of our Exchequer; put
 “ a stop to the growing embezzlement of the public money,
 “ which was spreading far and wide, like a contagion; pro-
 “ vided for the settling a new trade to the South Seas; and hav-
 “ ing, with wonderful sagacity, very lately, and in a very good
 “ time, retrieved the languishing condition of our Exchequer;
 “ and thus restored the public credit, merited the applause of
 “ the Parliament, filled our citizens with joy, and us (for our
 “ interest is ever the same with that of our people) with no
 “ small satisfaction: for these reasons, we determine to con-
 “ fer on a Gentleman, who has deserved so well of us, and all
 “ our good subjects, those honours which were long since due
 “ to him and his family; being induced thereto by our own in-
 “ clination, and the general voice of all Great-Britain. Since
 “ therefore the two houses of Parliament have declared, that
 “ the fidelity and affection he has expressed in our service, have
 “ exposed him to the hatred of wicked men, and the desperate
 “ rage of a villainous parricide; since they have congratulated
 “ his escape from such imminent dangers, and put us in mind,
 “ that he might not be preserved in vain, we willingly comply
 “ with their desires, and grant him, who comes so honourably
 “ recommended by the hearty votes of our Parliament, a place
 “ among the Peers; to whom, by the noble blood, and long
 “ train of his ancestors, he is so nearly allied; and that, with
 “ all felicity, he take his title from the city, where learning
 “ flourishes in so high a degree; himself the ornament of learn-
 “ ing, and patron of learned men. Know, &c.”

In regard to the latter part of his Lordship's character, it
 may justly be observed, that he was not only an encourager
 of

of literature, but the greatest collector, in his time, of all curious books in print and manuscript, especially those concerning the history of his own country; which were preserved, and much augmented, by the late Earl his son. But, the Harleian library being so much celebrated for its usefulness, by other authors, I need only refer my reader to the description of it, in the preface to Bishop Nicholson's English Historical Library, folio; and to what I have cited in my several accounts relating to the noble families, whereof I have treated.

On Tuesday, May 29, 1711, being the anniversary of the nativity and restoration of Charles II. the Queen appointed the Earl of Oxford, &c. Lord High Treasurer of Great-Britain; her Majesty having thought fit to pitch on that auspicious day, for the inauguration of a Prime Minister, to whose wisdom, vigilance, and integrity, the restoration of public credit was principally owing. On June 1, his Lordship, attended by the Dukes of Newcastle, Buckingham, Shrewsbury, Somerset, Ormond, Beaufort, Schomberg, Queensberry, and Hamilton; the Earls of Northampton, Rivers, Winchelsea, Scarfdale, Clarendon, Cardigan, Rochester, Anglesey, Yarmouth, Jersey, Poulett, Cholmondeley, Marr, and Loudon; the Lords Dartmouth, De la Warr, Guilford, Butler of Weston, Hallifax, and Guernsey; with the Officers of the Exchequer, took the oath in the Court of Chancery; after which, his Lordship went to the Court of Exchequer, and took also the usual oath as Lord High Treasurer; on which occasion Sir Simon Harcourt, the Lord-keeper, addressed himself to his Lordship in the following speech:

“ My Lord Oxford,

“ The Queen, who does every thing with the greatest wisdom, has given a proof of it in the honours she has lately conferred on you, which are exactly suited to your deserts, and qualifications.

“ My Lord,

“ The title, which you now bear, could not have been so justly placed on any other of her Majesty's subjects. Some of that ancient blood, which fills your veins, is derived from the Veres: and you have shewed yourself as ready to sacrifice it, for the safety of your Prince, and the good of your country, and as fearless of danger, on the most trying occasions, as ever any of that brave and loyal house were. Nor is that title less suited to you, as it carries in it a relation to one of the chief seats of learning: for when your enemies, my Lord (if any such there still are) must own,

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“ that the love of letters, and the encouragement of those
“ who excel in them, is one distinguishing part of your cha-
“ racter.

“ My Lord,

“ The high station of Lord-Treasurer of Great-Britain, to
“ which her Majesty has called you, is the just reward of your
“ eminent services. You have been the great instrument of
“ restoring public credit, and relieving this nation from the
“ heavy pressure and ignominy of an immense debt, under
“ which it languished; and you are now entrusted with the
“ power of securing us from a relapse into the same ill state,
“ out of which you have rescued us. This great office, my
“ Lord, is every way worthy of you; particularly on the ac-
“ count of those many difficulties, with which the faithful dis-
“ charge of it must be unavoidably attended, and which re-
“ quire a genius like yours to master them. The only diffi-
“ culty which even you, my lord, may find insuperable, is
“ how to deserve better of the crown and kingdom, after this
“ advancement, than you did before it.”

On August 15, 1711, at a general court of the South Sea company, he was chosen their Governor, of which he had been the chief founder or regulator. On October 26, 1712, he was elected a Knight-companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, and installed at Windsor, on August 4 following. He was also one of the Governors of the Charter-house, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Radnor. On July 27, 1714, he resigned his staff as Lord High Treasurer of Great-Britain, at Kensington, into the Queen's hands, who died on August 1, that year.

On June 10, 1715, his Lordship was impeached, by the house of Commons, of high treason, and high crimes, and misdemeanors; and was committed to the Tower by the house of Lords, on July 16, the same year: where he suffered a severe and long confinement, till July 1, 1717, when, after a public trial, he was unanimously acquitted by his Peers.

Mr. Pope hath celebrated his memory, in the following lines:

“ A soul supreme, in each hard instance try'd,
“ Above all pain, all anger, and all pride;
“ The rage of power, the blast of public breath,
“ The lust of lucre, and the dread of death.”

After

After his Lordship's decease, the following character was also justly given of him.

“ During the time he was Prime Minister, notwithstanding such a weight of affairs rested on him, he was easy and disengaged in private conversation. He was endowed with great learning, and was a great favourer and protector of it. Intrepid by nature, as well as by the consciousness of his own integrity; he would have chosen rather to fall by an impeachment, than to have been saved by an act of grace; sagacious to view into the remotest consequence of things, by which all difficulties fled before him. He was a courteous neighbour, a firm and affectionate friend, and a kind, generous, and placable enemy, sacrificing his just resentments, not only to public good, but to common interest and acknowledgement. He was a despiser of money, and, what is yet more rare, an uncorrupted Minister of State, which appeared, by not having made the least accession to his fortune.”

His Lordship married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Foley, of Whitley-court, in the county of Worcester, Esq. and sister to Thomas, the first Lord Foley, by whom he had issue, Edward, his son and heir, *2d Earl of Oxford*, &c. and two daughters; Lady Abigail, eldest daughter, married to George, Earl of Kinnoul, in Scotland, and Baron Hay, of Pedwarden, in England; her Ladyship died at Broadfworth near Doncaster, July 15, 1750; and Lady Elizabeth, married, on Dec. 15, 1712, to Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards Duke of Leeds, by whom she died in childhood of the present Duke of Leeds. His Lordship took to his second wife, Sarah, daughter to Thomas Middleton, Esq. a son of Sir Hugh Middleton, Bart. but by her had no issue: and departing this life in the 64th year of his age, on May 21, 1724, was succeeded in honour and estate by Edward, his only son, before mentioned; and his second Lady surviving him, died in June, 1737.

Which EDWARD, *second Earl of Oxford*, &c. married, on October 31, 1713, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, only daughter and heir of his Grace John Holles, Duke of Newcastle.

His Lordship was eminently distinguished for his disinterestedness, both in public and private life; and was respected as one of the principal patrons of the age, for his encouragement of literature, and learned men. He made a most valuable addition to the rich magazine of manuscripts, collected by the Lord Treasurer, his father, especially in the history and antiquities of England, both ecclesiastical and civil. He collected, besides, an invaluable treasure of original letters and papers of

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See (O)

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state, written by the greatest Princes, Statesmen, and Scholars, as well of foreign nations, as of Great-Britain. But I shall be the less particular on this head, because Mr. Humphry Wanley, some time his Lordship's Librarian, has given a short view of his manuscript collections, in the preface of Bishop Nicholson's English Historical Library. His printed books were the most choice and magnificent that were ever collected in this kingdom. There were in his library the first printed books of all countries, and especially of our own. Many printed upon vellum, and otherwise, in the grandest manner, and enriched with the most costly sculptures. The printed books alone have been reckoned above forty thousand volumes. As none were ever more zealous to collect whatever rarities in literature would be most serviceable to the learned, ingenious, and knowing part of mankind; so none was more communicative thereof, as may sufficiently appear, in the numbers of authors who have made such respectful references to the volumes in the Harleian library. The valuable collection of manuscripts was preserved by his Lady, the right honourable Henrietta-Cavendish Holles, Countess of Oxford, at her house in Dover-street; till her Ladyship, for the service of the public, consented to the Parliament's making a purchase thereof in 1754, and they are now deposited in the British Museum. His Lordship was a true lover of his country, as his conduct in the senate manifested: and departing this life, aged 42, at his house in Dover-street, on Tuesday, June 16, 1741, was buried in Westminster-Abbey. He left issue an only daughter and heir, Lady Margaret-Cavendish Harley, married in 1734, to his Grace, William, Duke of Portland. Leaving no male issue by his Lady (who survived him till Dec. 8, 1755, and lies buried with him) his honours devolved on Edward Harley, Esq. then Knight of the shire for the county of Hereford, son and heir of Edward Harley of Eywood in com' Hereford, Esq. before mentioned one of the Auditors of the Imprest, who was next brother to Robert, first Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, Lord High Treasurer of England, according to the limitation of the patent.

The said EDWARD Harley, who thus succeeded as *3d Earl of Oxford and Earl Mortimer*, &c. served as one of the Knights in parliament for the county of Hereford, from the first parliament, called in 1727, by the late King, inclusive, until he became intitled to a seat in the house of Peers. In 1746, his Lordship was elected High steward of the city of Hereford, in the room of Henry Duke of Beaufort, deceased: and on April 12, 1748, was, in convocation, presented, by the University of Oxford, with the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law. His Lordship, in March 1725, wedded Martha, eldest

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daughter of John Morgan of Tredegar in Monmouthshire, Esq; and sister to the late Sir William Morgan, Knight of the Bath: and by her Ladyship, who departed this life, Jan. 4, 1774, and was buried at Brompton Bryan, in Herefordshire, had issue five sons, 1. Edward the present Earl of Oxford, &c. 2. The honourable Robert Harley, who was born on September 10, 1727, and died a bachelor, at Bath, on Jan. 12, 1760, and was buried at Brompton Bryan; 3. The honourable and rev. John Harley, who was born on Sept. 29, 1728, and appointed Dean of Windsor in Jan. 1778; is also Rector of Mary le bone, Middlesex, and Presteign in Radnorshire: he married Roach, daughter and heir of Gwynne Vaughan of Trebarry, com' Radnor, Esq. by whom he has two sons, Edward, born in Harley-street, London, Feb. 20, 1773, and John, born in Harley-street, Dec. 31, 1774; also two daughters, Frances and Martha; 4. The hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; of whom afterwards: and, 5. The hon. and rev. William Harley, who was born on May 30, 1733, was Vicar of Uffington, in Berkshire, Rector of Everley in Wiltshire, and Prebendary of Worcester, died July 8, 1769, and was buried at Brompton Bryan. This Earl of Oxford had also, by the same Lady, two daughters, viz. Lady Sarah, who died unmarried, on April 29, 1737, in the 6th year of her age, and is buried at St. Mary le bone, near London; and lady Martha, who was born on Nov. 28, 1736, and married, on April 20, 1764, to Charles Milborne of the Priory, near Abergavenny in the county of Monmouth, Esq;

The hon. Thomas Harley, Esq; the 4th son, before-mentioned, of Edward, 3d Earl of Oxford, was born on August 24, 1730; and on March 15, 1752, married Ann, daughter of Edward Bangham, Esq. Deputy Auditor of the Imprests, and member for Leominster, in 1710. By this Lady he had two sons, and five daughters, viz. Thomas, who died on Jan. 17, 1763; Edward, who died July 11, 1768; Henrietta, who died on July 4, 1759; Martha; Anne; Sarah; and Elizabeth.—At the general election, in April 1761, being an eminent merchant, he was chosen one of the four citizens of London, to the 12th parliament of Great-Britain: and on May 5, that year, was elected Alderman of Portsoken-ward, in the city of London. On June 23, he was chosen one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and having been sworn in at Guildhall, on Sept. 26, following, was sworn at the Exchequer on the 29th, when he entered into his office, which he discharged with spirit and integrity. In 1768, he served the high office of Lord-Mayor of the said city, and is now Knight of the Shire for Hereford, and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. He is also one of the Governors of the

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the London Lying-in Hospital, in Aldersgate-street, of which he was elected Treasurer in 1762, and President in 1764.

The Earl of Oxford died at Bath, on April 11, 1755, having, through the whole course of his years, behaved with great honour and integrity, in public as well as private life. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

EDWARD, Lord Harley, the present and 4th *Earl of Oxford*, &c. who was born on Sept. 2, 1726, and on July 15, 1747, was elected to the 10th parliament of Great Britain, one of the Knights for the county of Hereford, for which he was also returned to the next parliament, which first met on business, May 31, 1754, and sat till his father's death. On April 12, 1748, he had the degree of Doctor of the Civil Law conferred on him, in convocation of the University of Oxford. Soon after the accession of the present King, he was made one of the Lords of the bed-chamber: and is also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Hereford and Radnor; a Fellow of the Royal Society, and one of the Trustees of the British Museum, and LL.D.

His Lordship married, on July 11, Susannah, eldest daughter of William Archer, of Welford in Berkshire, Esq; who represented that county in the 8th parliament of Great Britain, with great honour and fidelity, until he died, on June 30, 1739, aged 59) but as yet hath no issue by her Ladyship.

TITLES.] Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, and Earl Mortimer, and Baron Harley, of Wigmore.

CREATIONS.] Baron Harley, of Wigmore, in com' Hereford, Earl Mortimer (the name of a family) and Earl of the city of Oxford, May 24, 1711, 10 Queen Anne.

ARMS.] Or, a Bend cottised Sable.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Castle, Argent, Triple-tower'd, with a Demi-lion rampant, Gules, issuing out of the battlements of the middle-tower.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Angels, proper, habited in long Robes, their Hair and Wings, Or.

MOTTO.] VIRTUTE ET FIDE.

CHIEF SEATS.] Eywood, and Brampton-Brian, both in the county of Hereford.





Shirley Earl Ferrers

SHIRLEY, Earl Ferrers.

^aTHE ancient family of Shirley derive their descent from Safuallo or Sewallus de Etingdon, whose name (says Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*) argues him to be of the old English stock ; which Sewallis resided at Nether-Etingdon in com' Warwick, about the reign of king Edward the Confessor ; which place had been the seat of his ancestors, as there is reason to believe, for many generations before. After the Conquest, the lordship of Etingdon was given to Henry Earl of Ferrars, in Normandy, who was one of the principal adventurers with the Norman Duke William, (as will be shewn under the title of Townshend, Baron de Ferrars) and was held under him by this Sewallus ; to whose posterity, in the male line, it has continued to the present day, the hon. George Shirley being now owner thereof ; which circumstance is mentioned by Dugdale, who says, in his *Warwickshire*, that Etingdon is the only place in the county, which could glory in an uninterrupted succession of its owners for so long a tract of time ; and it is now near a century since Dugdale wrote. This Sewallus de Etingdon founded and endowed the church of Nether Etingdon. That he was an eminent man is obvious from his large possessions in the counties of Warwick, Lincoln, Northampton, and Derby, in the time of the Conqueror ; few being allowed at that change to enjoy more than a part of their estates, and even obliged to hold that by military and other services, from their new lords. Therefore if we may guess of his authority by the extent of his estate, which amounted to seventeen hides of land in this place only, he must have been no less than a Thane in the time of the Saxons, which was the same degree of honour among them, as a Baron, or Peer of England after the Norman Conquest ; for as the learned Selden observes, not little more than five hides of land was an estate for some who were so dignified.

Leaving this eminent person, (in regard that at so great a distance little more knowledge can be acquired of him) we come to Henry his son, who was a witness to the foundation charter of Merivale-Abbey, (made by Robert Earl of Ferrars) in King Stephen's time ; and was also a devout benefactor to the canons of Kenilworth, but died without issue, as it seems ; for it is evident, that Henry, son to his brother Fulcher, succeeded him in the inheritance, who gave to the monks of Bild-

^a Ex MSS. et Stemmate penes Baronem de Ferrars.

was, in com' Salop, the land of Ivenbrook: which Henry, although he had issue Fulcher, yet constituted his younger brother Sewall his heir, de Baroniis Fulchri & Henrici (i. e. of the inheritance of his father and uncle) by fine in the court of William Earl of Ferrars his superior Lord, levied in 4 Ric. I. and perhaps by the power of that great earl as more favouring Sewall: which Baronies extended to nine Knight's fees, whereof four belonged to Fulcher his father, and five to Henry his uncle, as the Red Book in the Exchequer testifieth.

This Henry had likewise a third brother, named Fulcher, from whom the Shirleys of Ednesfour, com' Derby, derived their descent.

SEWALL, the third brother, so made heir to his brother Henry, was a Knight, and by reason of his residence there, called Sewallis de Etingdon; he was very liberal to the canons of Kenilworth, Derby, and Tutbury; and held five Knight's fees of Robert Earl of Ferrars, in the county of Derby: he died 1154, and was buried at Kenilworth, by Isabel, daughter and coheir of Robert Weinell, he had issue HENRY, his son and heir, called mostly Henry the son of Sewall, who attended William Earl of Ferrars in the King's army, when he sailed into Poitou, which was about the 4th of King John. And in 7th King John, by virtue of the King's precept, he had livery of the manor of Ednesoure in Derbyshire, whereof he had been disseised, as it seems, during his absence on that expedition. He likewise erected an altar, dedicated to St. Nicholas, in the church of Etingdon, and gave divers parcels of land thereto, for the maintenance of a chauntry priest, reserving to himself and his heirs, power to present to the said chauntry as often as it should become vacant. He died about the year 1220, and was buried at Etingdon; having by Eleanor his wife, daughter and heir of William de Harcourt, SEWALLIS, his son and heir, commonly called Sewall, the son of Henry, who was a Knight, and died before the 44th Hen. III. leaving issue by Joanna, the daughter and heir of John de Clinton, of the county of Oxford, JAMES, his son and heir, who was the first of the family who took the surname of Shirley, and being heir to his mother's inheritance, he also bore her arms, which his descendants have borne as their paternal coat, ever since viz. *Pally of six Or and Azure, a Canton Ermine*; which some authors affirm to have been the arms of Clinton, for that the original arms of Shirley were *Paly of six Or and sable*, as appears by some of their seals before the match with Clinton; and, indeed, this conjecture seems probable, as this latter coat was always borne by the family of Shirley of Ednesfore, which branched off as we have before observed. This James de Shirley, son and heir of Henry and Joanna de Clinton,

ton, was a Knight, and had freewarren granted to him in all his demesnes at Shirley and Etingdon. He married Agnes de Walton, and by her had issue Sir Ralph his successor.

Which Sir RALPH de Shirley, in 7 Edw. I. held the manor of Eatendon aforesaid, in com' Warw. of Edmund Earl of Lancaster, the King's brother, by the service of two Knights fees. In 9 Edw. I. he was of full age. In 28 Edw. I. he had the custody of the counties of Salop and Stafford, with the castle of Shrewsbury, committed to his charge; and was Sheriff of the counties of Derby and Nottingham, in the 27th 28th, and 30th of Edward I. In 1301, he was summoned to attend the king at Berwick upon Tweed, on Midsummer-day, well-appointed with horse and arms, to march against the Scots. In 3 Edward II. he was constituted one of the Justices in the county of Warwick for the goal-delivery; and 5 Edw. II. served in two parliaments, held that year, as a representative for that county. In 6 Edw. II. he was discharged from the office of Coroner, on account of his ill state of health; but in 8 Edw. II. he was Governor of Horston-castle, in com' Derb. and in 16 Edw. II. a Commissioner for levying a fifteenth in com' Warw. The next year he was in the list of those Knights and men at arms, whose names were then certified in the Chancery.

He married ^b Margaret, daughter and one of the coheirs of Walter de Waldeghief, Steward to Edw. II. and dying in 20 Edw. II. left issue THOMAS his son and heir, a Commissioner for assessing and collecting a fifteenth and tenth, granted in 11 Edw. III. and in the 12th, appointed to collect the scutage due to the king for the Scotch expedition. In 14 Edw. III. he served as one of the Knights in parliament for the county of Warwick. This Sir Thomas Shirley, died in 1362; married Isabel, daughter of Ralph, son and heir of Ralph Lord Bassett of Drayton, and sister and sole heir to her brother Ralph, the last Lord Bassett of that line, who died 13 Rich. II. without issue; having by deed, dated Jan. 16, 13 Rich. II. named Sir Hugh Shirley, son of this Sir Thomas, by his sister Isabel, to be his nephew and right heir; thereby leaving him heir to his whole inheritance on condition that he assumed his surname of Bassett, and his arms, leaving his own; but should he refuse to comply with that condition, then the whole estate to go to the Earl of Stafford, on the same terms, who was descended from Margaret Bassett, great aunt to the said Lord Bassett; and should that Earl refuse to comply with the above condition, then the estates to go to other relations mentioned in the will; but expressly on condition that they assumed the

^b Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwicksh. p. 466.

name and arms of Basset. But neither Sir Hugh Shirley, nor the Earl of Stafford, complied with the conditions of the will, but contended for the estate; which dispute was not finally settled till the reign of Henry VI. when the estates of the Barons Basset of Drayton, were divided between them. Colston Basset in com' Nott being allotted to Shirley, and Drayton Basset, com' Staff. to Stafford.

But to return: HUGH Shirley, son and heir of Sir Thomas, by Isabel Basset, succeeded his father; and was, as before mentioned, by the will of the late Lord Basset his uncle, acknowledged by him to be his nephew and right heir; in 7 Rich. II. he confirmed the manors of Shirley and Hoone in com' Derby, and that of Etingdon in com' Warwick, to his mother Isabel, then the wife of Sir Gerard Braybroke, Knt these manors having been assigned to be for her dower by Sir Thomas Shirley his father. This Sir Hugh was made Chief Warden of Higham Ferrars Park, by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster; and in 22 Rich. II. constituted Constable of Donnington-Castle, by Henry of Bolingbrook, Duke of Lancaster, afterward King Henry IV. to which King he was also Master of the Hawks. He was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, on the part of King Henry IV. being one of those who was habited as the King, and taken for him by the opposite party. By Beatrix, his wife, sister and heir to John de Braose of West-Heston (now called Wiston) in Suffex, heir male of the ancient family of that name, Barons of Brember in Suffex, and of Brecknock, Abergavenny, and Gower, in Wales, he had issue RALPH, his son and heir, then twelve years of age; who, in 5 Hen. V. was retained to serve that King in person in his army in Guyen, with 6 men at arms and 18 archers; and the next year with 8 men at arms and 16 archers, and was about that time knighted; for in 8 Hen. V. being then Sheriff of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, he was then stiled a Knight. He married Joyce, descended from a younger branch of the Barons Basset of Drayton, daughter and sole heir to Thomas Basset, of Brailsford, Esq. by whom he had issue RALPH, his son and heir, who died on St. Stephen's day, 1466, having had issue by his second wife Elizabeth (sister to Lord Montjoy) Ralph, from whom descended the family of Shirley of Wiston in Suffex, now extinct; and by his first wife Margaret, daughter and coheir of John de Staunton, of Staunton-Harold, in com' Leic. (whereby he possessed that estate, since the chief residence of the family,) he had issue JOHN, his son and heir, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Hugh Willoughby, of Middleton, in com' Warw. and Wollaton, in com' Nott. and died on May 18, 1485, leaving a daughter ^c Elea-

^c Burton's Description of Leicestershire, p. 90.

nor, who married Robert, son of William Haslerig, Esq. Lord of Nouseley, in Leicestershire; she died 1529, buried at Castle Dunington, in Leicestershire; also a son and heir, Ralph, 26 years old, who for his valour in the battle of Stoke, in com' Nott. June 16, 1487, was made a Banneret; to which battle ^d he brought forces to the King's aid, when the Earl of Lincoln was slain. In 7 Henry VII. he was retained to serve the King in his wars beyond sea for one year; and died on Jan. 6, 1516-7. By his last will and testament ^e, which bears date four days before his death, writing himself Sir Rauf Shirley, of Staunton-Harold, in com' Leic. Knt. he orders his body to be buried at the discretion of his executors. He bequeaths to Jane his wife, his manors of Shirley and Brailesford, with the lands, rents, and services, as also other lands, in full of her jointure and dower, for term of her life: and his manor of Barnham to the monastery of Gerondens, for the term of 50 years.

It also appears by his will, that he had five brothers, and that he was possessed of the manors of Staunton-Harold, Rakedale, and Willowes, Burton, Long-Whatton, Katelyff, Dunton, Esterleyke, Sutton-Bonyngton, and Newton-Regis; he bequeaths all his household furniture, plate, &c. to his wife and his son Francis, to be divided equally between them; and ordains executors, his cousin Sir Richard Sackvil (to whom he bequeaths a cross of gold, hanging at his chain) his brother Robert Hasylyrg (husband to Elizabeth his sister) Sir James Smith, his priest, and Thomas Herbert.

He married four wives, but had no issue by his first and third; and by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Thomas Walth, of Wanlip, in Leicestershire, had only a daughter, Anne, married to Sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, in com. Leic. Knt. ancestor to the late Earl of Bath. By his last wife Jane, daughter to Sir Robert Sheffield, Knt. ancestor to the late Duke of Buckingham, he had Francis, his son and heir, before mentioned.

Which FRANCIS was ^f Sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, in 4 Phil. and Mary; and having lived ^g to an advanced age, famous for his charity and hospitality, died on July 27, 1571, and was buried in the church of Breedon on the Hill, in Leicestershire, where a monument was erected to the memory of him and Dorothy, his wife, who survived him but a short time, as appears by her last will and testament ^h, bearing date August 9, 1571, and the probate thereof May 16

^d Polyd. Virgil. p. 573. No. 20.

^e Ex Regist. Ayloff. q. 1.

^f Fuller's Worthies.

^g Ex inscript. tumul.

^h Ex Regist. Daper. qu. 16.

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following. She was daughter of Sir John Gifford of Chillington, in Staffordshire, Knt. and married to her first husband, John Congreve, Esq. but had issue by the said Francis Shirley, three sons, John Shirley, Esq. hereafter mentioned; Edward, who died young; and Ralph: also three daughters, Cassandra, married to Walter Powtrel, of West-Hallum, in com' Derb. Esq. Elizabeth, to Thomas Cotton, of Conington, in Huntingdonshire, Esq. father by her to the famous Sir Robert Cotton, Knt. and Bart. the great collector of the records, now deposited in the British Museum; and Anne, to John Brook, of Madeley, in Shropshire, Esq.

JOHN Shirley, eldest son and heir apparent, died, A. D. 1570, in the life-time of his father, and was buried in the church of Breedon before mentioned, where a monument is erected to his memory, reciting that he married Jane, sole daughter and heir of Thomas Lovett, of Aftwell, com' Northamp. Esq. and that by her he had five sons, and three daughters.

GEORGE Shirley, Esq. (eldest son and heir of the said John) succeeded his grandfather in his estate, and was created a Baronetⁱ on May 22, 1611, on the first erection of that dignity, being the fourth in order of precedency. He married Frances, daughter to Henry, Lord Berkeley, ancestor to the present Earl of Berkeley, by Katherine, daughter of the famous Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, son and heir of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, temp. Hen. VIII. a lady^k, who to her noble descent, added many extraordinary virtues; and dying in the 31st year of her age, on Dec. 29, 1595, was buried in the church of Breedon, where a monument is erected by her husband; who married, 2dly, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Wroughton, of Wilcot, in com' Wilts, Esq. and relict of Sir Henry Upton, of Faringdon, in com' Berks, Knt. but by her had no issue. He had by his first wife four sons and one daughter, Mary, who died unmarried. The two eldest sons, John and George, died young: Henry succeeded his father; and Thomas the youngest son^l, who was seated at Botolph's-bridge, com' Huntington, and received the honour of Knighthood at Whitehall, on May 22, 1622; he is characterized by Sir William Dugdale^m, to have been 'a great lover of learning, and especially affected to antiquities, in the study whereof he attained to much knowledge, and thereby gave no small lustre to his ancient and worthy family.' He marriedⁿ Mary, daughter to Thomas Harpur, of Chepnor, in Oxfordshire, Esq.

ⁱ Pat. 9 Jac. I.

^k Ex inscript. tumul.

^l Philpot's Cat. of Knights.

^m In Ant. q. of Warw. p. 477.

ⁿ Ex Collect. T. Meller.

Sir GEORGE Shirley, Bart. departed this life at ° Stanton Harold, on April 27, 1622, and was buried at Breedon. To him succeeded his eldest surviving son and heir,

Sir HENRY Shirley, Bart. (who was Sheriff of Leicester, the last year of James I.) he married, in 1615, Lady Dorothy, youngest of the two daughters of that great but unfortunate favourite to Queen Elizabeth, Robert Earl of Essex, and sister and coheir to her brother, Robert Earl of Essex, the famous General to the Parliament. It is by this alliance, that the Earls Ferrers quarter the arms of France and England with their own; the Earl of Essex being maternally descended from Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, grandson to King Edw. III. and grandfather to King Edw. IV. and also from Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, youngest son of Edw. III. Sir Henry Shirley by the said Dorothy (who, in 1634, took for a second husband, William Stafford of Bluthewick, com' Northampton, Esq.) had two sons, Charles, and Robert; also one daughter, Lettice, married to William Bourke, Earl of Clanrickard, in Ireland. By the inquisition, taken at Leicester, April 18, 1633^p, it appears, that he died on Feb. 8, 1632, seised of the manors of Astwell, Falcot, Billing-manor, alias Gifford's-manor, Brookes-manor, alias Mamfey-manor; also of the manors of Stanton-Harold, Syleby, and Ragdale, with the impropriation, the manor of Willows and rectory, all in Leicestershire; the manors of Etenton, Oxhill, Fulride, and Whatcoate, in Warwickshire; the manors of Sutton-Bonnynton, in Nottinghamshire; and the manors of Shirley, and Bray-Jefford, in Derbyshire: all which devolved on his son and heir, Sir Charles Shirley, Bart. aged nine years, on Sept. 9, 1632.

Which Sir CHARLES dying unmarried, about the year 1646, was succeeded in title and estate by Sir ROBERT Shirley, Bart. his brother and heir. Which Sir Robert, for his loyalty to Charles I. was imprisoned in the Tower of London by Oliver Cromwell, where he died during his confinement, not without suspicion of poison, leaving issue, by Catharine his wife, daughter to Humphrey Okeover, of Okeover, in the county of Stafford, Esq. two sons, Seymour his successor, and Robert, afterwards Earl Ferrers: also two daughters, Catharine, married to Peter Venables, of the county of Chester, Esq. commonly called Baron of Kinder-ton; and Dorothy, to George Vernon, of Sudbury in Derbyshire, Esq.

° Ex Collect. T. Meller,
Bibl. Harley.

p Cole's Esq. lib. 3. n. 61. a 14. p. 153. in

Sir SEYMOUR Shirley, Bart. marrying Diana, daughter of Robert Bruce, Earl of Aylesbury, left issue an only son, who surviving his father but a short time, the title of Baronet devolved on Robert, his uncle (youngest son to Sir Robert Shirley, before mentioned) afterwards created Earl Ferrers.

Which Sir ROBERT Shirley, Knt. was born at East-Sheen, in Surry, during his father's aforesaid confinement in the Tower; and on Dec. 14, 1677, his majesty King Charles II. taking into consideration, that this Sir Robert Shirley, Bart. was grandson and heirs unto Lady Dorothy Devereux, the younger of the two sisters and heirs of Robert Devereux, the last Earl of Essex of that family, and that the issue male of the elder sister and coheir the Lady Frances, (who married William Seymour, Marquis of Hertford) was then clean extinct, was pleased to confirm unto him and his heirs, the ancient Baronies of Ferrars of Chartley, Bouchier and Lovaine, which honour had been in abeyance between the Ladies, Frances and Dorothy Devereux, and their descendants from the decease of their brother the Earl of Essex, without issue. Sir Robert Shirley, being so declared Lord Ferrars of Chartley &c. accordingly, was introduced into the house of Peers, Jan. 28, 1677-8, and took his place according to the ancient writ of summons, (to John de Ferrars his lineal ancestor) Feb. 6, 27 Edw. I. He was Master of the horse, and Steward of the household to Queen Catharine, consort of King Charles II. and was sworn of the Privy-council to King William, on May 25, 1699. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was again sworn of the Privy council, on Nov. 25, 1708, according to the act for the union of the two kingdoms; and on Sept. 3, 1711, was advanced to the titles of Viscount Tamworth, and Earl Ferrers, by reason of his descent from the ancient and noble family of Ferrers. His Lordship departed this life on Dec. 25, 1717, having had issue, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Laurence Washington, of Carenden in Wiltshire, Esq. ten sons and seven daughters; and this Lady dying on Oct. 2, 1693, was buried at Stanton-Harold; whereupon he married to his 2d wife, in August, 1699, Selina, daughter of George Finch, of the city of London, Esq. and by her (who died on March 20, 1762) had five sons, and as many daughters, viz. the Hon. Robert Shirley, Esq. born May 27, 1700, who was elected, on the accession of our late Sovereign, a member of parliament for the borough of Stamford in Lincolnshire, and died unmarried in July, 1738; George, who died an infant 1704; another George, born in 1705, of Lower-Ettingdon in Warwickshire, a Captain in the
first

first regiment of foot guards, who married ——— daughter of ——— Sturt, and had a son born at Lower-Etingdon, and baptised Nov. 29, 1750, by the name of George; Sewallis, born in 1709, Comptroller of the household to Queen Charlotte, member in the 9th and 10th parliaments for Brackley, and in the 11th for Callington in Cornwall; he ⁹ married Margaret Countess dowager of Oxford, and died 31 Oct. 1765; and John, born in 1712, and died Feb. 15. 1768. The five daughters were, the Lady Selina, married to Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon-park in Wiltshire, Esq. brother to Allen, 1st Lord Bathurst; the Lady Mary, to Charles Tryon, of Bullwick in Northamptonshire, Esq. the Lady Anne, on May 17, 1729, to Sir Robert Furness, of Waldershare in Kent, Bart. the Lady Frances, and the Lady Steuarta, who died at Bath in Jan. 1768, unmarried.

The seven daughters by the first marriage were, the Ladies Elizabeth and Catharine, who died in their infancies; the Ladies, Elizabeth, married to Walter Clarges, Esq. brother of Sir Thomas Clarges, of Aston in Hertfordshire, Bart. Anne-Eleanora, and Catherine, who died unmarried in October, 1736; Dorothy, married to John Cotes, son and heir of Charles Cotes, of Woodcot in Shropshire, Esq. and Barbara who died Nov. 7, 1768, unmarried. Likewise of the ten sons by the first marriage Charles, Lewis, George, Charles, Ferrers, and Walter, died unmarried; and only three survived their father, Washington, the second son, Henry ninth son, successively Earls Ferrers; and Laurence, tenth son, the rest all dying in their infancies, except Robert, the eldest son, born on Sept. 4, 1673.

Which ROBERT married, 1st, Catharine, daughter of Peter Venables, Baron of Kinderton; and she deceasing in her nonage, he married, 2dly, in September, 1688, Anne, daughter of Sir Humphry Ferrars, of Tamworth-castle in Warwickshire, Knt. and heir to her grandfather John de Ferrars of Tamworth-castle Esq. which John de Ferrars, was the last heir male, of the Barons Ferrars of Groby. This Robert Shirley deceased before his father was created Earl Ferrers, leaving by his said wife Anne Ferrars, three sons and one daughter Elizabeth, who surviving her brothers, on her grandfather's death became Baroness Ferrars, Bouchier, and Lovaine, and married James Earl of Northampton, (as will be shewn under the title of the Lord de Ferrars;) by whom he had issue three sons, Robert, Ferrars, and Thomas, and a daughter Elizabeth, Countess of Northampton, and Baroness Ferrars of Chartley,

⁹ See the rev. Mr. Keith's Register for May-Fair Chapel, now deposited in the vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square.

as heir to her father: and the said Robert dying of the small-pox, on Feb. 25, 1698-9, ROBERT, his son and heir, born on Dec. 28, 1692, became heir apparent to his grandfather, and was elected Knight of the shire for the county of Leicester in the last Parliament called by Queen Anne; and surviving both his brothers, died of the small-pox, on July 5, 1714, unmarried, leaving his sister, the Countess of Northampton, his heir; her ladyship died 13 March 1740-1.

Whereupon the Hon. WASHINGTON Shirley, second son of Robert Earl Ferrers, succeeded his father as *2d Earl Ferrers*. His Lordship was born on June 22, 1677, and on April 12, 1725, was constituted Lord-lieutenant of Staffordshire, also Custos Rotulorum of the said county, on April 27 following, and again on Nov. 17, 1727. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Richard Levings, Bart. one of the Judges of the Kings-Bench in Ireland, and by her, who died in France in January, 1739-40, left issue three daughters, his coheirs; Lady Elizabeth, who was married, on June 24, 1725, to Joseph Gascoigne-Nightingale of Enfield, in the county of Middlesex, Esq; and by him had a son, and a daughter, of whom she died in childbed, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, (on Aug. 26, 1731,) where a monument of most excellent design and execution is erected to her memory. Her husband surviving her, deceased on July 15, 1752, at Enfield. Lady Selina, 2d daughter, was wedded, on June 3, 1728, to Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, and is now living, a most exemplary pattern of religion and virtue; and Lady Mary, youngest daughter, on June 29, 1730, was married to Thomas Needham, Lord Viscount Kilmory of the kingdom of Ireland. This Washington Earl Ferrers, departed this life on April 14, 1729, and leaving no heir male, the title devolved on

HENRY, his next brother and heir, who was born on April 14, 1691, and in May, 1731, was appointed Lord-lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Staffordshire: but the said Henry, *3d Earl Ferrers*, dying, in August, 1745, unmarried, the title devolved on his nephew Laurence, son and heir of Laurence Shirley, tenth son of Robert Earl Ferrers.

Which LAURENCE was born on September 26, 1693, and married Anne, 4th daughter to Sir Walter Clarges, of Aston in Hertfordshire, Bart. by whom he left issue, Laurence, *4th Earl Ferrers*; Washington Shirley, *5th Earl Ferrers*; ROBERT now Earl; Walter in holy orders, and Thomas, a captain in the navy, deputy ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, and married 30 March, 1773, to Mary, widow of Sir Stephen Anderson Bart. and two daughters, Elizabeth, and Anne.

Which

Which Laurence, Earl Ferrers, on September 16, 1752, married Mary, youngest daughter of Amos Meredith. Esq. son and heir of Sir William Meredith, of Henbury in Cheshire, Baronet of Nova-Scotia, and sister to Sir William Meredith, the present Baronet, member for Wigan in the Parliament summoned in 1754, and for Liverpool in that which convened in 1761, 1768, and 1774: but there being a domestic uneasiness between his Lordship and his Lady, her Ladyship was allowed a separate maintenance by act of parliament; and after his Lordships death she was remarried to Lord Frederick Campbell brother to the present Duke of Argyll. His Lordship, though he was at times a very intelligent person, and a Nobleman conversant in the constitution of his country, yet, on divers occasions, exhibited suspicious symptoms of a constitutional insanity of mind. In one of his fits of disorder, he shot Mr. Johnson, his land-steward, with a pistol, at his seat at Stanton-Harold in Leicestershire, in January, 1760; for which, being tried in Westminster-hall, by his Peers, on April 16, and 17, following, he received sentence, on Friday the 18th, to be hanged next Monday, and to have his body dissected and anatomized, the evidence of his insanity not being satisfactory to their Lordships: but the right Hon. the Lord Henley, late Earl of Northington, who acted as High-steward at that awful solemnity, with consent of the Peers, respited his Lordship's execution till Monday, May 5. At receiving sentence, this unfortunate Nobleman begged his Peers to recommend him to mercy: and after he was carried back to the Tower, he applied, by letter, to the King, that he might suffer there, where the Earl of Essex, Queen Elizabeth's favourite, and one of his ancestors, had been beheaded. This application he made with the greater confidence, as he had the honour to be related to his Majesty, and to quarter part of his arms: but all application from himself and friends proving ineffectual, his Lordship was, on May 5, conveyed from the Tower, in his wedding-suit, to Tyburn, which was covered with black baize, as well as the scaffold, and suffered with great firmness and composure.

His Lordship dying without issue, the estate and titles devolved on his brother, WASHINGTON, 5th Earl, who took his seat in the house of Peers, on May 19, 1760. His Lordship betaking himself to a maritime life, was, on April 19, 1746, appointed a Captain in his Majesty's navy, in which he gave eminent proofs of courage and conduct, and was at length promoted to the rank of Vice Admiral of the Blue: and the Royal Society, on Dec. 14, 1761, enrolled him among their number, on account of the accurate observations he had

made on the transit of Venus over the Sun, on June 6 preceding, and had communicated to that learned body, with other useful discoveries, tending to the improvement of mathematical knowledge. His Lordship died at Stanton-Harold, in Leicestershire, on October 1, 1778, and was buried there, having had no issue by his Lady, Anne, daughter of — Elliott of Plymouth Esq. whereupon the titles and estate devolved upon his next brother,

ROBERT, *now Earl Ferrers.* His Lordship married Catherine, daughter of Rowland Cotton, of Etwall, com' Derby, by whom he had issue, Robert, now styled Viscount Tamworth; Laurence Rowland, 2d son, died young; and Washington, 3d son, now an Ensign in the second regiment of foot guards.

TITLES.] Robert Shirley, Earl Ferrers, Viscount Tamworth, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, May 22 (1611) 9 Jac. I. Viscount Tamworth, in com' Staff. and Earl Ferrers, Sept. 3 (1711) 10 Queen Anne.

ARMS.] Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Paly of six, Or, and Azure, a Canton Ermine: 2d and 3d, France and England, quarterly, within a Border, Argent.

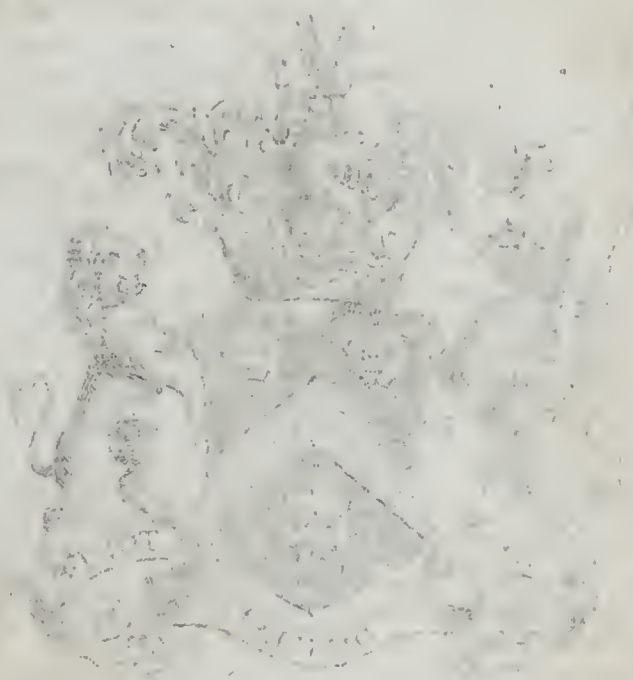
CREST.] On a Wreath, the Bust of a Saracen, side-faced, and couped, proper, wreathed about the Temples, Or and Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] Dexter a Talbot Ermine, eared, Gules, and gorged with a ducal Collar, Or; Sinister, a Rein-deer of the second, attired and gorged with a ducal Collar, Or, and charged on the Shoulder with an Horse-shoe Argent.

The Supporters engraved on the plate, belong to the present Lord de Ferrars, and those above described were granted to the present Earl Ferrers in 1779.

MOTTO.] HONOR VIRTUTIS PRÆMIUM.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Stanton-Harold, in Leicestershire; at Chartley-castle, in Staffordshire; and at Shirley in the county of Derby.





Wentworth Earl of Strafford.

WENTWORTH, Earl of Strafford.

ALL genealogists agree, that the surname of this noble family is of Saxon original, and that it was taken from the Lordship of Wentworth, in the wapentake of Strafford, in the county of York, where, at the time of the Conquest, A. D. 1066, lived Reginald (or Rynold) de Winterwade (as wrote in Domesday-book.) He had a son named Henry, whose son Richard had Michael, whose son Henry had a son named Hugh, who, dying in the year 1200, left a son William Wyntword, of Wyntword, who married Emma, the daughter and heir of William Wodehous de Wodehous; and from that time. they were called Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse. William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, son to William, married Beatrix, daughter of Gilbert Thakel, and by her had two sons, William, his heir, and Richard de Wentworth, who was Bishop of London, and Chancellor of England, A. D. 1338. William, the eldest son, in 1288. married Dyonisia, daughter of Peter de Rotherfield; and after her decease, wedded Lucy, daughter of Sir Adam de Newmarch, by whom he had no issue: but by his first Lady he was father of two sons, William, his successor; and John, who had Elmsfall with his wife —, daughter and heir to — Elmsfall, of Elmsfall, in Yorkshire; and dying without issue, left that estate to his nephew, John. William de Wentworth succeeded his father, William, in 1295, and 1303, obtained a writ, from Edw. I. for turning a high road near his house. He married Isabel, daughter and coheir of William Pollington, of Pollington in Yorkshire; and by her (whose estate was partitioned in 1307) he had two sons, Sir William, his heir; and John, who, by the gift of his uncle John, aforesaid, inherited Elmsfall, and by Joan, his wife, daughter of Richard de Teys, of Burgh-Walleys in Yorkshire, was patriarch of the Wentworths of Elmsfall, Kirby, Barons, and Viscounts Wentworth, and the knightly family seated at Bretton, with their several branches.

Sir William Wentworth, the eldest son and heir, married Isabel (by some called Lucy) daughter and heir of Robert Hooten (or Hutton) of Hooten-Roberts in Yorkshire, by his wife Lucy, daughter and coheir to Sir Edward Skelton; and by the said Isabel, was father of another Sir William, who wedded Lucy, daughter and coheir of Walter, son and heir of Henry de Tynneslow (alias Tinsley) of Tynneslow in Yorkshire, by Lucy his wife, daughter and heir of Walter le Brett. Thomas Wen-

worth, son and heir of the said Sir William and Lucy, married Isabel, daughter of Sir William Fleming, of Waith, Knt. which barony is in the Marquis of Rockingham's titles. His son William married Isabella, daughter of Sir Thomas Reresby, of Thriberg, in com' Ebor. Knt. whose son Sir Thomas taking part with King Hen. VI. ^d when he came out of Scotland (whither he was forced to fly by Edw. IV.) brought forces to his assistance; and valiantly behaving, at the battle near Hexham, April 3, 1463, was taken prisoner, with the Duke of Somerset and others, the King himself narrowly escaping, but was soon after taken in disguise. This Sir Thomas married Joan, daughter of Sir Richard Redman, of Harwood-tower, Knt. in the 8th of Hen. VI. and left issue two sons, William and John. William Wentworth, Esq. in 39 Hen. VI. wedded Isabella, daughter of Sir Richard Fitz-Williams, of Aldwark in Yorkshire, sister to William, Earl of Southampton, and by her had four sons, Sir Thomas, his successor; Ralph, George, and William; besides a daughter Elizabeth, successively the wife of Thomas Lea, of Middleton, Esq. and Henry Arthington, Esq. He died A. D. 1477, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

THOMAS, who received the honour of Knighthood, for his bravery in the Battle of the Spurs, on Aug. 16, 1513.

Being very rich, he was usually called Golden Thomas, and paid a fine to be excused from being created a Knight of the Bath. In 1528, he obtained an uncommon licence from Hen. VIII. to wear his bonnet, and be covered in his presence, because he was infirm. He died on Dec. 5, 1548, aged 70: and having, in 5 Hen. VIII. wedded Beatrix, daughter of Sir Richard Woodrove, of Walley, Knt. and widow of John Drax, of Woodhall, Esq. had by her five sons, 1. William, his heir; 2. Gervase; 3. Michael Wentworth, Esq. who was of Mendham in Suffolk, Comptroller to the Queen; and by Isabel, his wife, daughter and heir of Percival Whitley, of Whitley, in com' Ebor. Esq. was progenitor of the Wentworths, of Wooley in Yorkshire: 4. Thomas Wentworth, of Scorby, Esq. who married Grace, daughter of John Gascoigne, of Lasingcroft, Esq. and by her had a son of his own name; and, 5. Bryan Wentworth, Esq; Sir Thomas had also three daughters, viz. Elizabeth, wedded to Ralph Durham, Esq. Isabel, to Nicholas (or, according to others, Richard) Wombwell, of Thunnercliffe, Esq; and Beatrice, to James Wyrall (or Worrall) of Lower-fall, Esq. both in the county of York.

^d Hollinshed's Chron. p. 666.

WILLIAM Wentworth, Esq. the eldest son of Sir Thomas, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, having married Catharine, daughter of Ralph Beeston, of Beeston in Yorkshire, Esq. in 1546, by her was father of four sons, 1. Thomas, his successor; 2. Michael; 3. William; and, 4. Gervase: and also of four daughters, 1. Margaret, espoused to Lancelot Montfort, of Kilnhurst, Esq. son and heir to Christopher Montfort, Esq. by his first wife. 2. Muriel, the second wife of the said Christopher Montfort; 3. Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and, 4. Beatrice, wedded to John Savile, of Wathe, Esq. This William died on Dec. 4, 1549, as found by inquisition taken ^e at Wakefield, in com' Ebor. on June 21 following; and that he died seised of the manor of Wentworth, Woodhouse-hall, in Wentworth; the manor of Frezehouse in Wentworth, parcel of the monastery of Bolton in Craven; the manors of Pollington, Hooton, Berbrythall in Graylebroke; half the manors of Tynneslowe, and Waithe; and divers other lands and tenements in Yorkshire.

THOMAS Wentworth, Esq. the eldest son and heir of the said William, was High sheriff of the county of York, in 25 Eliz. died on Feb. 14, 1586-7, possessed of lands to the then value of six thousand pounds a year, in the said county, and was buried at Wentworth, as was his wife, Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe, Knt. (grandson of Sir William Gascoigne, Knight of the Bath) by his wife Joan, daughter and heir of John Nevil, Lord Ferrars, of Overfley. By this match came the manor and feat of Gawthorpe, Cusworth, &c. and also the claim to the baronies of Newmarch, and Overfley, his Lady being descended from the noble families of Nevil, Ferrars, and Newmarch, who inherited those titles. He left issue, Sir William Wentworth, his heir, and four daughters, 1. Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Danby, of Farnley, Esq. 2. Barbara, who died unmarried; 3. Margaret, first wedded to Michael, son and heir of John Lord Darcy (of whose descendants, under the title of Coniers) and, 2dly, to Jasper Blythman, of New-Lathes, Esq. by whom she had no issue; and, 4. Catharine, espoused to Thomas Gargrave, of Nostel-Priory in Yorkshire, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM Wentworth, the son and successor of the aforesaid Thomas, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, Gawthorpe, &c. served the office of High-sheriff for the county of York, in the last year of Queen Elizabeth; and on June 29, 1611, was created a Baronet, being the 22d in precedence. By

^e Cole's Efc. lib. 5. n. 16. a. 16. p. 379. in Bibl. Harl.

Anne, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Atkins, of Stowell in Gloucestershire, Knt. he had eight sons, five of whom viz. 1. John, 4. Robert, 5. Michael, 6. Mathew, and 7. Philip, died unmarried. Sir George Wentworth, the 8th and youngest son, was, with Sir George Wentworth, of Wooley, Knt. returned for Pontefract, to the Parliament in 1640; but, together with him, disabled from sitting, on account of their loyalty to Charles I. by whom he was knighted, made General of the forces in Ireland, and a Privy-counsellor in that kingdom. He married —, daughter of Sir Francis Ruishe, of Sarre in the isle of Thanet, in Kent, Knt. and by her had Ruishe Wentworth, of Sarre, Esq. who died 8 June 1686 aged 34, and is buried at Nuttsede, in Kent, with his wife Susanna, sister of James Adye, of Barham in Kent Esq. she died 23 Sept. 1681 in childbed of Mary their only child and heir, who was the first connubial consort of Thomas Lord Howard, of Effingham. The two eldest surviving sons were, Sir Thomas Wentworth, the renowned Earl of Strafford; and Sir William Wentworth, Knt. ancestor to the present Earl of Strafford, of both whom more at large, after giving an account of their three sisters. Mary (or, according to others, Margaret) was wedded to Sir Richard Hooton, of Goldeburgh in Yorkshire, Knt. Anne, to Sir Gervase Savile, of Thornhill in Yorkshire, Knt. and Bart. and Elizabeth, to James Dillon, Earl of Roscommon in Ireland, the celebrated Poet. Sir William their father, departed this life in 1614. (his Lady having died in July, 1611, and were both buried at Wentworth) he was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir THOMAS Wentworth, Bart. born April 13, 1593, who makes such a conspicuous figure in the English annals, both as Commoner and Peer, and in the cabinet as well as the field. He was returned one of the Knights for the county of York, to the Parliaments summoned in 12 and 18 Jac. I. and 1st and 3 Car. I. having immediately served the office of Sheriff for that county before his last election. He appeared among the anti-courtiers, till he saw their aim was to overturn the constitution in church and state: and then heartily concurred with the King's Ministers; which so exasperated the popular demagogues, that they never left pursuit of him, till they brought him to the block. On July 22, 1628, he was created Baron Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse; and on December 10, following, promoted to the degree of Viscount Wentworth. He was, in 1629, made a Privy counsellor, Lord-lieutenant of the county of York, and President of the North. In Feb. 1632-3, his Lordship was nominated

† Monument in Nuttsede Church, Kent.

Lord-deputy of Ireland, where he restored the state of the country, and effected a conformity between the churches of England and Ireland; the convocation there having passed a canon for receiving the articles of religion established in the English convocation, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He also raised eight regiments in that kingdom, for the service of his Sovereign; but before he could dispose them into necessary quarters, he was recalled, to command as Lieutenant-general in the army raised against the Scots; who, at the solicitation of the English puritans, threatened England with an invasion. On Jan. 12, 1639-40, 15 Car. I. he was further dignified with the titles of Baron Raby, of Raby-castle, and Earl of Strafford; soon after appointed Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and elected Knight of the Garter, on Sept. 12. 1640. The puritan interest prevailing in the English Parliament, which met on Nov. 3, 1640, and the chiefs of that party being conscious, that his Lordship would be a great, if not an insurmountable obstacle, to their views against monarchy and episcopacy, it was resolved to get rid of him, before they avowed their designs. Soon after the meeting of the Parliament, they impeached his Lordship of high treason; and in the mean time, they practised every method, to deprive him of the evidence of those who could have exculpated him. However, when he was brought to trial before his Peers, on March 22, 1640-1, his prosecutors were not able to make good their charge against him, according to the common laws of the land, notwithstanding the many artifices and endeavours they had used, to sift out evidence against him; and therefore they proceeded against him by attainder, which passed through both houses, but not without difficulty, and with an express declaration, that it should not serve for a precedent in time coming. The tumultuous means made use of to force the bill through the two houses, and the methods practised to extort his Majesty's assent, are so amply narrated in history, that it may be sufficient to say, that, the royal sanction being given by commission, on May 10, 1641, his Lordship was, on the 12th, conducted to the scaffold on Tower-hill, where he suffered decapitation with such resolution, magnanimity, and composure, as became the great and good man.

The preamble to his patent sets forth, that he was lineally descended from John of Gaunt, and from the ancient Barons of Newmarch and Oversley, &c. His ancestors, either by father or mother, had matched with divers houses of honour; as with Maud, Countess of Cambridge, daughter to the Lord Clifford of Westmoreland; Margaret, daughter and heir to the Lord Philip de Spencer, the Lords D'arcy of the North; Latimer,

timer, Talboys, Ogle, Ferrars Earl of Derby, Quincy Earl of Winchester, Beaumont Earl of Leicester, Graunmesnil Baron of Hincley, and Lord High Steward of England, Peverel Earl of Nottingham, Leofrick Earl of Mercia, and from Margaret, Duchess of Somerset, grandmother to Hen. VII.

He married, 1st, in 1611, the Lady Margaret Clifford, daughter to Francis Earl of Cumberland, he had no issue by her Ladyship who died in 1622, and was buried at York; but by his 2d wife, the Lady Arabella, daughter to John Holles, Earl of Clare, to whom he was married on Feb. 24 1624-5, he had one son, William, and two daughters, viz. the Lady Anne, married to Edward Watson, Lord Rockingham, from whom the late Earls, and the present Marquis of Rockingham, descended; and also Arabella, married to John Maccarty, Viscount Mountcassell, in Ireland (a younger son of Donald, Earl of Clancarty.) This 2d Lady dying in Oct. 1631; he married in Oct. 1632, to his 3d wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Godfrey Rhodes, of Great Houghton in Yorkshire, by whom he had a son Thomas, and a daughter named Margaret, who both died unmarried. His son WILLIAM was restored to his father's honours, &c. by patent, on Dec. 1, 1641, and soon after the Restoration, an act passed, reversing his father's attainder; in the preamble whereof the injustice done to that Earl and his family is set forth. He was also made Knight of the Garter, and installed on April 15, 1661.

This WILLIAM Earl of Strafford born on June 8, 1626, married, 1st, on Feb. 27, 1654; the Lady Henrietta Maria Stanley, daughter of James Earl of Derby, who was beheaded by the rebels, widow of Richard Lord Molineux, she died Dec. 27, 1685, and was buried in York Minster; and 2dly, the Lady Henrietta, daughter to Frederick-Charles du Roy, Knight of the Elephant, and Generalissimo of the forces of the King of Denmark, who survived till Nov. 11, 1732. His Lordship dying October, 1695, without issue by either, he left his estate to Thomas Watson, Esq. 2d son of Edward Lord Rockingham, and the Lady Anne, above mentioned, ordering him to use and bear the name and arms of Wentworth.

The principal male branch of this illustrious family thus expiring, all the titles of Peerage became extinct, except the dignity of Baron of Raby, which (having been taken out by Thomas earl of Strafford, with remainder to his brothers, in failure of his own issue-male) devolved, togethers with the baronetage, on Thomas Wentworth, Esq. grandson of Sir William Wentworth, Knt. 2d surviving son of Sir William
Went-

Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, &c. Bart. who married Anne, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Atkins, of Stowell in Gloucestershire, Knt.

The said Sir WILLIAM Wentworth, Knt, was seated at Ashby-Puerorum, in Lincolnshire; and having been knighted, took arms for Charles I. was a commander of those forces under William Cavendish, Marquis of Newcastle, who were besieged in York for three months; and at the breaking up of the siege, this Sir William Wentworth was killed at the battle of Marston-moor, on 3 July, 1644.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Thomas Savile, of Hasseldon-Hall at Northgate-Head in Wakefield, in com' Ebor. Esq. and by her had issue Sir William Wentworth, of Northgate-Head in Wakefield, High Sheriff of Yorkshire, 24 Car. II. and Thomas, who died young; also one daughter, Anne, married to Edward Skinner, of Thronton-college in Lincolnshire, Esq. The above named ^s Thomas Savile, was cousin german by a younger son to Edward Savile of Midgeley alias Stanley-Hall, in the parish Wakefield Esq. who left Grace his sole daughter and heir, married to Gervaise Hatfield, of Hatfield-Hall in the said parish, and they were descended from Thomas Savile of Lupset Esq. one of the three grandsons of Sir John Savile of Thornhill, Eland, and Tankersley, Knt. High Sheriff for the county of York, 33 Hen. VI. and 1 Edw. IV. Knight of the Shire for the same county, 29 Hen. VI. as were the present Sir George Savile of Thornhill, Eland and Rufford, Bart. and his ancestors.

Sir WILLIAM, last named, married Isabella, daughter of Sir Allan Appsfley, Knt. Treasurer of the household to the Duke of York (afterwards King James II.) by whom he had issue five sons, and six daughters; and departed this life in July, 1693, leaving his Lady surviving, who died, after a short indisposition, at her house in Twickenham, on July 31, 1733, Aged 80.

WILLIAM, his eldest son, taking early to arms, was a Cornet in James II's army; and going over to the Prince of Orange, at the Revolution, was made Captain of a troop of horse, and served in Flanders to the time of his death, dying unmarried, anno 1693, and was buried at Brussels.

Thomas, his 2d son. was created Earl of Strafford.

Peter Wentworth, Esq. 3d son, seated at Henbury in Dorsetshire, was Equerry, first to the Duke of Gloucester, after to Prince George of Denmark, Queen Anne, King George I. and Queen Caroline. He married Juliana, only daughter of

^s Hopkinson's MS. Collections of the Gentry of the West Riding, of the County of York.

Thomas Horde, of Cote, in the county of Oxford, Esq. by his 2d wife, daughter of Sir Erasmus de la Fountain, of Kirby-Bellers, in com' Leicest. Knt. and grand-daughter to Baptist Viscount Campden, and at length one of the coheirs to her uncle John de la Fountain, who died on Jan. 10, 1738-9, and had issue by her sons and daughters, to the number of eleven, who all deceased unmarried, except his daughter, Harriot, married to Thomas Arundel, son and heir of Francis Arundel, of Stoke-Bruers-Park, in com' Northamp' Esq. whose widow she died Dec. 5, 1776, aged 76; and his son and heir, William Wentworth, of Henbury in Dorsetshire, born in March, 1700. Which William had a Cornet's commission in the Royal regiment of dragoons, when he was but two years old, and remained in the regiment 43 years; being at length Captain of a troop in it, at the battles of Dettingen, and Fontenoy. He was Gentleman Usher, and Daily Waiter to Frederick Prince of Wales; and Gentleman Usher of the Privy-chamber to the Princess Dowager of Wales. He was married, on Oct. 23, 1731, to Susannah, daughter of Chamberlayne Slaughter, of Upper-Slaughter-hall, in com' Glouc. Esq. by whom he had issue two sons Frederick-Thomas, and George; also two daughters, Caroline who died 1762, and Augusta; Ann, married to John Hatfield Kaye of Hatfield-Hall in Stanley, com' Ebor. Esq.

Paul, 4th son to Sir William Wentworth, was killed at the siege of Namur, in 1695, unmarried.

Allan, 5th son, was Page of honour to King William III, and a Cornet in his brother's, the then Lord Raby's regiment of dragoons, at 17 years of age; and was killed, mounting the breach in the attack on the citadel at Liege, Oct. 23, 1702, unmarried, acting then as volunteer.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter, died young. Frances-Arabella, 2d daughter, Maid of honour to Queen Mary (wife of James II.) was married to Walter Lord Bellew, of the kingdom of Ireland. Anne, 3d daughter, Maid of honour to Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, was wedded to James Donolan, of the kingdom of Ireland, Esq. Isabella, Maid of honour to Queen Anne, and after one of the bedchamber-women, was espoused to Francis Arundel, of Stoke-Bruers-Park, in com' Northamp' Esq. Mary died young; and Elizabeth, 6th daughter, was married to John Lord Arundel, of Trerise, and died March 21, 1750, aged 69 buried at Sturminster Marshal in Dorsetshire¹.

THOMAS, the eldest surviving son of Sir William Wentworth, and 22d in paternal descent from Reginald

¹ Hutchin's Dorsetshire, Vol. II, p. 131.

de Wintewade, on the death of his cousin, William Earl of Strafford, in 1695, inherited the dignity of Baronet by descent, and the Barony of Raby, which (as said before) was limited to the brothers of Thomas Earl of Strafford.

At the time of the Revolution, ^h being then a younger brother, he was made Cornet in the Lord Colchester's (afterwards Earl Rivers) regiment of horse, and his commission was signed by the Prince of Orange, on Dec. 31, 1688, before he was declared King; and was (though then very young) commanded into Scotland, where he made his first campaign in the Highlands, against the Lord Dundee, who routed King William's troops at Killycrankie, on July 16, 1689, but lost his own life. He afterwards served in every campaign with King William in Flanders, where his elder brother, who was his Captain, died of a fever at Brussels, contracted in the field, and his two younger brothers, Paul and Allan, were killed in his presence, one at the siege of Namur, and the other at Liege, as before mentioned.

His Lordship was commanded on the detachment that made the van-guard at the battle of Steinkirk, which appeared before the French by break of day, on Aug. 3, 1692, and rested in their fight till after sun-set, and then made the rear-guard of the army: and of the squadron of which he was, there came not 50 off alive, out of 250. Whereupon, on the report of his behaviour in that action, by Major-general Dumprie, in the Dutch service, who commanded that van-guard, King William desired the Lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, who was then a Groom of his bedchamber, to bring him into his presence; and then promised him, in person, to advance him in the army, and made him his Aid-de-camp.

At the battle of Landen, on July 29, 1693, he was one of the four or five, who, standing by King William to the last, accompanied him over the river Manhain, after the defeat of his army. And at the end of that campaign, on Oct. 4, his Majesty gave him a commission of Guidon and Major in the first troop of horse guards. Also soon after, on Jan. 20, 1693-4, made him Cornet and first Major in the said troop of guards, and Groom of his bedchamber.

On the decease of William Earl of Strafford, he succeeded to the title of Lord Raby, and was ¹ introduced into the house of Peers, on Nov. 25, 1695. On June 13, 1697, his Majesty gave him the royal regiment of dragoons. And in 1698, when King William went to meet the Duke of Zell at the Goor, his Lordship was chosen to be one of the few of his court to attend him thither, where he was in great danger of

^h Ex Script. Tho. nuper Com' de Strafford.

¹ Journ. Dom. Procer.

his life ; for at a hunting of wild beasts, he (like a young man of spirit) went alone to attack a wild boar, who at his second thrust threw him down, ripped up his breeches from the knee to the binding, cut his shirt, and some part of his flesh, and would have torn him to pieces, had not King William sent the two huntsmen, that were his only seconds, to his relief, who with their spears killed the wild boar upon him. It was then at Zell, his Lordship first saw and became acquainted with the Princess Sophia, her son, the Elector of Hanover, and her grandson, afterwards George II. then a youth.

In 1701, he was sent by King William to congratulate Frederick I. King of Prussia, when, by the Emperor's consent, he assumed that title : and when King William, on Feb. 26, 1701-2, had the fall from his horse (of which he died) his Lordship was then seeing his regiment at Greenwich embark for Flanders ; but on his return, was every day with his Majesty till he expired, on March 8 following.

In 1702, the first year of Queen Anne, he served with his regiment in Flanders, and was then made Brigadier-general of her forces. But the year after, at the earnest request of the King of Prussia, he was sent (though against his inclination, it being in time of war) Envoy-extraordinary to that King. His Lordship arrived in the Maes, on April 21, N. S. 1703, and after went to Arnheim, to review his regiment quartered there, and from thence waited on the Duke of Marlborough. Returning from the army to the Hague, in the beginning of May; he set out on his journey two days after ; and on Jan. 1, 1703-4, was made Major-general, The Duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Hochstet, on August 13, N. S. 1704, arriving at Berlin, on Nov. 22, was met without the town by his Lordship, who, on the 25th, gave his Grace an entertainment, at which the King, with the Margrave his brother, were present.

In 1705, he had the character of Ambassador-extraordinary to the King of Prussia, and made his public entry into Berlin, on April 7, 1706 : and the same year (though in that post) he served the campaign under the Duke of Marlborough, when he forced the French lines, and took Menin, Ostend, &c. In his return from the army, he waited on the Elector of Hanover, arriving there on Oct. 3, and after a week's stay, proceeded on his embassy to Berlin : and whilst there, he was, on Jan. 1 (1706-7) constituted Lieutenant-general of her Majesty's forces. Also, on Jan. 14, N. S. following, the King of Prussia, with the Prince and Princess Royal (daughter of the Elector of Hanover) dined with his Lordship at Berlin ; which was the first time of their Royal Highnesses dining abroad after they were married. And on June 9, 1707, the
King

King and the Prince Royal did his Lordship the honour to sup with him, at his house of retirement near Berlin. He had, the same year, credential letters to the Imperial court, to which the Queen had a mind to remove him, to have his service there; but at the pressing desire of the King of Prussia, he was continued Ambassador-extraordinary at his court, till he succeeded the Lord Viscount Townshend as Ambassador-extraordinary to the States-general, in March, 1710-11. And a treaty of peace being then in agitation, his Lordship was sent for to England, to concert measures relating thereto; and on his arrival, was sworn of the Privy-council, on June 14, 1711.

And her Majesty, taking into consideration his great merits and services, was pleased to advance him to the dignities of Earl and Viscount, by the style and title of Earl of Strafford, Viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, in com' Ebor. with remainder to his brother, Peter Wentworth, Esq. and his issue male, by letters patent bearing date Sept. 4, 1711, 10 Queen Anne; the preamble to the patent, reciting his services, as follows:

' When we consider what a great incitement it is to men, truly noble, to pursue virtue, that the memory of their good actions should be honoured with the splendor of titles, we could not but give those testimonies of our approbation to the merits of our very faithful and beloved Counsellor Thomas Lord Raby, which, from the equity of a Prince, who is the favourer of good men, might seem agreeable to the brightness of the approved loyalty of his ancestors, and his own peculiar glory, which he hath acquired both at home and abroad; we gratefully call to mind his renowned great uncle the noble Earl of Strafford, who being of a lively genius in council, and courageous in arms, and as it were the strongest support to the royal dignity of our grandfather, of most glorious memory, was taken off by the false and unjust accusations of wicked men, but afterwards restored to the glory and immortal nobleness of his name, by a very honourable vote of the English parliament; when by a solemn order they acquitted that very deserving Gentleman of the crimes objected against him, without precedent, in a manner never heard of before; and justly thought, that whatever was so injuriously proceeded against him ought to be erased and obliterated out of the public records. Since the male issue of that excellent man has been extinguished, it was pleasing to us, notwithstanding, to see his virtue revive in one of the same blood. And therefore we have thought fit to advance the Lord Raby, who is not more allied in blood than in like merit, to the same dignity of titles; for if we consider him as

' one experienced in the arts of peace and war, he will not be
 ' thought, by no means, undeserving of so great an honour;
 ' bred up a soldier almost from his very childhood, he has
 ' gained the reputation of an extraordinary courage, through all
 ' the scenes of the fatigues and dangers in the camp; and be-
 ' ing now placed in the high station of Lieutenant-general of
 ' our forces, seems to have made an easy step to the height of
 ' military preferment; but since we have called him thence to
 ' the management of affairs of state, we have found him, by
 ' experience, no less ready for his high ability in civil employ-
 ' ment, than for his valour in arms. First, at the desire of
 ' the King of Prussia, we sent him to the court of Berlin with
 ' the character of our Envoy-extraordinary; in which station
 ' he behaved himself for several years with such signal applause,
 ' that we thought fit to honour him with the title of our Am-
 ' bassador-extraordinary to the same King. We had also deter-
 ' mined him to take care of our affairs in the august court of the
 ' King of the Romans; but the King of Prussia a second time
 ' requesting his presence, we were unwilling to call him from
 ' thence, where he was so very useful to us, and peculiarly ac-
 ' ceptable to the said Prince: but since, for eight years past, he
 ' has happily devoted himself to the common interest of us, and
 ' all the confederates, with the utmost fidelity and dexterity;
 ' the most important concerns of the armies, and difficult af-
 ' fairs of the Christian world, required us to send to the Hague
 ' a Gentleman so well qualified for so great a province: where-
 ' fore we ordered him to go to the High and Mighty Lords
 ' the States-general of the United Provinces, in the quality of
 ' our Ambassador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, which
 ' post he has begun to manage with double penetration and
 ' prudence; and especially after the death of Joseph, at that
 ' time Emperor, he entered upon such measures, according
 ' to his usual sagacity, with the said States-general, as were
 ' very suitable the present posture of affairs, and agreeable
 ' to our mind. Therefore, that he may enjoy some mo-
 ' numents of our royal favour, as the reward of a life
 ' employed for the good of his country, and all Europe, and
 ' which may be an incentive to his future race of glory:
 ' Know ye, &c.'

His Lordship soon after returned to the Hague, and being
 again sent for by her Majesty, arrived at London on May
 15, 1712; after which, having received instructions to go to
 the army (though Ambassador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
 for the treaty of Utrecht) he accordingly left London on
 June 23 following, being ordered by the Queen first to the
 Hague, to invite the States-general to join with her Majesty in
 a cessation of arms, on the French giving up Dunkirk to the

Eng-

English. On their refusing to comply with the Queen's measures, he went, pursuant to his instructions, with a very few domestics (not staying for an escort) up to the late Duke of Ormond, then encamped at Chateau Cambresis, and in his way thither was in some danger, being stopped and examined by several parties, as well French and Spaniards, as Dutch, Imperialists, &c. Having executed his commission, by seeing the cessation of arms declared between the French and English, on Dunkirk's being put into the Queen's hands, he returned to Utrecht, through Lisle, Tournay, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent, and Brussels, and had all the honours paid him as to a crowned head, as well by the Dutch at the others, being saluted by a triple discharge of the cannon round the towns as he passed, and by part of the several garrisons under arms to receive him. After having staid two days at Brussels, to give the necessary orders (the Catholic Netherlands being then equally under the administration of the Queen and States-general) he passed through Antwerp, where, on his arrival, he was saluted by the cannon round the town and works, was met by the Governor of the town, and carried to his palace, where he lay, and was most magnificently treated. The Magistrates waited on him in their formalities, made him a handsome speech, and presented him with several large flagons of wine, and other things, brought in by the several burghers of the town, and their under officers, in great numbers; and the next morning, on his departure, he was again saluted with a triple discharge of cannon round the town and ramparts, as at his entrance.

On his arrival at Utrecht, the negotiation for the treaty of peace was continued by his Lordship, and the Lord Privy-seal (Dr. John Robinson, then Bishop of Bristol, and afterwards of London) with the several ministers of all the foreign powers of Europe. And being again sent for to England, he was, at a chapter held at Windsor, on Oct. 26, 1712, elected a Knight-companion of the most noble order of the Garter; but being again sent in her Majesty's service beyond the seas, was installed by proxy at Windsor, on August 4, following. Whilst he was abroad^a, he was highly esteemed by several foreign Princes, especially by the Princess Sophia, who often, with the Queen of Prussia, dined with him at Berlin: and, when absent, kept almost a continual correspondence by letters. And the Kings of Denmark, and Poland, having an interview with the King of Prussia, those three Kings, with the Queen of Prussia, dined together at his Lordship's, and made him a present of their pictures at full length in one piece, in

^a Ex inform. Tho. nuper Com' de Strafford.

memory of his having treated three Kings and a Queen at the same time.

He was, at the demise of Queen Anne, on Aug. 1, 1714, Plenipotentiary for the treaty of Utrecht; and, by a distinct appointment, Ambassador-extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the States-general, Lieutenant-general of her Majesty's forces, Colonel of the 1st regiment of foot-guards, first Lord of the Admiralty, appointed Aug. 29, 1712, and of her Cabinet and Privy-council. The treaties of Utrecht were signed at his Lordship's house at Utrecht between Great-Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Prussia, the States general, Duke of Savoy, and all the allies, except the Emperor, on April 11, 1713.

As first Lord of the Admiralty, he was, by act of parliament, one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the kingdom, till the arrival of the King from Hanover, who, on his coming to the Hague, to embark for England, shewed him particular marks of his esteem, even so far as to come publicly with the Prince of Wales, to the Earl's house, where he played at ombre with his Lady, amongst a great many foreign Ministers, and many other persons of distinction. And when the King was stepping into the boat, to embark for England, it was observed, he took leave of the Earl in a most kind and distinguished manner. ^b But after his Majesty's arrival in England, on Sept. 18, 1714, things took another turn, &c. and on Oct. 11, his Lordship was superseded at the Admiralty-board by the Earl of Orford. However, he continued at the Hague in his public character, till Dec. 20 ensuing; when, in a public audience, taking leave of the States-general, he was, before his departure, presented with a gold medal and chain, valued at 6000 guilders, and landed in England on Jan. 1 following.

His Lordship married ^c, on Sept. 6, 1711, at Bradenham, Anne, sole daughter and heir of Sir Henry Johnson, of Bradenham, in the county of Bucks, Knt. also of Tudington in Bedfordshire, and of Freeston-hall in Suffolk (who died on Sept. 29, 1719) by his first wife Anne, daughter to Hugh Smithson, Esq. son of Sir Hugh Smithson, of Stanwick, in the county of York, Bart. ancestor to the present Duke of Northumberland by whom he had issue one son, William, his successor, and three daughters; Lady Anne, who had Queen Anne for her godmother, and in April 1733, was married to the right Hon. William Conolly, Esq. one of his Majesty's Privy-council of the kingdom of Ireland, and a Member of Parliament as well in England as Ireland: Lady Lucy, married, in 1747, to George Howard, Esq. since created Knight of the

^b Ex Scrip. Tho. nuper Com' de Straff.

^c Ex Regist. Eccles. de Bradenham.
Bath,

Bath, cousin to Francis, 5th Lord Howard of Effingham, she died April 27, 1771; and Lady Harriot, married, in December, 1743, to Henry Vernon, Esq. son of James Vernon, Esq. Clerk of the Council, and nephew to Admiral Vernon. Their mother, the Countess of Strafford, died on Sept. 19, 1754, in her house at Twickenham, in Middlesex, and his Lordship departing this life at his seat in Yorkshire, in November 1739, was succeeded by William, his only son and heir.

WILLIAM, *now Earl of Strafford*, married, on April 28, 1741, the Lady Anne, 2d daughter and coheir of John Campbell, Duke of Argyll; but hath no issue. His Lordship is a Fellow of the Royal Society.

TITLES.] William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, Viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, and of Stainborough, Baron of Raby, Newmarch, and Overley, and Baronet.

CREATIONS] Baronet. June 29 (1611) 9 Jac. I. Baron Raby, of Raby-castle, in the bishoprick of Durham, Jan. 12 (1639-40) 15 Car. I. Viscount of Stainborough; in com' Ebor. and Viscount Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse, and Earl of Strafford, in the said county, Sept. 4 (1711) 10 Queen Anne.

ARMS.] Sable, a Cheveron between three Leopards Faces, Or.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Griphon passant, Argent,

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Griphon, Argent; on the sinister, a Lion, Or.

MOTTO.] EN DIEU EST TOUT.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Wentworth-castle, in the county of York; at Boughton, in the county of Northampton; and at Twickenham, in Middlesex.

LEGGE, Earl of Dartmouth.

THIS family is said to come out of Italy into England, where there remain several of that name, as also in Naples, and other parts^a. Those of Venice removed from Ravenna, about the end of the tenth century; and such was their noble descent, and so great their wealth, that they were thought worthy of a place among the patricians in the year 1297, and have a magnificent palace near the church of the Misericordia, in that city; a further proof of their eminency, and the several great offices they have borne in the Empire, confirm it.

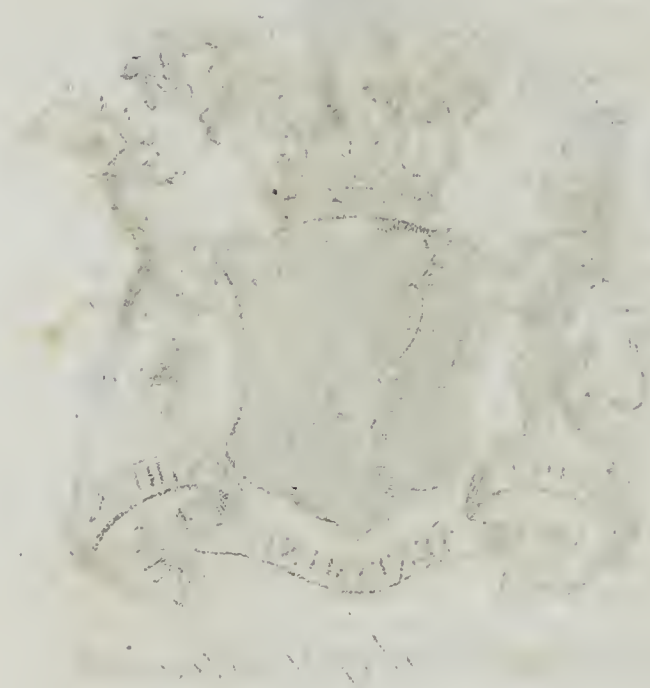
When they came to England, is not ascertained. Hugh de la Lega, and Richard, son of Osbert, were^b Sheriffs of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, from the 10th to the 16th of Hen. II. and William de la Lega (as the name is wrote in our ancient records) was Sheriff of Herefordshire, in 17 Hen. II. Those of Herefordshire have always been esteemed the elder branch; but those of Legg's Place, near Tunbridge in Kent^c, were resident there for many generations before THOMAS Legge, who lived in the reign of Edw. III. and is the direct ancestor to the present Earl of Dartmouth. Which THOMAS was of the company of Skinners of London, and Sheriff of that city, anno 1343^d, and twice Lord-Mayor, viz. anno 1346, and 1353. He was returned^e one of the Burgeffes in Parliament for that city, in 1349, and 1352. In 1338, he lent Edw. III. 300 l. ^ftowards carrying on the war with France, which was a considerable sum in those days, and more than any citizen advanced, except the Lord-Mayor, and Simon de Frauncis, who lent each 800 l. the next year.

He married Elizabeth^g, one of the daughters of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, and had issue by her, two sons, Simon, and John, who was a Serjeant at arms in 1373, and^h had then the King's præcipe directed to William de Weston and himself, to receive from Roger de Beauchamp, Constable of the castle of the Devizes, the two sons of Charles de Bloys, and to deliver them to Robert de Morton, Lieutenant of Collard de Aubrichcourt, Constable of Nottingham-castle, there to remain as hostages, till the pretensions to the duchy of Britany should be cleared. In 1381, being then in the

^a Hist. de Venise, par le Sieur Amelet de la Houfflaie, t. ii. ^b Fuller's Worthies. ^c Speed's Map of Kent. ^d Stow's Survey of London. ^e Ex Coll. B. Willir, Arm. ^f Stow's Survey. ^g Ex Stemmate in Fam. Beauchamp, MS. ^h Rymer, tom. vii. p. 26.



Legge Earls of Dartmouth.



Tower, with Simon Sudbury, Archbishop of Canterbury, and others, heⁱ was there surpris'd by Wat Tyler, and his rebels, taken from that place, and beheaded on Tower-hill. He was ^k Knight of the shire for the county of Surry, in 2 Rich. II. and had issue^l, from whom those of the name in Norfolk descended, of which family was Dr. Thomas Legge, Master of Caius and Gonville college in Cambridge, who died July 12, 1607, aged 72, and is buried in the Chapel of his College.

SIMON Legge, the eldest son, married Joan, daughter of John Clavering, son of Roger Clavering, of the city of London^m; and in Cobham church, in Kent, is an exhortation to pray for the souls of Thomas Legge, and this Simon Legge, whose son THOMAS marriedⁿ Margaret, daughter of Sir John Blount, Knt. Governor of a garrison in Aquitaine^o, who, being besieged, in 14 Hen. IV. by the Marechal of France, he with 300 men overthrew the Marechal's army, consisting of 4000 fighting men, and took prisoners 12 persons of note, and others to the number of 120. The said Thomas had issue, by his wife aforesaid^p, Richard, William, and John. The first died a bachelor, and was buried in Cobham church, after having spent the greatest part of his estate in the wars between Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.

JOHN, the 3d son, ^q took advantage of his brother William's absence in Ireland, and got possession of his brother Richard's estate after his death, which occasioned a long suit. But neither William, nor his heirs, ever recovered it. He married Eleanor, a daughter of ——— Talboys, of Kyme, in com' Linc. of which family was the Lord Talboys in the reign of Hen. VIII. In that reign was Robert Legge, who^r married Edith, daughter of John Boys, of Godneston in Kent, who was, 2dly, the wife of Robert Colwell, and 3dly, of Sir Christopher Barker, Knt. Garter King of Arms. She died in Sept. 1550, surviving her husband Sir Christopher; and, as appears by his will, had issue only by her husband Colwell.

WILLIAM Legge, the 2d son of Thomas, went into Ireland^s, and settled at Cassils, where he married Anne, only daughter of John, son of Miles Lord Birmingham, of Athunree, and had issue by her, Edward, his son and heir; and dying, aged 92, was buried at Cassils.

Which EDWARD was^t sent by his father into England on the law-suit with his uncle John; but being unsuccessful, he made

ⁱ Stow's Annals.
Com' Dartmouth.

^k Pryn's Brev. Parl. p. 88.

^l Ex S r p t. Will.

^m Weaver's Fun. Mon.

ⁿ Ex Script. ut antea.

^o Hollinshed's and Speed's Chron.
Atis's Regist. Gar. vol. ii. p. 373, 379.

^p Ex Scrip. pzed.

^q Ibid.

^r An-

^s Ex Script. pzed.

^t Account

of this Family, by Col. John Legge, MS.

a voyage, in 1584, with Sir Walter Raleigh, to the Indies; and on his return into Ireland, had a company given him in Sir Henry Danvers's regiment. He was afterwards made Vice-president of Munster, when Sir Charles Blount, Lord Montjoy, Knight of the Garter (afterwards Earl of Devon) was Lord-lieutenant, to whom he was related; and often transacted affairs with the Earl of Tir-Oen, being in favour with both parties. He had issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Percy Walsli, of Moyvallis, six sons, and seven daughters, and died in the 74th year of his age, anno 1616.

1. Elizabeth, his eldest daughter, never married, but lived to 105 years. She was well versed in the Latin, English, French, Spanish, and Irish tongues.

2. Marry, married to — Spragge, was mother of Sir Edward Spragge, Admiral of the Blue, who commanded the rear under Prince Rupert, and lost his life in the 3d and last engagement with the Dutch, on Aug. 11, 1673.

3. Margaret, wife of — Fitz-Gerald, Esq; lived 105 years, and was buried in Ireland.

4. Eleanor, married to — Davys, Esq. son of Sir John Davys, Attorney-general, in Ireland, to James I.

5. Susannah, wife to — Nugent, Esq. by whom she had issue, and was interred in Ireland.

6. Anne, espoused to — Anthony, Esq. and died in the 112th year of her age, in 1702.

7. Jane, married to — Usher, Esq.

Thomas Legge, 2d son of the aforesaid Edward and Mary, died young, and was buried in Ireland.

Richard Legge, 3d son^u, was Ensign in the regiment of Montjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, in the first expedition against the Scots, in 1639, and afterwards Lieutenant-colonel of that regiment^w, and taken prisoner when the Earl of Derby was defeated at Wigan, in com' Lanc. on Aug. 25, 1651. After the Restoration, he^x was sent with forces under the Earl of Peterborough, to take possession of Tangier: and was Ranger of Whichwood-forest, in Oxfordshire, and died unmarried.

John Legge, 4th son^y, was a Lieutenant-colonel in the Marquis of Antrim's regiment in Ireland, temp. Car. I. And on the accession of Charles II. by the cruel murder of his royal father, being then in Ireland, he was sent by Prince Rupert, Prince Maurice, and the Marquis of Ormond, then Lord-lieutenant, from Kinsale, to hasten his Majesty's coming into Ireland; but the ship he was in being taken^z, he was

^u Rushworth's Collect. Script. Will. Com' Dartmouth. Hist. of Ireland, vol. ii. p. 2.

^w Baker's Chron. continued by E. P. ^y Ex Script. Will. Com' Dartmouth.

^x Ex ^z Cox's

for a long time imprisoned at Plymouth, and by a court-martial condemned to die. Whitlock^a gives the following account, on July 16, 1649, "that the fleet, before Kinsale, took a vessel of Prince Rupert's, of 11 guns, and in her, Legg, Sir Hugh Windham, Capt. Darcy, and 60 men, and ammunition. On 21 July, letters from Plymouth, of Col. Legg, Sir Hugh Windham, and others, being brought thither prisoners, to know the pleasure of the house concerning them. Ordered, that Col. Legg be committed in Bristol, and Sir Hugh Windham to the Mount, for high-treason." However, he was afterwards released; and was deputy-governor of Jersey, in the reign of James II. and Ranger of Whichwood-forest aforesaid, where he died in 1702, aged 109 years. He married Anne, daughter of — Allot Esq. and had issue two sons, and four daughters.

Edward, 5th son, died in his infancy.

Robert, 6th son, was^b sent by Charles I. into Holland with the Queen, to provide arms and ammunition; and on her return, she gave this account of her army, from Newark, June 27, 1644. "I carry with me 3000 foot, 30 companies of horse and dragoons, 6 pieces of cannon, and 2 mortars. Harry Jermyn commands the forces which go with me, as Colonel of my guards, Sir Alexander Lesley the foot under him, Gerard the horse, and Robin Legge the artillery." He was in most of the battles during the civil war, and received several wounds. In 1645, he^c was Colonel of foot, and taken prisoner by Colonel Masséy, at the storming of Evesham. He was much trusted by the King and Queen, on all hazardous occasions, both their Majesties having a good opinion of his courage and fidelity, which he never forfeited. He^d married a daughter of Sir Daniel Norton, of Southwick in Hampshire, by whom he had no issue. In order to the restoration of Charles II. he had Portsmouth delivered to him by Colonel Norton, his wife's brother, the government of which he possessed to his death, which happened soon after, and was buried there.

I now return to WILLIAM Legge, eldest son to Edward Legge and Mary Walth. He was^e brought out of Ireland by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, President of Munster, his godfather, who had promised (his father being infirm) to take care of his education, and was sent by him, to serve as a volunteer under Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden; and after, served under Prince Maurice, of Orange, in the Low-

^a Memorials, p. 399.
Memoirs, part. 3
W. Com' Dartmouth.

^b Rushworth's Collections, vol. ii. and Ludlow's
^c Whitlocks's Memorials, p. 142.
^e Ex Script. W. Com' Dartmouth.

^d Ex Script.

Countries. On his return to England, he was first ^f constituted, on Nov. 30, 2 Car. I. Keeper of the King's Wardrobe during life; and soon after made Groom of the bed-chamber. And when Danvers, Earl of Danby, was fined 5000 l. in the court of Star-chamber (for having felled timber in Whichwood-forest, without licence) he desired, as a favour to him, that 2000 l. thereof might be given to Colonel William Legge, saying, it was what he designed to leave him as a legacy, and which he should not be able to perform when he had paid his fine; and thereupon the King granted it. In 1639, he had a commission to be Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, in the first expedition against the Scots; and in 1640 ^g, brought up that petition from the army, to which his Majesty subscribed C. R. whereupon he was examined by the house of Commons, and ordered into custody as a delinquent; but was allowed his liberty ^h, giving 10,000 l. bail for himself, with the Earls of Cumberland, and Newport, 5000 l. each, for his appearance. The parliament soon after publishing a declaration, mentioning the King's attempting to incense the northern army against them, &c. his Majesty, in answer thereto, said, "He signed Capt. Legge's petition to satisfy the army ⁱ" And immediately after, removing northward, the Earls of Pembroke and Holland having waited on him at Royston, from the parliament, March 9, 1642, they reported, on their return, that the King, on reading that part of their message concerning Capt. Legge, said, "That's a lie." And on going with the King to York, and being with him, when his Majesty demanded entrance into Hull, on April 23, the parliament thereupon remanded him. However, in that year, he ^k was constituted Serjeant-major and Captain of a troop of cuirassiers in Prince Rupert's regiment, and was taken prisoner at Dunsmore-heath, by Major Ballard. However, he was soon at liberty; for, as Rushworth writes, he joined Prince Rupert at Bridgnorth, with 1120 musketeers, before the fight between the Prince and Sir John Meldrum, at Newark, on March 21, 1643. And in April following, was wounded and taken prisoner at Litchfield (as Echard writes) and soon after again released. For, in the first battle at Newbury, on Sept. 20, 1643, having valiantly behaved, and the night after attending his Majesty in his bedchamber, the King presented him with a hanger he had that day worn, which was in an agate handle set in gold, and would have knighted him with it, had he consented ^l; but the hanger was kept in his family, till the house at Blackheath was robbed, in 1693.

^f Pat. 2 Car. I. p. 21. n. 27.
Mem. p. 44.

^g Husband's Collect. and Whitlock's

^h Nelson and Rushworth's Collect.

ⁱ Whitlock,

p. 54, 55.

^k Ex Script. W. Com' Dartm.

^l Ex Script. præd.

In 1644^m, he was Governor of Chester; and Dec. 25, that year, was madeⁿ Governor of Oxford, in the room of Sir Arthur Aston. He^o had a regiment of foot, and another of cuirassiers; also a commission to be Governor in chief of the city and county of Oxford, with power for impressing what soldiers he pleased in the counties of Bucks and Berks. On April 16, 1645, ^p being then one of the Grooms of the King's bedchamber, and Governor of Oxford, he was admitted Doctor of Laws of that University; and on Oct. 8 following, surrendered it to Sir Thomas Glenham, his Majesty taking him with him when he left Oxford. When King Charles made his escape from Hampton-court, he, with Sir John Berkeley, and Mr. Ashburnham, were the only persons to whose fidelity the King committed himself. The Earl of Clarendon relates, that Ashburnham alone seemed to know what they were to do, the other two having received only orders to attend. Whereupon he had no hand in that unfortunate step, of carrying the King over to the isle of Wight, in which the other two were involved; for ^q he staid with the King at Titchfield-house, while Ashburnham and Sir John Berkeley went to Col. Hammond. And on that, the Earl of Clarendon gives him the following character: "Legge had so general a reputation of integrity and fidelity to his master, that he never fell under the least imputation or reproach with any man: he was a very punctual and steady observer of the orders he received, but no contriver of them; and though he had in truth a better judgment and understanding than either of the other two, his modesty and diffidence of himself, never suffered him to contrive bold counsels."

Cromwell sent a warrant to Col. Hammond for securing Mr. Legge, Mr. Ashburnham, and Sir John Berkeley, but the Colonel desired to forbear the execution thereof, till he might know the pleasure of the houses; "In regard (as he said) if those Gentlemen should be apprehended, it would be very difficult for him to secure the person of his Majesty." And that the King said, "If these Gentlemen should be taken from him, and punished as evil doers, for counselling him not to go out of the kingdom, but rather to come to this place, for the more conveniency as to settlement of peace, and so endeavouring it accordingly, in attending him hither, he cannot but himself expect to be dealt with accordingly, his case being the same:

"That these Gentlemen have engaged their honours not to depart from him: and having cast themselves upon him, in

^m Ibid.

ⁿ præd.

vol. iii. p. 170.

ⁿ Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. i. p. 721.

^p Wood's Fasti Oxon. vol. ii. p. 728, 733.

^q Whitlock's Memorials, p. 282.

^o Ex Script.

^r Hist. of Eng.

“case they should be removed from thence, it would much reflect upon him.”

On May 19, 1648, he^s was committed prisoner to Windor-castle, but was soon after released; and during the treaty of the isle of Wight, he was nominated, among others, to attend his Majesty; but on Aug. 31 following, he was with Mr. Doucet, the only two disapproved of by the parliament. And engaging in that design of the Earl of Holland's, to restore the King, he was wounded, and taken prisoner with the Earl, at St. Noets in Huntingdonshire. King Charles was so sensible of his sufferings, and had so great an esteem of his fidelity, that a little before his death, he charged the Duke of Richmond to tell the Prince of Wales from him, that whenever he was restored to his right, he should be sure to take care of honest Will. Legge; for he was the faithfullest servant that ever any Prince had.

After the unfortunate death of that King, he and his family suffered great hardships, and being imprisoned in Plymouth, he was, by order of parliament, in 1649^t, removed to Bristol, with a charge of high-treason, and from thence was sent to Arundel-castle, in Sussex; from whence he applied to the Speaker, Lenthall, for leave to go abroad; who obtained it for him; and in return, Colonel Legge, on the Restoration, was very instrumental in procuring Lenthall's pardon, who, when he died, left him, by his will, 200 l. as a legacy.

As he had eminently distinguished his loyalty to Charles I. so was he not backward in espousing the interests of his son and successor, Charles II. accompanying him, in 1650, into Scotland, where he was committed prisoner to Edinburgh-castle, and so continued, till the King made his escape from St. Johnstown, when, to gratify his Majesty, he was released. At the battle of Worcester, on Sept. 3, 1651, he was wounded and taken prisoner^u, and had been certainly executed, if his wife had not contrived his escape out of Coventry-goal, by hiring an old woman to carry him her cloaths, which he put on, and brought a close-stool pan, well filled, under his arm, the stench of which occasioned the guards to stand clear, and let him pass unregarded.

In the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, he, with the Earl of Oxford, and others, were committed to prison, being betrayed by Manning, who corresponded with Thurloe, Cromwell's secretary, with a design to get money from them, and thereupon informed against such, whose fidelity to the King was most notorious. In 1659, when risings were designed throughout the kingdom, he had a commission to raise a regi-

^s Ibid. p. 305.

^t Ibid. p. 399.

^u Ex Script. præd.

ment of foot, which several blank commissions, to dispose of as he thought fit. He was also commissioned, with Arthur Annesley, after Earl of Anglesey, John Mordaunt, soon after created Viscount Mordaunt, Sir John Greenville, afterwards Earl of Bath, and Thomas Peyton, to promise pardon to all those who shall endeavour his Majesty's restoration, except those who sat as Judges on his father. The said commission was dated at Brussels, March 11, 1659^w, wherein they were also empowered, by writing under their hands, &c. to promise, in his Majesty's name, such rewards as they thought proper, which he would ratify, confirm, and perform. They were so active in this commission, that most of the nobility and gentry of England and Wales were engaged by them in the King's service, and a day in July^x fixed for their rising; but that being deferred to August 1, the design took air; and only Sir George Booth, with his friends, appeared in Cheshire, and the Earl of Litchfield, with some others, in Surry. The King was in such expectation of the success, that he went from Brussels to Calais, and had a shalop ready for his transportation, on hearing any considerable body of men were in arms for him. In 1660, just before the meeting of the Parliament, he subscribed that declaration of the nobility and gentry, whereby they promised not to retain any resentments for former ill treatment.

After the Restoration, the King told him the message he had received from his royal father, by the Duke of Richmond, which, he said, must always intitle him to any marks of favour he could give him, and offered to create him an Earl before his coronation: which he modestly declined, having a numerous family, with a small fortune: but told the King, he hoped his sons might live to deserve his Majesty's favour. On which he was restored to his place in the Bedchamber, and Lieutenantancy of the Ordnance, with a commission to be Superintendent, with General's pay. Also was constituted Treasurer of the Ordnance, and Colonel of an independant company of foot in the Tower of London. All these were granted in 1660 to him, during his life.

The next year he was^y chosen Member of Parliament for Southampton: and obtained a grant of the King's house in the Minorities (formerly an abbey) London, the lieutenantancy of Alice Holt, and Woolmer-forests in Hampshire, for forty-five years; also, of lands in com' Lowth, in Ireland, to a considerable value, with a pension of 500*l.* per ann. for his own and his wife's life. And when Prince Rupert went to Vienna,

^w Baker's Chronicle, edit. 1. 84. p. 64.
Scrip. præf.

^x Ibid. p. 649, 650.

^y Ex

he constituted him his sufficient and lawful Attorney and Commissioner for him and in his name, and to his use, to act, manage, perform, and do all and all manner of matters and things whatsoever, which doth or may any way concern him, either with his Majesty, the Parliament, or any other person or persons whatsoever. In 1663, he was made Woodward of Chute-forest, in com' Wilts. He died of a fever, at the said house in the Minories, near the Tower, on Oct. 13, 1672, in the 63d year of his age, and was buried in the vault in the Trinity-chapel in the Minories, with great solemnity; Prince Rupert, the Dukes of Buckingham, Richmond, Monmouth, Newcastle, and Ormond, with most of the court, being present as his funeral: and a monument of white marble is erected there to his memory.

He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir William Washington, of Packington in Leicestershire, by Anne, daughter of Sir George Villiers, of Brooksby in the said county, and sister to the first Duke of Buckingham of that family. She died in 1688, in the 76th year of her age, and was buried in the vault in the Trinity-chapel in the Minories, by her husband. They had issue three sons, George, William, and Edward, and two daughters, whereof Mary, the eldest, was married to Sir Henry Gooderick, of Ribston, in the county of York, Knt. and Bart. who was Envoy-extraordinary to Spain, in the reign of Charles II. and Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, and Privy-counsellor to William III. by whom she had no issue. She died aged 70 years, and was buried in the vault with her father, though it is mentioned (by mistake) on Sir Henry Gooderick's monument, in Ribston-chapel, that she was buried there. Susannah, 2d daughter, was married, on April 25, 1678, in Hen. VII's chapel in Westminster-abey, to Thomas Bilson, of Maple-Durham, in the county of Southampton, Esq. by whom she had issue one daughter, that died in her infancy, and two sons, Leonard Bilson, and Thomas Bilson, both which died in her life time, without issue; Thomas, by a fall from his horse; and Leonard, 1715, who left the remainder of his whole estate, after Thomas Bettsworth, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, to Henry Legge, 4th son to William Earl of Dartmouth, provided he take the name of Bilson.

William, 2d son to the said William Legge, was ² Page of honour to Charles II. Groom of his bedchamber, Captain of a troop of horse, in the regiment of horse-guards commanded by Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford. And in 1680, was sent by the King to Hesse-Cassel, to stand godfa-

ther, as his proxy, to Prince Charles, the Landgrave's son: In the reign of James II. he was Lieutenant-colonel in the Queen's regiment of horse, Governor of Kinsale in Ireland, and Member of Parliament for Portsmouth. He married Mary Pool, widow of ——— Townshend, Esq but had no issue by her; and dying in Dublin, in the 48th year of his age, was buried there.

Edward Legge, 3d son, died in his infancy, and was buried at Stoke, in com' Middlesex, where his mother resided during the absence of his father beyond the seas.

GEORGE Legge, eldest son and heir, was sent to sea^a at the age of seventeen, under the care of Sir Edward Spragge. He commanded the Pembroke in 1667, the Fairfax in 1671, and the Royal Catharine in 1672. In the Dutch wars he was wounded, taking and destroying several of their ships. In 1669, he had the command of his father's independent company of foot; and in 1672, was made Lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, under his Royal Highness James Duke of York. In 1673, Governor of Portsmouth, Master of the horse, and Gentleman of the bedchamber to the Duke of York. In 1677, he had a grant of 300 l. per ann. as Assistant to the office of Ordnance. And before the end of that year, was constituted Colonel of a regiment of foot, and Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance. Soon after, he was made Master of the Ordnance; and on March 3, 1680-1, was sworn of the Privy-council to Charles II. In 1682, he had a commission for viewing all the forts and garrisons in England, and for commanding in chief. And before the end of the same year, was, by letters patent dated Dec. 2, in the 34th year of his reign, advanced to the degree of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Baron of Dartmouth, in the county of Devon, to hold and enjoy to himself and the heirs male of his body; and for the default of such issue, to William Legge, Esq. one of the Grooms of the royal bedchamber (brother to him the said George) and to the heirs male of his body, which remainder the King particularly ordered himself, in justice (as he was pleased to say) to the memory of old Colonel Legge, whose modesty ought not to prejudice his children. The preamble to the patent imports: ^b " That his Majesty remembering the great merits
" of William Legge, one of the Grooms of the royal bed-
" chamber to his late father King Charles the first, especially
" in that unparelled rebellion raised against him; in which,
" being a person of singular skill and experience in military af-
" fairs, as also a valiant and expert commander, he faithfully
" served him in most of the battles and sieges of those unhappy
" times. Also performed several eminent services to the said

^a Ibid.

^b Dugdale's Additions to his Baronage, MS. penes meipf.

" King,

“ King, since his most happy restoration. And further considering, that George Legge, eldest son of the said William, following his father’s steps in divers military employments, especially in sundry sharp and dangerous naval fights, wherein he did freely hazard his life; for which respect, being made General of the Ordnance and Artillery, and one of his most honourable Privy-council, his Majesty thought fit to dignify him with some farther honour.”

The following year he was ^c sent Admiral of the whole English-fleet, to demolish Tangier, having a commission to be Captain-general of all his Majesty’s forces in Africa, and Governor of that city. Bishop Burnet recites ^d, “ After the King had kept Tangier about 20 years, and had been at a vast charge in making a mole before it, in which several undertakers had failed, but the work was now brought near perfection, which seemed to give us the key of the Mediterranean; he, to deliver himself from the charge, sent Lord Dartmouth with a fleet to destroy all the works, and bring home all our men.” On his return, he had, as a reward of his many faithful services, a grant from his Majesty, of 10,000*l*. He also obtained, from Charles II. a grant to hold a fair twice a year, and a market twice a week, upon Black-heath, in the parish of Lewisham in Kent.

During the reign of James II. he was Master of the Horse, General of the Ordnance, Constable of the Tower of London, one of the Lords of the Privy-council, Colonel of the royal regiment of Fusiliers, and Captain of an independent company of foot. He was also High-steward of Dartmouth, and Kingston upon Thames, and Recorder of Litchfield. In the year 1687, attending the King in his progress, and the city of Coventry presenting his Majesty with a large gold cup and cover, he immediately delivered it to the Lord Dartmouth, telling him, “ there was an acknowledgment from the city of Coventry, for his father’s sufferings in their town;” where, during the civil wars, he had endured a long imprisonment. He ^e resigned his post of Master of the Horse on Dec. 16, 1687. And in the succeeding year, he was made Admiral of the fleet of England, then set out to intercept the Dutch fleet bringing over the Prince of Orange: which employment he accepted out of gratitude to the King, who, as Bishop Burnet writes (in his History of his Own Times) loved him, and in whose service and confidence he had long been. The Bishop also says, “ ^f that he was indeed one of the worthiest men of his court,

^c Ex Script. præf.

^d Hist. of his Own Times, vol. 2. p. 264, 265.

^e Journal per Greg. King, Lanc. fecial, MS. penes meip.

^f Hist. præd.

p. 498.

“ but he was much against the conduct of his affairs; yet he was resolved to stick to him at all hazards.”

After the Prince had landed, it is recited in our *Gazettes*, that he passed by Portsmouth, on Nov. 18, 1688, and after bad weather, returned to Spithead on Nov. 23 following, with 43 ships of war; the rest of the fleet being put into other ports. Afterwards he sailed from thence for the Downs, on Dec. 29, and leaving there several men of war, under the command of the Lord Berkeley, his Lordship, with the rest of the fleet, sailed for the Buoy of the Nore.

Yet, notwithstanding he brought the fleet safe home, and had acted by order of King James when he was in power, he was deprived of all his employments at the Revolution; and in 1691, committed prisoner to the Tower of London, where, after three months imprisonment, he departed this life suddenly of an apoplexy, on Oct. 25, that year, in the 44th year of his age. When he was dead, Lord Lucas, who was Constable of the Tower, made some difficulty of permitting his body to be removed, without order; on which, application being made to King William, he was pleased to direct, that the same respect should be paid at his funeral, that would have been due to him, if he had died possessed of all his employments in that place. And accordingly the Tower guns were fired when he was carried out, to be interred near his father in the vault in the Minories, where a monument of white marble is erected to his memory, by Barbara, his Lady, who died on Jan. 28, 1717-18, in the 68th year of her age, and was buried in the same vault with him. She was daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Archbold, of Abbots-Bromley in Staffordshire, and by her Lord had issue one son, William, Earl of Dartmouth, and seven daughters.

Mary, the eldest, was married, on Nov. 12, 1685, in Hen. VII's chapel, in Westminster-abbey, to Philip Musgrave, Esq. eldest son of Sir Christopher Musgrave, of Edenhall, in Westmorland, Bart. and after his decease, to John Crawford, Esq. son to Commissary-general Crawford: and died on Feb 25, 1753. The other daughters were, Elizabeth, who died unmarried 2 Sept. 15, 1760, aged 90 years, and was buried in the Minories, Barbara, Susannah, and Anne, the youngest; besides the 5th and 6th, who died in their infancies, and are buried in the family vault, in the Minories Church.

WILLIAM, *first Earl*, his only son, was born on Oct. 14, 1672. He was Lieutenant of Alice-Holt, and Woolmer-forests, till King William granted the reversion, after the term of Colonel

William Legge's grant for forty-five years, to Emanuel How, Esq. Groom of his bedchamber; on which he surrendered the remainder of his term for a valuable consideration. He ^b took his place in the house of Peers, on Nov. 22, 1695. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, on June 14, 1702; and on the 18th following, was sworn of her Privy-council, at St. James's. In 1710, he was sworn one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and constituted Keeper of the Signet of Scotland, in commission with James Duke of Queensberry. Also on Sept. 5, 1711, was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Lewisham, in Kent, and Earl of Dartmouth. In 1713, he was appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy-seal; and on the demise of Queen Anne, as such, was one of the Lords Justices of Great-Britain, being at the same time High-steward of Dartmouth, and one of the Governors of the Charter-house.

His Lordship married in July, 1700, the Lady Anne Finch, 3d daughter to Heneage, Earl of Ailesford, and by her Ladyship, who died on Nov. 30, 1751, and was buried in the Minories Church, had issue six sons, and two daughters; the Lady Barbara, married, on July 27, 1724, to Sir Walter Baggot, of Blithfield in Staffordshire, Bart. and the Lady Anne, married, in Oct. 1739, to Sir Lister Holt, of Aston in Warwickshire, Bart.

His Lordship's eldest son, GEORGE Lord Viscount Lewisham, married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Kaye, of Woodsome in Yorkshire, Bart. by his wife Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Samuel Marrow, of Berkeswell in Warwickshire, Bart. And having been elected a member in the parliament that sat first on business on Nov. 28, 1727, for Great-Bedwin, in Wiltshire, died of the small-pox at his house in Holles-street, Cavendish-square, London, on August 29, 1732. By his said Lady (who afterwards wedded Francis, now Earl of Guilford, and died in 1745) he had issue a daughter that was still-born: secondly, a son, Arthur Legge, who died on Oct. 6, 1729, aged two years and ten weeks; also a son, William, now Earl of Dartmouth; and two daughters, Anne, and Elizabeth; whereof Anne was, on Nov. 23, 1760, married to James Brudenel, brother to George the present Duke of Montagu.

Heneage Legge, 2d son, baptized March 12, 1703-4, was admitted a Student in the Inner-Temple, at the age of 19; and on Dec. 12, 1734, chosen High-steward of the city of Litchfield. In Feb. 1739, he was sworn one of the King's

Council; and 1749, constituted one of the Barons of the Exchequer. In June, 1740, he was married to Catharine, daughter and one of the coheirs of Mr. Jonathan Fogg, Merchant of London, and niece to Sir John Barnard, Knt. Alderman of London, by whom he had issue, a son Heneage born Jan. 7, 1746-7; and two daughters, Catherine born July 27, 1741, and Ann, born Oct. 8, 1742, and died July 30, 1752, the said Heneage departed this life on Aug. 22, 1759, and his Lady on Nov. 12 following.

William Legge, 3d son, born Aug. 1, 1705, died in his infancy.

The right hon. Henry Bilson Legge, 4th son, was born March, 29, 1708: but of him afterwards, under the title of Stawell.

Edward Legge, 5th son, born 1710, was entered a volunteer on board the Royal Oak, on May 31, 1726, and constituted Lieutenant of the Deptford man of war, on March 5, 1733-4. After a gradual rise, he was Commodore of a squadron in the West-Indies, and died there in 1747¹, when he was elected member of parliament for Portsmouth.

Robert, 6th son, died in his infancy.

Their noble father, William Earl of Dartmouth, who had behaved with the strictest honour and integrity, throughout the whole course of his life, deceased at his house on Blackheath in Kent, on Dec. 15, 1750, in the 79th year of his age, and was buried in the Trinity Minories; being succeeded in his honours and estate by his grandson and heir,

WILLIAM, the present and 2d Earl of Dartmouth, who for his more polite education, travelled through France, Italy, and Germany; and, on his return to England, took the oaths and his seat in the house of Peers, on May 31, 1754. His Lordship, was sworn of His Majesty Privy-council on July 26, 1765, in August following, was appointed first Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, which he resigned in 1766; in Aug. 1772, was appointed Secretary of State for the Colonies; and on Nov. 10, 1775, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

His Lordship married on January 11, 1755, Frances Catharine, only daughter and heir of Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, Knight of the Bath; and by her had issue eight sons and one daughter, viz. George Viscount Lewisham, born Oct. 3, 1755, and is Member in the present Parliament for Plymouth; William, born Feb. 4, 1757; Charles Gunter, born May 18, 1759; Heneage, born May 7, 1761; Henry, born Jan. 23, 1765; Arthur, born, Oct. 1766; Edward, born Dec. 4, 1767; Augustus, born April 21, 1773; and Lady Charlotte born Oct. 5, 1774.

¹ Brit. Parl. Reg. n. 157.

His Lordship is also President of the London Dispensary; Vice President of the Foundling and Lock hospitals; Recorder of Litchfield; LL.D. and F.R.S.

TITLES.] William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, Viscount Lewisham, and Baron of Dartmouth.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Dartmouth in Devonshire, by letters patent, Dec. 2, (1682) 34 Car. II. Viscount Lewisham in Kent, and Earl of Dartmouth aforesaid, Sept. 5, (1711) 10 Queen Anne.

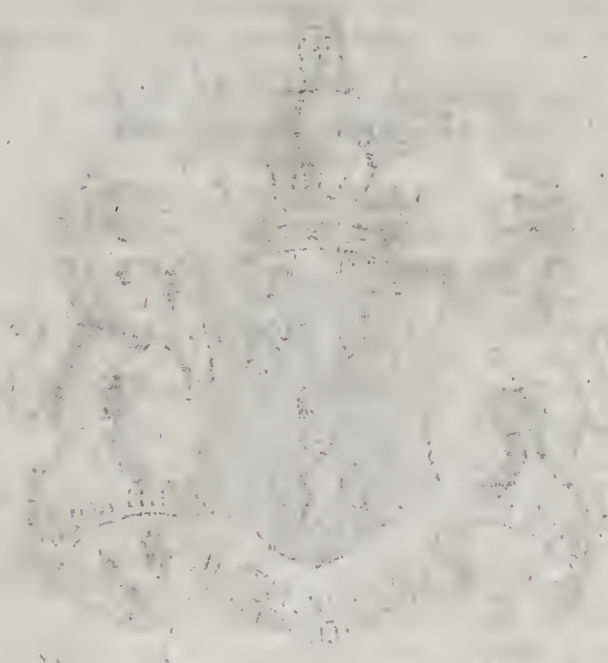
ARMS.] Azure, a Buck's Head, cabossed, Argent.

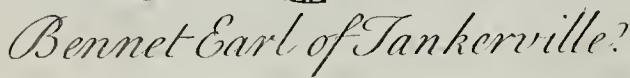
CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Or, a Plume of five Ostrich Feathers, party per pale, Argent and Azure.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Lion Argent, semee of Fleurs de Lis, Sable, and crowned, with the Crest. On the sinister, A Buck Argent, semee of Mullets, Gules.

MOTTO.] GAUDET TENTAMINE VIRTUS.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Sandwell hall in Staffordshire; and at Blackheath in Kent.





BENNET, Earl of Tankerville.

OF this family, anciently seated in Berkshire, was John Bennet, who, in 1433^a, was returned among the Gentlemen of that county, who made oath for the observance of the laws then made for themselves and retainers.

In^b All-hallows church, in Wallingford, Berkshire, now entirely pulled down, was a monument with this inscription :

“ This is the monument of Thomas Bennet, of Clapcot, Esq. who had issue Thomas Bennet, Knight, Citizen and Alderman of London, his third sonne, who gave twenty pounds yearly for ever to fifteen poor people of the town of Wallingford.”

This THOMAS Bennet, of Clapcot, Esq. had issue, by Anne his wife, daughter of — Molines, of Mackney, in com' Oxon, Richard Bennet, his son and heir, and Thomas Bennet, his 3d son, Sheriff of London, anno 1594; and Lord Mayor in 1603, ^c in which year, on July 24, he received the honour of Knighthood at Whitehall. He purchased the manor of Bechampton in county of Bucks; in 1609, and died 1626; leaving issue, by Mary his wife, daughter of Robert Taylor, Sheriff of London, 34 Eliz. three sons, Simon, Richard, and John, which last died without issue; and two daughters, Anne, married to William Duncomb, of Brickhill in Buckinghamshire, Esq. and Margaret, to Sir George Crooke, Knt. Justice of the Common Pleas. Simon, the eldest son, seated at Bechampton in Buckinghamshire, was created a Baronet, on July 17, 1627, and was buried at Bechampton, Aug. 22, 1631, without issue, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Arthur Ingram; Knt. Richard, the 2d son, was an eminent merchant of London, and had issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Cradock, of Staffordshire, Esq. (after his decease, remarried to Sir Heneage Finch, Knt. Recorder of London) Simon Bennet, of Bechampton, in the county of Bucks, Esq. his son and heir, (as likewise heir to his uncle Sir Simon, Bart.) who died^d 20 Aug. 1682, and is buried at Bechampton, leaving issue, by his wife Grace, daughter of Gilbert Moorwood, of London, Merchant, three daughters his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, married to Edward Osborne, Lord

^a Fuller's Worthies in Berks.

but in Ahmole's Berkshire it is called St. Mary's Church.

of Knights, p. 25.

^b Ex Collect. Greg. King Lanc. Feclal.

^c Philpot's Cat.

^d Willis's History of Buckingham. p. 146.

Latimer, eldest son of Thomas Earl of Danby, but died without issue; Grace, wedded to John Bennet, of Abington in Cambridgeshire, Esq. and Frances, espoused to James Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, whose widow she died July 8, and was buried July 15, 1713, in the Church of St. Giles's in the Fields, London.

I now return to RICHARD Bennet, eldest son and heir of Thomas Bennet, of Clapcot first mentioned. He married ^e Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Tisdale, of Deanly, in the county of Berks, Esq. and had issue 1. Ralph, his son and heir, from whom those of Moreden, in Surry, derive their descent; 2. Sir John Bennet, Knt. ancestor to the present Earl of Tankerville; 3. Thomas, Alderman of London, Sheriff in 1613, who, dying in 1622, left issue a daughter ^f Rebecca who married Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, Knt. who was created Lord Whitlock, by O. Cromwell, and two sons, whereof Richard, the eldest, by his first wife, left an only daughter, Jane, married to James Scudamore, eldest son and heir of John Lord Scudamore; likewise, by his 2d wife, had an only daughter, Dorothy, married to Sir Henry Capel, Knight of the Bath, created Lord Capel, of Tewksbury; but died in 1721, without issue. Thomas, the 2d son of the said Thomas, was seated at Baberham, in Cambridgeshire, and was created a Baronet, on Nov. 22, 1660; but this title became extinct May 23, 1701, by the death of Sir Richard Bennet, Bart. who left an only daughter and heir, Judith, who died July 6, 1713, age 12 years 6 months, and lies buried at Baberham.

Sir JOHN Bennet, Knt. 2d son of Richard Bennet, was seated at Dawley, in the county of Middlesex, and was ^g created on July 6, 1589, Doctor of Laws, by the University of Oxford, having been one of the Proctors there. He was afterwards Vicar-general in spirituals to the Archbishop of York, and Prebendary of Langtoft, in the church of York. In 42 Eliz. bearing the title of Doctor of Laws, he was ^h in commission, with the Lord Keeper Egerton, the Lord Treasurer Buckhurst, and several other Noblemen, for the suppression of heresy. He was also, in the 43d of that reign, returned to Parliament for the city of York, and was a leading member of the house of Commons, as appears from several of his speeches (as also conferences with the Lords) in Townshend's Collections. He was also one of the learned Council in the Northern Court ⁱ at York, in 15 and 41 Eliz. and 1 Jac. I. from whom he received ^k the honour of Knighthood, on July 23, 1603, at Whitehall: and in that reign

^e Visitation of Surry, anno 1623, MS.

^f Lives of Lord Chancellors.

^g Wood's Fast. Oxon. vol. I. p. 763.

^h Rymer's Fœd. Tom. XVII. p. 386.

ⁱ Drake's Eboracum, p. 369.

^k Philpot's Cat. p. 13.

was¹ made Chancellor to Queen Anne (confort of King James) Judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, and Chancellor to the Archbishop of York. In 1617, he was sent Ambassador to Bruffels, to question the Archduke, in behalf of his master the King of Great-Britain, concerning a libel wrote and published, as it was supposed, by Erycius Puteanus, who neither apprehended the author, nor suppressed the book, until he was solicited by the King's Agent there; only interdicted it, and suffered the author to fly his dominions. In 1620, being intituled Judge of the prerogative court of Canterbury, he was in a special commission with the Archbishop of Canterbury, and other Noblemen, to put in execution the laws against all heresies, great errors in matters of faith and religion, &c. And the same year, bearing the title of Chancellor to the Archbishop of York, he was commissioned with the Archbishop of York, and others, to execute all manner of ecclesiastical jurisdiction within the province of York. This Sir John Bennet, who died, A. D. 1627, in the parish of Christ-church, London, married Anne, daughter of Christopher Weeks, of Salisbury, in Wilts, Esq. and by her^m (who departed this life on Feb. 9, 1601, and was buried in the cathedral of York, where a monument is erected to her memory) had four sons, and two daughters. His eldest son and successor was Sir John Bennet, of Dawley. Sir Thomas Bennet, Knt. 2d son, Doctor of the Civil Law, and Master in Chancery, married, ⁿ first, Charlotte, daughter of William Harrison, of London, by whom he had two daughters who died unmarried; but by his 2d wife, Thomasine, daughter and coheir of George Dethick, Esq. Counsellor at Law, son of Sir William Dethick, Garter King of Arms, son and heir of Sir Gilbert Dethick, he had issue Thomas Bennet, of Salthorp, in com' Wilts, Esq. who married Martha, daughter of John Smith, of Tidworth, in com' Southamp. Esq. and had a daughter Jane, married to Sir Thomas Gerard, of Lamer, Bart. Matthew, 3d son of Sir John Bennet, died unmarried.

The eldest son, Sir JOHN Bennet, of Dawley, ^o received the honour of Knighthood in the life-time of his father, at Theobalds, on June 15, 1616. He married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Crofts, of Saxham, in the county of Suffolk, Knt. by whom he had issue six sons; John his son and heir; Henry, 2d son, created Baron of Arlington by Letters Patent March 14, 1663; Viscount Thetford, in the county of Nor-

¹ Wood's Fast. præd.
Greg. King, Lanc, Feical,

^m Drake's Eboracum, p. 511.
^o Philpot's Cat. of Knights, p. 52.

^a Ex Collect.

folk, and Earl of Arlington by Charles II. on April 22, 1672; he was likewise Knight of the Garter, and Lord Chamberlain to the King: he married Isabella, daughter of Lewis de Nassau, Lord of Beaverwaert, and Count of Nassau, by whom he had issue an only daughter and heir, Isabella, successor to her father's Titles according to the limitations in the several patents, which Titles are now enjoyed by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, by virtue of his descent from this Lady, who on Aug. 1, 1672, became the wife of Henry Fitz Roy, natural son to King Charles the second, afterwards created Duke of Grafton &c. The Earl of Arlington, died July 28, 1685, aged 67, and was buried at Euston in Suffolk: Robert, 3d son, who died without issue: Charles, 4th son, who, marrying Anne, daughter, of Richard Wigmore, of Upton-court, in Herefordshire, Esq. had issue one son, and two daughters. Thomas, the 5th, and Edward the 6th sons, both died issueless. He had also two daughters, Dorothy, married to Benjamin Bacon, of London, Merchant; and Elizabeth, wedded to Sir Robert Carr, of Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, Bart.

Which JOHN, the eldest son of Sir John, was made Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II. and was Lieutenant, and afterwards Captain, of the Band of pensioners, in that reign. And his Majesty taking into consideration^p the constant and faithful services performed to Charles I. his royal father, of blessed memory, in the rebellious times; as also to himself, by John Bennet, of Harlington, in the county of Middlesex, whom, at his coronation, he created Knight of the honourable order of the Bath, in further augmentation of his honour, did, by letters patent, bearing date on Nov. 24, 1682, advance him to the degree and dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Ossulston, Baron of Ossulston, the name of one of the hundreds in the county of Middlesex. His Lordship, having been a Gentleman Commoner of Pembroke College, Oxford, contributed largely towards the building thereof, and gave a fellowship thereto. He^q died 1688, in the 70th year of his age, leaving one son, and two daughters; and was buried in Harlington church, in com' Middlesex, whereof he was patron, and where a monument is erected to his memory. He married two wives, 1. Elizabeth, Countess of Mulgrave, daughter of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex; and, 2. Bridget, daughter of John Howe, of Langnor, in the county of Nottingham, Esq. and sister to Scroop, Lord Viscount Howe in Ireland: and by the last had issue only, as above.

^p 11 Bill sign. 34 Car. II,

^q Inscript. Tumuli apud Harlington.

The son was Charles, who succeeded him in honour and estate; and the daughters were, Dorothy, who died unmarried; and Annabell, wedded to John Cecil, Earl of Exeter, she died in August 1698, buried at St. Martins, in Stamford, com' Linc.

Which CHARLES, *Lord Offulston*, took his place in the house of Peers, on Dec. 12, 1695; and was created Earl of Tankerville, by letters patent dated Oct. 19, 1714. On Dec. 9, 1715, he was constituted, by his Majesty, Chief Justice and Justice in Eyre of all the forests, chases, parks, and warrens, South of Trent: and on Feb. 27, 1720-21, was made a Knight of the most ancient and noble order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle. In July, 1695, he married the Lady Mary, only daughter of Ford, Lord Grey of Wark, earl of Tankerville, by his wife, the Lady Mary, 4th daughter of George Earl of Berkeley: by which Lady, who died on May 31, 1710, he had issue four sons, and three daughters, viz.

Charles Earl of Tankerville; John, who died an infant; Henry, and Grey, who died unmarried.

Lady Bridget, married May 26, 1716, to John Wallop, Lord Viscount Lymington, first Earl of Portsmouth, and died on Oct. 12, 1738: Lady Annabella, wedded to William Paulet, Esq. eldest son of the Lord William Paulet, and died his widow November 1769, and Lady Mary, married, on Aug. 6, 1720, to William Wilmer, of Sywell, in com' Northamp. and died on May 24, 1729.

The said Charles, Earl of Tankerville, departed this life in the 48th year of his age, on May 21, 1722, and was succeeded by Charles, his eldest son and heir.

Which CHARLES, *2d Earl of Tankerville*, on Feb. 28, 1728-9, was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness Frederick Prince of Wales; and on May 16, 1730, was invested with the ensigns of the most ancient and noble order of St. Andrew, or the Thistle. In September, 1731, he was appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guards; and resigning this post, in 1733, was made Master of the Buckhounds. After which he was appointed, in June, 1737, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King, which he soon after resigned. On May 1, 1740, he was sworn Lord-lieutenant of the county of Northumberland, and of the town and county of Newcastle upon Tyne. His Lordship married Camilla, daughter to Edward Colville, of Whitehouse, in the bishopric of Durham, Esq. after one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty Queen Caroline; and lately to the Princess Augusta, now Princess of Brunswick: and by

her Ladyship, who survived till Oct. 8, 1775, he had issue two sons, and one daughter; Charles, Lord Ossulston; George, born in 1727, to whom his late Majesty was godfather; and the Lady Camilla, married, on Jan. 11, 1754, to Gilbert-Fane Fleming, Esq. son of Gilbert Fleming, Esq. His Lordship was taken suddenly ill, on the road from Alborough-hatch in Essex, to London, on March 14, 1753; and notwithstanding all possible assistance, died the same night. To him succeeded Charles Lord Ossulston, his eldest son,

Which CHARLES, 3^d *Earl of Tankerville*, had all advantages of education, and set out on his travels in May, 1734; and whilst abroad, was made an Ensign in the third regiment of foot-guards, in October, the same year. In 1736, he returned to England, and on Sept. 1, 1739, a company in General Wentworth's regiment of foot was conferred on him. In 1740, his Lordship embarked in the expedition to the West-Indies, under the command of John Lord Cathcart; and being with his Majesty's forces before Carthage, was at the attack of Fort St. Lazarre, on April 2, 1741; and behaving with great intrepidity, he was, on the 30th of the same month, constituted Major of the regiment commanded by Colonel Cotterell. On April 11, 1743, his Majesty was pleased to appoint him Lieutenant colonel, with the command of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards; in 1748, he was elected Knight of the shire for the county of Northumberland, and on succeeding his father, he took his place in the house of Peers, on March 28, 1753.

His Lordship married, on Sept. 23, 1742, Alicia, 3^d daughter, and coheir of Sir John Astley, of Patehall in Staffordshire, Bart. by whom he had issue three sons, 1. Charles Bennet, the present Earl of Tankerville: 2. John Grey Bennet, who died an infant: and, 3. Henry-Astley Bennet, born on April 3, 1757. His Lordship had also two daughters, viz. Lady Camilla-Elizabeth, and Lady Frances-Alicia, married to ——. The said Lady Camilla-Elizabeth, was married to Count Donhoff, a Polish Nobleman, Captain of Horse in the Dutch service, and nearly related to the Princes Czartorinski, and to Stanislaus, Count Poniatowski, the present King of Poland: but was left a widow, on Sept. 4, 1764, about a month after her nuptials. His Lordship died Oct. 27, 1767, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

CHARLES, 4th and present *Earl of Tankerville*, who was born Nov. 15. 1743, and married Oct. 7, 1771, by a special licence, at Gatton, in Surrey, to Emma youngest daughter and coheir of the late Sir James Colebrooke of London, Bart. by whom he has issue two sons, Charles-Augustus Lord Ossulston, born May 1776, Henry-Grey, born Dec. 5, 1777; and
two

two daughters, Lady Charlotte, born Oct. 2, 1772, and Lady Emma, born May 15, 1774.

TITLES.] Charles Bennet, Earl of Tankerville, and Baron of Offulston.

CREATIONS.] Baron Offulston, of Offulston, in com' Middlesex, Nov. 24 (1682) 34 Car. II. Earl of Tankerville (a castle in the duchy of Normandy) Oct. 19 (1714) 1 Geo. I.

ARMS,] Gules, a Bezant between three Demi-Lions, rampant, Argent.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Scaling-Ladder, Or; which is an ancient Crest of the family: but sometimes they used the following—On a Wreath; a Demi-Lion, rampant, Argent, the Head, Gules, holding in his Paws a Bezant; and sometimes, out of a mural Coronet, Or, a Lion's Head, Gules, charged with a Bezant on his Neck.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions, Argent, each charged on its Shoulder with a Bezant, and crowned ducally, Or.

MOTTO.] HAUD FACILE EMERGUNT.

But his Lord now chuses the Motto of his great grandfather Ford Lord Grey, Earl of Tankerville, viz.

DE BON VOULOIR SERVIR LE ROY.

CHIEF SEATS.] At Chillingham-castle, in Northumberland; and Dawney Court, in Buckinghamshire.

FINCH, Earl of Ailesford.

I AM now to treat of HENEAGE Finch, Lord Guernsey, Earl of Ailesford, 2d son of Heneage, Earl Nottingham: which Heneage, Earl of Ailesford^a, after his education in Christ-church, in Oxford, was entered in the Inner-Temple, for the study of the laws, wherein he was such a proficient, that, on Jan. 13, 1678, he^b was constituted his Majesty's Solicitor-general; from which office he was removed by James II. on April 21, 1686.

He was afterwards the principal of those eminent Council, who pleaded in behalf of the seven Bishops, who were tried on June 29, in Trinity-term, 1688, for refusing to authorise the reading King James's declaration for abrogating the test and penal laws, and on that account were committed to the Tower. On which occasion^c Mr. Finch argued strenuously against their commitment, and the power of the King in dispensing with the laws mentioned in that declaration: and that the Lords the Bishops could not in prudence, honour, or conscience, so far make themselves parties to it, as the solemn publication thereof in the time of divine service (as they were commanded,) must amount to.

He was elected, for the University of Oxford, to that Parliament which met at Westminster, on March 6, 1678-9; and returned a member for the borough of Guilford, in Surrey, to that which met on May 19, 1685^d. Also chosen for the University of Oxford, in the Convention Parliament; and in all the subsequent Parliaments whilst he continued a Commoner; except in the 10th of Will. III. when, by reason of his ill state of health, he declined being elected.

In August, 1702, the 1st of Queen Anne^e, he was chosen to compliment her Majesty on the part of the University, on her coming to the city of Oxford; and in consideration of his great merits and abilities^f, was created Baron of Guernsey (an island on the French coast belonging to the county of Southampton) by letters patent dated on March 15, 1702-3, and was sworn of the Privy-council^g, on the 20th.

On the accession of George I. he was created Earl of Ailesford, by letters patent, dated Oct. 19, 1714; being the same year constituted Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and sworn of the Privy-council. Which office his Lordship resigned on Feb. 29, 1715-16. And departing this life on July 22, 1719, was buried at Ailesford in Kent.

^a Wood's Athenæ Oxon. vol. II. p. 540.

^c Trial of the seven Bishops.

of Queen Anne.

^d Willis's Notitia Parl. MS.

^f Pat. 2 Queen Anne.

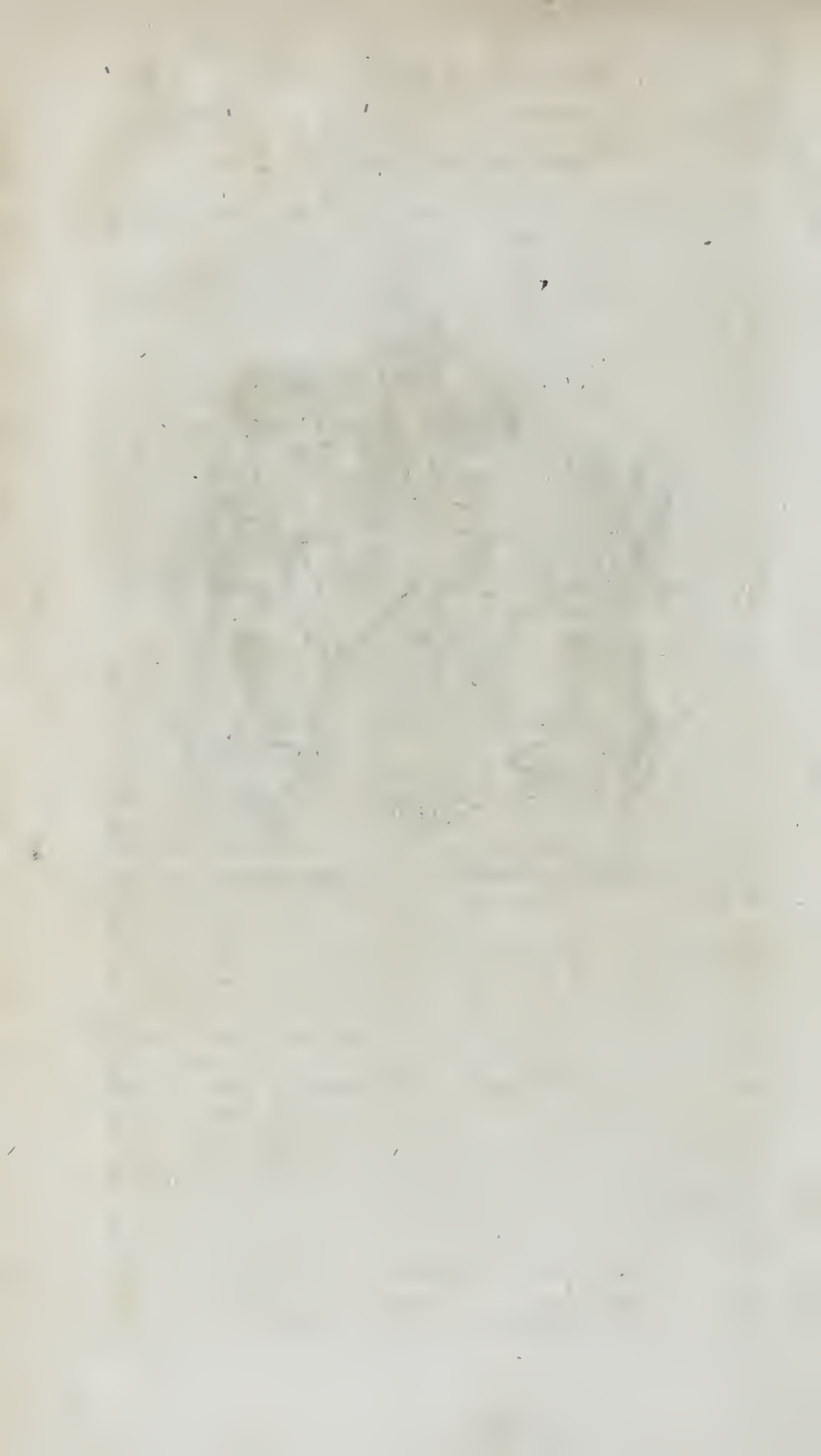
^b Dugdale's Chron. Series.

^e Annals

^g Pointer's Chron. p. 485.



Finch Earls of Aylesford?



His Lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir John Banks, of Ailesford in the county of Kent, Bart. by her Ladyship who died Sept. 1, 1743, he had issue nine children.

1. Lady Elizabeth, who was married to Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, and died on Feb. 26, 1757, aged 80.

2. Lady Mary, who died unmarried in Feb. 1734-5.

3. Lady Anne, married to William Earl of Dartmouth, died 30 Nov. 1751.

4. Heneage, 2d Earl of Ailesford.

5. The hon. John Finch, who was returned member for the borough of Maidstone, to the Parliament summoned to meet on May 10, 1722; also chosen in the succeeding Parliaments to the time of his decease. On April 30, 1726, he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Savile, of Methley-hall in Yorkshire, Esq. and deceasing on Jan. 1, 1739-40, left issue (by her, who died Oct. 28, 1767,) a daughter Mary, and one son, Savile Finch, Esq. married to Judith daughter of John Fullerton, of Dorsetshire, Esq. He is member of Parliament, for Malton, in Yorkshire.

6. Lady Martha, died unmarried in Jan. 1760.

7. Lady Frances, married, on Oct. 16, 1716, to Sir John Bland, of Kippax-park in com' Ebor. Bart. and died 1759.

8. The hon. Henry Finch, who died on July 15, 1757, unmarried.

9. Lady Effex, deceased unmarried, 1744.

HENEAGE, 2d Earl of Ailesford, was constituted Master of the Jewel-office, on June 11, 1711, and continued in the same place under George I. till he voluntarily resigned it, when his father quitted his place of Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. His Lordship, whilst a Commoner, was elected one of the Knights for the county of Surry, in the 9th and 12th years of Queen Anne; also in the first year of her successor, till he succeeded his father in 1719. And having married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Clement Fisher, of Packington, in com' Warw. Bart. had issue one son, and four daughters; Heneage, late Earl of Ailesford; Lady Anne; Lady Mary, married to William, Lord Viscount Andover, son and heir of Henry Bowes, Earl of Suffolk and of Berkshire; Lady Elizabeth; and Lady Frances, married, on April 2, 1741, to Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham-castle in Devonshire, afterwards created Viscount Courtenay, and died Dec. 19, 1751. His Lady, the Countess of Ailesford, died at Bath, in May, 1740; and he himself, on June 29, 1757.

His Lordship's son and successor, HENEAGE Earl of Ailesford, was born Nov. 1715, elected, in 1739, one of the Knights for the county of Leicester; and in the succeeding Par-

Parliament, 1741, was chose for Maidstone in Kent; also in 1754, his Lordship was LL.D. He married on Oct. 6, 1750, Lady Charlotte Seymour, youngest daughter of Charles Duke of Somerset, by his 2d wife, the Lady Charlotte Finch, daughter of Daniel Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham; and by her was father of eight sons; 1. Heneage his successor; 2. Charles, born on June 4, 1752, member in the present Parliament, for Castle Rising, in Norfolk; 3. William-Clement, born on May 27, 1753, a Captain in the Royal Navy; 4. John, born on May 22, 1755, who was Captain in the 1st regiment of Foot guards, and died on June 29, 1777, at Amboy, in America, of the wounds he received in action against the Americans; 5. Edward, born on April 26, 1756; 6. Daniel born April 3, 1757; 7. Seymour, born June 11, 1758; 8. Henry-Allington, born Feb. 26, 1760; also two daughters, Charlotte, born May 13, 1754, and married Aug. 14, 1777, (by a special licence, at at her mother's house, at Putney,) to the Right Hon. Henry Earl of Suffolk; and Frances, born Feb. 9, 1761. His Lordship died at his house, in Grovenor-square, May 9, 1777, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

HENEAGE, *the present Earl of Ailesford*, born July 15, 1751, N. S. His Lordship, while a commoner represented the Borough of Maidstone, in Parliament; and is unmarried. In Dec. 1777, he was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, and is LL.D.

TITLES.] Heneage Finch, Earl of Ailesford, and Baron of Guernsey.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Guernsey, in com' Southamp. by letters patent bearing date on March 15, 1702-3, and Earl of Ailesford in Kent, Oct. 19, 1714, 1 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Argent, a Chevron between three Griphons, passant, Sable.

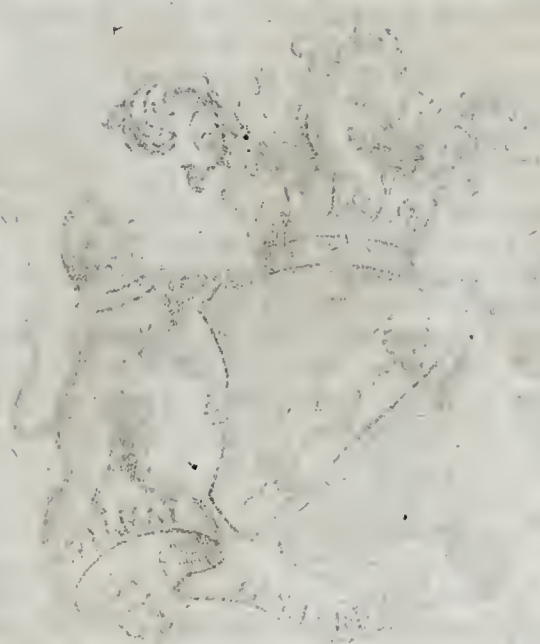
CREST.] On a Wreath, a Griphon passant, Sable.

SUPPORTERS] On the dexter side, a Griphon, Sable, gorged with a ducal Collar, Or; and on the sinister, a Lion of the second, ducally gorged, Azure.

MOTTO.] APERTO VIVERE VOTO.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Ailesford, in the county of Kent; at Albury, in the county of Surry; and at Packington, in the county of Warwick.

HERVEY,





Hervey Earl of Bristol.

HERVEY, Earl of Bristol.

THE surname of Hervey, or Harvey, written anciently with Fitz (i. e. son of Harvey) is derived from ROBERT Fitz-Harvey, a younger son of Harvey, Duke of Orleans, who is recorded among those valiant commanders^a, who accompanied William the Conqueror in his expedition into this kingdom, in 1066, and were rewarded by him with lands, &c.

This Robert Fitz-Harvey had several sons; one of them^b, Robert, writing himself Son of Hervey, gave lands to the Abbot of Abington, which Hen. I. confirmed. Likewise, in the same reign lived Hervey^c, who, being Bishop of Bangor, was translated to the bishopric of Ely, and made the first Bishop of that see, 1109, wherein he sat 22 years, departing this life on Aug. 30, 1131.

Of the same lineage was COUNT Hervey, a Briton, a famous^d foldier, and Governor of the castle of the Devizes, in the reign of King Stephen, which he held out against the Earl of Gloucester, and powerfully assisted that King in his wars with Maud, the Empress; but was at length forced to retire beyond the seas with a few attendants.

After him was HERVEY de Yuon, who married a daughter of William Goieth, that died in his journey to the Holy Land^e. Which Hervey delivered certain castles in France unto Hen. II. despairing to keep them against Theobald, Earl of Chartres, who, by aid of the French King, sought to dispossess him in 1169. He afterwards accompanied King Henry in his conquest of Ireland, as appears by the roll collected by William Camden, in his observations of Ireland.

Our genealogists agree, that HENRY was son of the said Harvey de Yuon; and I find his name among other persons of note, who were witnesses to Roger de Clare's grant to Kievaux-abbey^f, in com' Ebor. in 1190, being styled Hen. fil. Harvei. This Henry^g embarked for the Holy Land with Rich. I. who, in that expedition, subdued the isle of Cyprus, restored to the Christians the city of Joppa^h, and in many battles put the Turks to flight. He was held in much esteem by King John, asⁱ appears by his grant to him of the forester-

^a Stow's Annals, edit. 1614. p. 104, 107.

^b Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 106.

^c Goodwin's Cat. of Bishops, p. 201.

^d Tyrrel's Hist. of Eng. vol. I. p. 69.

^e Holinshed's Chron. vol. III. p. 75.

^f Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 731.

^g Segar's

Baronagium, MS. in Stem. hujus Fam.

^h Stow's Annals, p. 159.

ⁱ Ex

Etid. Fam. penes Joh. Com' Bristol.

ship of New-forest, Achilles Garth, and other lands. By his wife Alice, daughter to Henry, son of Ivo, he had issue OSBERT de Hervey^k, who held lands in Helneftune, as is evident by the register of the monastery of St. Edmundsbury, fol. 174. b. and being styled son of Hervey^l, is mentioned as one of the King's Justices at Norwich, with Roger le Bigot, in the 3d year of the reign of Rich. I. as also^m one of the Justices itinerant at Huntingdon, on the octaves of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, the same year; and fines were levied before himⁿ to the octaves of St. Martin, in the 7th of King John, when he departed this life, leaving issue by his wife Dyönisia, daughter of Jeffery de Grey, Adam, his son and heir, under age.

Which ADAM de Hervey was in ward to Hen. III. and by his appointment (as was usual in those times) was married to^o Juliana, daughter of John de Fitzhugh, by whom he had issue John de Hervey, his son and heir, who, by marrying Joan, ^p daughter and heir of John Harman, or (as others) Hammon, of Thurley, in Bedfordshire, became possessed of that lordship, which he made his principal residence: and departed this life in 21 Edw. I. ^q leaving issue, John, his son and heir, and ^r Peter, from whom the Herveys of Northamptonshire are descended.

Which JOHN Hervey, of Thurley, Esq. taking to wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir John de Nernuyt, of Burnham, in com' Bucks (son of Thomas de Nernuyt^s, by Alice his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas Buckland, of Buckland, in com' Devon) did thereby greatly increase his inheritance, which descended to his son and heir,

JOHN Hervey who married Margery, daughter of Sir William Colthorpe, Knt. And in 1386, was^t elected Knight of the shire for the county of Bedford, in the Parliament then held. In 4 Hen. IV. he was authoris'd^u, with Sir William de Roos, Sir Richard de Grey, and others of great note, to treat with Owen Glendowr, and his council, and to conclude with him, what they should conceive most expedient to be done, for the redemption of Reginald Lord Grey, of Ruthyn, then prisoner with the said Owen. And the King, on Dec. 8, 1404, ^w grants licence to Gerard Braybroke, Knt. John Hervey, and others, to found a collegiate-church at Northill, in Bedfordshire (in the room of the parish-church there) to celebrate divine service for the souls of Sir John Traylly, Knt.

^k Apparatus Geneal. MS. in Bibl. Harley, p. 636. ^l Ib. p. 746. ^m Mon-Ang. vol. II. p. 854. ⁿ Dugdale's Origin. Jurid. p. 41. ^o Segar præd.
^p Ibid. ^q Ex Stemmate præd. ^r MS. St. George præd. ^s Jekyll's
 Lib. Baron. MS. p. 225. ^t Pryn's 4th Part of a Brief Reg. p. 392. ^u Pat.
 4 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 28. & Rot. Parl. 4. Hen. IV. n. 13. ^w Mon. Ang.
 vol. III. p. 141.

and Reginald his son; deceased. The Lady of this John Hervey survived him, and being after wife to Sir John Argentine, died in the 5th year of Hen. VI. She had, by ^a her first husband, Sir Nicholas Hervey, slain at the battle of Tewksbury, on May 4, 1471, fighting on the part of Prince Edward, son of Hen. VI. as also,

THOMAS Hervey, of Thurley, Esq. who married Joan, daughter to William Paston, one of the Justices of the King's Bench (ancestor to the late Earl of Yarmouth) by whom he had issue ^b John Hervey, of Thurley, Esq. who in 1461, had a grant ^c from the King, of the office of Master of his Ordinance, with the wages of two shillings a day for himself, and six-pence a day for his clerk; and six-pence a day for his other servants in the said office. He took to wife Christian, daughter of John Chichley, Chamberlain of London, nephew and heir of Henry Chichley, Archbishop of Canterbury, founder of All-Souls college in Oxford, and Cardinal of St. Eusebius. From that marriage proceeded several sons and daughters, viz. John Hervey, of Thurley, Esq. John Hervey junior, Esq. who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Wickham, relict of William Fines, Lord Say; Edward Hervey, Richard Hervey; Isabella, a nun at Elstoe, in Bedfordshire; Anne, Christian, Alice, Margery, and Florence.

JOHN Hervey, of Thurley, Esq. (son and heir of John) was ^d wedded to Alice, daughter of Nicholas Morley, of Glind, in Suffex, and left issue two sons, George, and Thomas Hervey, ancestor to the present Earl of Bristol, also a daughter, Isabel, first married to Thomas Atcliffe, secondly to John Leigh, of Addington in Surrey Esquires, ^e she died Jan. 8, 1544, and lies buried at Addington.

GEORGE Hervey, the eldest son, succeeding at Thurley, was ^f twice Sheriff of the counties of Bedford and Buckingham, viz. in 24 Hen. VII. and 8th of Hen. VIII. He had a brave spirit, and signalized himself in several martial exploits, particularly at the sieges of Teroven and Tournay, and in that battle, which our historians call the Battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away ^g, on Aug. 16, 1513. For his valiant behaviour in these actions, he was knighted by Hen. VIII. on Oct. 13, after his entrance into Tournay. In 1520, he was retained to attend his Sovereign ^h into France, with one chaplain, eleven servants, and eight horses, in his

^a Stow's Annals, p. 424.

^b Vist. de Com' Suff. in Bibl. Harley, Not.

5. B. 11.

^c Claus. 1 Edw. IV. m. 1.

^d Vist. de Com' Suff. præd.

^e Aubrey's Hist. of Surrey, vol. II. p. 57.

^f Fuller's Worthies in Com'

Bedford, p. 124.

^g Nom. Equit. in Bibl. Cott. Claudius, c. iii. p. 91. and

Jekyll's Cat. of Knights, p. 24.

^h MS. not. b. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis.

retinue; in which year there was a meetingⁱ, first of the Emperor Charles V. who came over into England, and was received by the King at Dover; and afterwards, of the Kings and Queens of England and France, at a camp between Guisnes and Ardes; and likewise with the same Emperor, and his aunt the Duchesse of Savoy, at Graveline and Calais.

This Sir George Hervey's last will and testament bears date on April 7, 1520, which was just before his intended voyage; but he did not depart this life till six years after, as should seem^k by the probate thereof, dated on May 8, 1526. "He orders his
" body to be buried in the parish church of Thurley, or in the
" monastery of Elmstow, if he should decease there; and that
" a marble stone, of the price of four marks, should be laid over
" the bodies of John Hervey and his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir John Nernuytt, Knight, who lie there
" buried. Also, that his executors cause the image of our Lady,
" that standeth within the chancel of Thurley, to be painted,
" and provide a new tabernacle to set her in, and that they find
" an honest priest for the space of twenty years in the said
" church, to pray for the souls of his father and mother, and
" others his friends.

" He further directs his executors, to uphold his manor-place of Thurley, and bequeaths to them for the performance
" of his will, all his manors, lands, and advowsons, in the
" counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, Bucks, Oxon, and Hertfordshire. He wills his lands in Fleetmarston, to Margaret
" Smart, for the term of her life, remainder to Gerard her
" son, and the heirs males of his body; and in default thereof,
" to his nephew John Hervey, of Highworth, Esq. he also bequeaths his manor of Thurley to the said Gerard, when he
" arrives at the age of twenty-five years, provided he marries
" by the advice of his executors, Sir William Parr, Knight,
" John Hervey, and John Lee, Esquires; and appoints supervisors of his will, Sir Henry Gray, Knight, Sir Edmund
" Bray, and William Paston, Knights."

Sir George married^l Elizabeth, daughter of John Stamford, by whom he had an only child Joan, married to Arthur Walton; but it may be presumed she died before her father and without issue, as she is not mentioned in his will.

From the said Gerard, who took the name of Hervey, and was elected for the town of Bedford, to the Parliaments in the
^m first of Edw. VI. as also in the reign of Philip and Mary,

ⁱ Stow's Annals, p. 510.
Prærog. Cant.

^k Ex Regist. vocat. Ayloofe, qu. 3. in Cur.
^l Peerage of England, by the Rev. Mr. Jacob.

^m Willis's

Not. Parl. in eod Com.

and was knightedⁿ, descended the Herveys of Thurley, in the county of Bedford.

But the chief heirs male of the family are the Herveys of Highworth, or Ickworth (as it is now written) descended from, THOMAS Hervey, only brother of Sir George Hervey, before mentioned: he served Hen. VIII. in his wars, and was^o one of the council of the city of Tournay, under Sir John Russell (after Earl of Bedford) the Governor, at the time of the delivery of it to the French King, Francis I. in 1519. He acquired the manor of Ickworth, and other possessions, by marriage with Jane, daughter and heir of Henry Drury, of Hawsted and Ickworth, &c. Esq. (Which manor of Ickworth anciently belonged to a family of the same name, whereof Thomas Ickworth made his will the Thursday after St. John Baptist, in 1373, and was a benefactor to the repair of the church of Ickworth, to the monks of Thetford, the brethren of Thetford, and the brethren of Bakewell; and left issue Agnes de Ickworth, his daughter and heir, who was married to — Drury, of Hawsted.) The said Jane, surviving him, was secondly married to Sir William Carew; and at length departed this life on July 2, 1525, and was buried at St. Mary's Church in St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk; by her first husband she had issue JOHN Hervey, Esq.^p executor and administrator to the last testament of his uncle Sir George Hervey, in 18 Hen. VIII. who, dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother,

WILLIAM Hervey, of Ickworth, Esq. who took to wife Joan, daughter of John Cocket, of Ampton, in the county of Suffolk, and departing this life August 1, 1538, was buried in the middle isle of St. Mary's church in St. Edmundsbury, as appears by this inscription:

Pray for the Soule of William
Harveye, Esq. Obiit 1 Aug. 1538.

He had issue several sons and daughters, viz^q Elizabeth married to — Gibbes, of Sudbury; Jane to — Vynners; and Margaret to — Pratt; John; Sir Nicholas; Francis; and Anthony. Sir NICHOLAS Hervey, 2d son, was of the Privy-chamber to Hen. VIII. and so much in his favour, that, in 1520, he was one of those Gentlemen^r who were appointed to furnish the days of jousts, when the King, and seven he had appointed, challenged the French King, and as many on the

ⁿ Vist. de Com' Essex in Bibl. Harley, not. 90. a. 13.
of Suffolk, anno 1561.

^p Ex Regid. Ayloof. præd.

^r Stow's Annals, p. 509.

^o Styrpe's Memorials of Hen. VIII. vol. I. p. 7.

^q Vist.

part of France ; on which occasion feats of arms were performed for thirty days, at a camp between Guisnes and Ardes. Likewise, in 18 Hen. VIII. when the King, for the entertainment of the French Ambassadors, had appointed a solemn joust, he ^s named Sir Nicholas for one of the challengers ; and he is styled the Valiant Esquire ; for he received the honour of Knighthood after this, and was Hen. VIII's ^t Ambassador in the Emperor's court at Ghent, in the 23d of his reign. Having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz-Williams, Knt. and widow of Sir Thomas Maleverer, he had issue Sir Thomas Hervey, who was Knight-marshal to Queen Mary, and left only two daughters, of whom Eleanor married William Worsley, of the Isle of Wight, Esq. But Sir Nicholas, by his 2d Lady^u, Bridget, daughter and heir of Sir John Wiltshire, of Stone-castle in Kent, Knt. relict of Sir Richard Wingfield, of Kimbolton castle in Huntingdonshire, Knight of the Garter, had issue Sir George Hervey, of Markshall in Essex, Lieutenant of the Tower, from whom the Harveys, now of Markshall descend. But HENRY Hervey, Esq. was eldest son of Sir Nicholas by his last Lady, and taking to wife Jane, daughter of James Thomas, of the county of Glamorgan, Esq. had issue^w Frances married to Thomas Evelyn, and Elizabeth, to Christopher Raynel, Esquires ; also WILLIAM, his son and heir, who distinguished himself on several occasions, and for his eminent services, was at length advanced to the dignity of a Peer of this Kingdom, by the title of Lord Hervey, of Kidbrook.

He first signalized himself in 1588^x, in the memorable engagement of the Spanish armada, wherein he was principally concerned in boarding one of the Spanish galleons, killing the captain, Hugh Moncada, with his own hands. He was^y afterwards knighted, on June 27, 1596, with many other persons of note, who had valiantly behaved in taking the town and island of Calés (or Cadiz) ; and the year following, embarking^z again with the Earl of Essex, and Walter Raleigh, was present at the taking of the town of Fyal. In 1600^a, he commanded one of the Queen's ships, and brought succours to the Lord-president of Munster, then reducing the rebels in Ireland, who were in expectation of assistance from the Spaniards. He staid some time in that kingdom, and behaved himself in several actions with great bravery and conduct^b : particularly with 70 foot and 24 horse, he defeated 160 foot

^s Hall's Chron. fol. 155. b.

^t Ibid. fol. 200.

^u Visit. de Com^u

Essex, præd.

^w MS. St. George, præd

^x Baker's Chron. 2d edit.

p. 544. b.

^y Stow's Ann. p. 775.

^z Brown's Hist. of Q. Eliz. p.

181.

^a Cox's Hist. of Ireland, p. 426.

^b Ibid. p. 431, 443, 446, 451.

and 18 horse of the rebels, killing and taking 60 of them, without the loss of one man. He was also very serviceable at the siege of Kinsale (possessed by the Spaniards in 1601) and on the surrender thereof, on Jan 9, 1601-2, he was sent to take possession of the castles of Dunboy, Castlehaven, and Flower, pursuant to the capitulation. Being afterwards made Governor of Carbury, from Ross to Bantry, he took in Cape-clear-castle, and performed many successful acts, till the rebels were entirely reduced.

For which services King James advanced him ^c to the dignity of a Baronet, on May 31, 1619, and ^d the year following created him a Peer of the kingdom of Ireland, viz. Baron of Ross, in com' Wexford, by letters patent dated Aug. 5, 1620. Lastly, "By reason of his eminent services" "at home and abroad, both in the times of King James and "King Charles I. as well in council as in the wars, and other "foreign expeditions" (as the patent ^e expresses) was created a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Hervey, of Kidbrook, in the county of Kent, on Feb. 7, 1627-8. He first took to wife Mary, relict of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and daughter of Anthony Brown, Viscount Montacute, by whom he had no issue: they were married in 1597, as appears ^f from a letter to Sir Robert Sidney, dated from court, on Friday, May 20, that year. He 2dly married ^g, on Feb. 5, 1607, at Cripplegate church, London, Cordelia, daughter and coheir of Brian Annesley, of Lee in Kent, Esq. by whom he had three sons, William, slain in the German wars; John, who died in Ireland; and Henry, who died young: also three daughters, Dorothy, who died unmarried Feb. 19, 1692, and was buried at St. Martin's in the Fields, London; and Helen, who also died unmarried; and Elizabeth, who became his sole daughter and heir, and was wedded to John Hervey, of Ickworth, Esq. hereafter mentioned. This Lord Hervey, departing this life in June, 1642 ^h, was buried with great solemnity on July 8 following, in St. Edward's chapel in Westminster-abbey, and his titles became extinct.

I now return to JOHN Hervey, of Ickworth, Esq. eldest brother of Nicholas, grandfather to the said Lord Hervey. Which John took to wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Pope, of Mildenhall, in com' Suff. Esq. and ⁱ departing this life on July 11, 1556, was succeeded at Ickworth, by

^c Pat. 17 Jac. I.

^d Pat. 18 Jac. I.

^e Pat. 3 Car. I. p. 6.

^f Sidney's State Paper, vol. II. p. 53.

^g Ex Regist. Eccl. Paroc. de Cripplegate.

^h Ex Regist. de Coll. Eccl. Westminster.

ⁱ Cole's Etc.

lib. ii. p. 118. MS. in Bibl. Harley.

William his eldest son: but he had, besides the said William, a numerous issue, viz. ^k John, 2d son; Nicholas, 3d son; Clement and Thomas, 4th and 5th sons and twins; Robert, 6th son; Francis, 7th son; Christopher, 8th son; and John, 9th son: also six daughters, Jane, married to — Minshull; Elizabeth, to Thomas Rogers; Mary; Anne, wife to Robert Risley of Tilton; Ursula, married ^l to Henry Vesey, of Iselham, in Cambridgeshire, Esq. and Bridget, wedded to John Wroth, 2dly to John Spayne of Tunstall, in Norfolk.

WILLIAM Hervey, Esq. eldest son, was born in ^m 1509, and having taken to wife Elizabeth, daughter to John Poley, of Boxted, in com' Suffolk, Esq. departed ⁿ this life on Nov. 2, 1592, and was buried at Ickworth. He had three daughters; Ursula, who died young; Elizabeth, married to William Haward, of St. Edmundsbury, Esq. and Bridget, married to — Collins, of the same town; as also five sons, 1. John Hervey, his successor at Ickworth; 2. Francis Hervey, ^o of Great Bardfield, in Essex, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Nevil, of Holt, in Leicestershire, relict of Henry Smith, of Cressing Temple, in Essex, Esq. and had (besides other children) John, of Bardfield, who by Ann, daughter of Richard Turpin, of Bardfield, had a daughter Priscilla, who married William Serle, of the Park Gate, in Bardfield, she died 1652, and was buried at Bardfield; 3. William, 4. Ambrose, and 5. Thomas.

JOHN Hervey, Esq. was born in the year 1555, and by his wife Frances, daughter and coheir of Edmund Bocking, of Bocking, in Essex, Esq. who died before him, on Feb. 22, 1623, had issue two sons, William, and Robert; as also three daughters, Frances, who deceased in 1619; Elizabeth, who also died unmarried on April 22, 1623; and Mary, espoused to Giles Allington, of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire, Esq. and departed this life on Sept. 4, 1626. This John Hervey lived to the 75th year of his ^p age, deceasing in 1630, and was succeeded by his son and heir,

WILLIAM Hervey, who was knighted at Whitehall, on April 30, 1608, and married Susan, daughter of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrook, in com' Suff. Knt. (grandfather to Sir Henry Jermyn, Earl of St Albans) on ^q Sunday, March 21, 1613-14, in St. Mary's church, St. Edmundsbury, on which day of the month and week he was born in the same town, in 15^o 5. In 1618, he was in commission ^r to survey Lincoln's-

^k Visit. de Com' Suffolk, præd.

Script. penes Joh. Com' Bristol.

^p Ex Script. penes Joh. Com' Bristol.

^r Rymer's Fœd. tom. XVII. 119, 120.

^l MS. g. 18. p. 5. in Coll. Arm.

ⁿ Ibid.

^o MS. St. George, præd.

^q Ex Autog. penes Joh. Com' Bristol.

inn-fields, and to cause such uniform and comely buildings to be erected, and such walks, partitions, and plots to be made, both for health and pleasure, as they should approve of. In the 3d^s of Car. I. he was elected to Parliament for St. Edmundsbury; but being in years, lived afterwards retired from public business, without concerning himself in the civil wars, and departed this life on Sept. 30, 1660. His first Lady dying^t on Feb. 6, 1637, he married, secondly, Penelope, daughter of Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers, relict first of Sir George Trenchard, of Wolverton, in Dorsetshire, and secondly, of Sir George Gage, of Firle, in Sussex, Bart. but had issue only by his first wife, viz.

His first child still-born at St. Edmundsbury, on April 17, 1614, and buried in the chancel of St. Mary's church in the same town.

2. Judith, born at his house in Southgate-street, in St. Edmundsbury, on April 20, 1615, married to James Reynolds, of Bumpsted, in Essex, Esq. and died on July 12, 1679.

3. John, who succeeded his father.

4. Anne, born at St. Edmundsbury, on April 9, 1618, and died on Dec. 12, 1619.

5. William, born at St. Edmundsbury, on Whitsunday, May 15, 1619, and died at Cambridge, on Sept. 23, 1642. He was fellow-collegian with Mr. Cowley, in that University, who bemoans his death in an excellent copy of verses^w, the most celebrated in all his works.

6. Mary, born at Ickworth, on May 22, 1620, married to Sir Edward Gage, of Hengrave, in com' Suff. Bart. and died on July 13, 1654.

7. Susan, born at Ickworth, July 14, 1621, was second wife to Sir Thomas Hanmer, of Hanmer, in Flint, Knt. and Bart.

8. Kezia, born at St. Edmundsbury, Nov. 11, 1622, married to Thomas Tyrrel, of Gipping, in com' Suff. Esq. and died Nov. 22, 1659.

9. Catharine born at St. Edmundsbury, Jan. 24, 1623, and died Jan. 16, 1625.

10. Thomas born in Northgate-street, St. Edmundsbury, May 25, 1625, will be mentioned hereafter, being ancestor to the present Earl of Bristol.

11. Nicholas, born at St. Edmundsbury, July 12, 1627, died March 22, 1629. And,

12. Henry, born at St. Edmundsbury, June 18, 1631, and died Sept. 8 following.

^s MS. de Parl. pener, B. Willis, Arm.
Life of Cowley.

^t Ex Autog. præd.

^w Bp. Spratt's

JOHN Hervey, the eldest son of Sir William, was born at Ickworth, his father's seat in Suffolk, on Sunday, August 18, 1616, and had all the advantages of education, which he improved by travelling, and polite conversation. Robert Sidney, second Earl of Leicester, who was Ambassador in Denmark, and France, and Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and one of the most learned Noblemen of the age, formed such a judgment of Mr. Hervey's accomplishments, that while he was Ambassador in France, he entertained him in his house as a companion, as appears from a letter of his Lordship's dated at Paris, on Dec. 22, 1636, to Sir John Coke, Secretary of State, of what had passed at his audience, telling him ^x, "he will receive it by Mr. Hervey, a Gentleman who hath bestowed his company upon me, ever since I came out of England." The friendship between him and the Earl of Leicester, was very remarkable, as the letters past between them shew. Mr. Hervey from London, on Jan. 12, 1652 ^y, tells his Lordship, "It was more than sixteen years, that he had the honour to be his Lordship's, by all the best titles that any thing is possible, you having for every day in that time, given more than a valuable consideration for me; and I having every minute of those days voluntarily resigned myself to you, so that the whole power in me, and over me, has for thus long absolutely remained in your Lordship, &c."

The Earl of Leicester, from Penshurst, on Jan. 20, sent the following complimentary answer; which shewing how much he was esteemed by him, as also his great worth and excellencies, in justice to his memory I insert it.

S I R ^z,

"Take heed what you give or acknowledge to have given me, for though I confess it is just to restore, and that you are worthy of any thing that can be given you, yet if the gift be of yourself, I shall never consent to the revocation of it, nor be persuaded to restore yourself to you again; for I shall esteem my property in you more than the brevets or letters patents of Kings, or the donation of Constantine; and you shall be but a usufructuary of yourself. Or if in the time of my possessing you, I employ not my interest so far as your favour would admit me, it is for fear of increasing that debt, which already is grown too great for me to pay, or recompense in all my life, and can never be discharged by heirs, executors, or assigns. You have no way

^x Sidney's State Papers, vol. II. p. 680.
antea, p. 681.

^y Ibid.

^z Ibid. ut

“ to rescue or help yourself but by my incapacity ; for how
“ liberal soever the donator be, it is but an offer, and not a
“ gift, unless the donatory be capable of receiving it, which
“ I acknowledge I am not ; and therefore against my will you
“ must in a manner be free still. But though I seem to let
“ you loose because I have not room fit to receive you in, nor
“ bands worthy to hold you with ; for all my merit is not bet-
“ ter than the line of a cobweb, yet I will do my best to de-
“ tain you ; that is by an exchange of myself for yourself,
“ which is unequal I confess, but I have no more, if I had I
“ would make the bargain better for you. And howsoever I
“ may seem to gain another advantage by this exchange, be-
“ cause I have told you I will not part with you on any terms ;
“ and you have so little reason to value me, that it is likely
“ enough you would give me myself again for asking, and so
“ might remain mine, and I not yours : Yet I assure you that
“ I mean no such matter ; but I like my condition so well,
“ that I am resolved to be ever :

Yours, &c.

LEYCESTER.”

Having heartily concurred in the restoration of Charles II. he was constituted Treasurer of the Household to Queen Catharine, his consort ; and was in the peculiar esteem of his Majesty, and in the greatest intimacy with the most ingenious, as well as greatest men in the kingdom. In Parliament, he was one of the leading members ; and Bishop Burnet relates of him, “ That he was ^b one whom the King (Charles II.) “ loved personally, and yet, upon a great occasion, he voted “ against that which the King desired. So the King chid him “ severely for it. Next day another important question fall- “ ing in, he voted as the King would have him. So the King “ took notice of it at night, and said, you were not against “ me to-day. He answered, No, Sir, I was against my con- “ science to-day.” He was a particular favourer of men of letters ; and the famous Mr. Cowley ^c, by his recommenda- tion, was taken into the service of his kinsman, Henry Earl of St. Alban’s, Lord Chamberlain of the Household to Charles II. and was his great patron. This Mr. Hervey married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of William Lord Hervey, of Kidbrook, before mentioned, but dying without issue, on Jan. 18, 1679, his estate devolved on his only surviving brother,

^b Hist. of his Own Times, p. 385.

^c Bp. Sprat’s Life of Cowley.

Sir THOMAS Hervey, who was knighted by Charles II. and elected for St. Edmundsbury to the three last Parliaments^d in that reign, and to all others during the remainder of his life. He shewed himself, in all parts of life, one of the best of men, and was particularly remarkable for his piety, chastity, charity, and other Christian and moral virtues, whereby he was in the esteem of all that knew him; and died on May 27, 1694, aged 70, and was buried with his ancestors at Ickworth.

He married, in 1658, Isabella, daughter of Sir Humphry May, Vice-chamberlain of the Household to Charles I. which Lady died on June 5, 1686; they had issue, William Hervey, eldest son, born on Oct. 31, 1661, and died on June 14, 1663; John Hervey, who was created Earl of Bristol; Thomas, born on Jan. 13, 1668, who betaking himself to a military employment, served in Ireland under King William; and dying at St. Edmundsbury, on Dec. 29, 1695, was buried at Ickworth: Isabella, born Aug. 23, 1659, was married to Gervase Elwes, son and heir of Sir Gervase Elwes, of Stoke, in com' Suffolk, Bart. Elizabeth, born on Sept. 16, 1660, and died on Feb. 18, 1673: Kezia, born on April 24, 1664, married to Aubrie Porter, of St. Edmundsbury, Esq.

JOHN Hervey, 1st Earl of Bristol, was born on Aug. 27, 1665, and married on Nov. 1, 1686, Isabella, daughter and sole heir of Sir Robert Carr, of Sleaford, in com' Linc. Bart. Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and of the Privy-council to Charles II. He was elected for St. Edmundsbury, in that Parliament which first met in the 2d of William and Mary, and was chosen for the same place in all succeeding Parliaments called by King William; as also in that of the first year of Queen Anne. Having distinguished himself in the house of Commons, he was, for the nobleness of his extraction, the antiquity of his family, and his many eminent virtues, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm, by the style and title of Lord Hervey, of Ickworth, in the county of Suffolk, by letters patent, bearing date March 23, in the 2d year of the reign of Queen Anne. And having strenuously asserted the succession of King George I. to the crown of these realms, was, in consideration thereof, and his many eminent qualities, created Earl of Bristol, on Oct. 19, 1714.

His Lordship had two wives, Isabella, before-mentioned, by whom he had issue two daughters, and one son, Carr Lord Hervey, born on September 17, 1691, who was educated at Clare-hall, in Cambridge; and as soon as he came of age, was

elected to Parliament for the borough of St. Edmundsbury, as also in the first Parliament called by George I. and was of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty, when Prince of Wales. He died unmarried at the Bath, where he went for the recovery of his health, on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1723.

Isabella, eldest daughter, died unmarried in Nov. 1711; and Elizabeth, second daughter, of whom her mother deceased in child-bed, on March 7, 1692-3, died an infant.

In 1695, his Lordship married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Felton of Playford, in the county of Suffolk, Bart. Comptroller of the Household to her Majesty Queen Anne; and by her (who died on May 2, 1741, having been one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her late Majesty Queen Caroline, and had served her in the same station, when Princess of Wales) had issue eleven sons, and six daughters, viz.

1. John, Lord Hervey, of whom I shall hereafter treat.

2. Thomas, born on Jan. 20, 1698, who was a member in three Parliaments for the borough of St. Edmundsbury, and was one of the Equerries to her late Majesty Queen Caroline. Also on May 23, 1738, constituted Superintendant of all his Majesty's gardens of every his royal palaces, &c. he departed this life 10 Jan. 1775, having married, in 1744, Anne, daughter and heir of Francis Coghlene, Esq. Counsellor of law, of the kingdom of Ireland, and had issue by her one son, William-Thomas Hervey.

3. William, born on Dec. 25, 1699, Captain in his Majesty's navy; and on Nov. 27, 1729, married to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Ridge, of Portsmouth, in com' Southamp. Esq. which Lady died in child-bed, on July 13, 1730, of a daughter, named Elizabeth. He died in Jan. 1776.

4. Henry, born on Jan. 5, 1700, who was a Cornet in the Lord Mark Ker's regiment of dragoons; and on March 2, 1730, was married to Catherine, eldest sister and heir to Sir Thomas Aston, of Aston, in com' Cest. Bart. Whereupon, soon after he went into holy orders, was Doctor of Divinity, and took the name of Aston; as does his son, Henry Hervey-Aston, who is seated at Aston; married — daughter of — Dicconson, of Lancaster, Esq. and has had one son, Henry Hervey Aston, and three daughters, the youngest of whom died at Aston in August 1776.

5. Charles, born on April 5, 1703 (twin with a daughter, Henrietta, who died young) is D. D. and Prebendary of Ely. He married, on Dec. 31, 1743, Martha-Maria Howard, daughter of — Howard, of St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, Esq.

6. A son, still-born on July 6, 1704.

7. James-Porter, who was born on June 24, 1706, and died unmarried.

8. Humphrey, who was born on June 3, 1708, and died soon after.

9. Felton, who was born on July 3, 1710, and died on the 16th following.

10. Felton, born on Feb. 12, 1711-12, member in two Parliaments for St. Edmundsbury, was one of the Equeries to her late Majesty, and in December, 1737, was appointed Groom of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. He died August 18, 1775; having been married to Dorothy, daughter of Solomon Ashley, Esq. and relict of Charles Pitfield, Esq. by her, who died on Nov. 8, 1761, had issue a son, Felton-Lionel Hervey (constituted, with him, Joint-Remembrancers of the court of Exchequer in England, on Feb. 17, 1759) and three daughters, Emily, Caroline, and Elizabeth.

11. James, born on March 5, 1712-13, who died unmarried.

His first daughter, Lady Elizabeth, was married to the hon. Bussy Mansel, Esq. son and successor of Thomas Lord Mansel, and died in the 29th year of her age, on Dec. 3, 1727, without issue.

2. Lady Anne, who died unmarried, July 15, 1771. 3. Lady Barbara, died unmarried, on July 24, 1727: 4. Lady Louisa-Carolina-Isabella, who was married on Sept. 23, 1731, to Sir Robert Smith, of Smith-street, in the city of Westminster, Bart. and, 5. Lady Henrietta, died in August, 1732.

His Lordship departed this life on Jan. 20, 1750-1, and was succeeded in his honours and estate, by his grandson and heir, George-William, son and heir of John Lord Hervey, his eldest son.

Which JOHN Lord Hervey, born on Oct. 15, 1696, was, in consideration of his great merits, called up by writ to the house of Peers, as Lord Hervey, of Ickworth, and took his place on June 12, 1733, according to his father's creation. His Lordship was chosen one of the members for St. Edmundsbury, in the first Parliament called by our late sovereign; and on May 6, 1730, was appointed Vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, and two days after, sworn of his most honourable Privy council. On May 1, 1740, his Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy-seal to his Lordship, the oath of Keeper of the Privy-seal was administered to him at St. James's, and his Lordship took his place at the Council-board accordingly. On May 12 following, he was nominated one of the Lords Justices for the administration of the government, during his Majesty's absence.

His

His Lordship married, on Oct. 25, 1720, Mary, daughter of Brigadier-general Nicholas Le Pell, then one of the Maids of honour to Caroline, Princess of Wales. He had issue by her, who departed this life, Sept. 2, 1768, four sons,

1. George-William, born on Aug. 31, 1721, late Earl of Bristol.

2. Augustus John Hervey, the present Earl of Bristol.

3. Frederick, born in August, 1730, and having entered into holy orders, was appointed one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Majesty, and a principal Clerk of the Privy-Seal, which he resigned in Feb. 1767, upon being appointed Bishop of Cloyne, in the kingdom of Ireland, and was sworn of the Privy-Council in that kingdom; on Jan. 30, 1768, he was translated to the Bishoprick of Derry. He married Elizabeth, Daughter of Sir Jermyn Danvers, Bart. by whom he has two sons, George, and Augustus-John; also two daughters, Mary married Feb. 1776, to John Lord Erne, and Elizabeth, married in 1776, to John Thomas Foster, Esq.

4. William, born May 13, 1732, who was Member in two Parliaments for St. Edmundsbury, and at present has rank as Colonel of his Majesty's forces.

John Lord Hervey, had by the same Lady four daughters.

1. Le Pell, born in Jan. 1722-3, married Constantine, late Lord Mulgrave, and died before 1753.

2. Lady Mary, born in 1726, and married George Fitz-Gerald, Esq.

3. Lady Emily Caroline Nassau, who is unmarried.

4. Lady Caroline, also unmarried.

His Majesty, by warrant dated June 6, 1753, granted to the said surviving daughters, to enjoy respectively the same place, pre-eminency, and precedence, in all assemblies and meetings, as daughters of an Earl of Great Britain; as if their father had lived to enjoy the dignity of an Earl of the kingdom.

His Lordship was well heard in both Houses of Parliament, having distinguished himself on several debates, and was much esteemed for his learning and oratory. He departed this life Aug. 5, 1743, and was succeeded in the title of Lord Hervey of Ickworth, by his eldest son,

GEORGE-WILLIAM, who was born on Aug. 31, 1731, and succeeded his grandfather, as Earl of Bristol, on Jan. 20, 1760-1. His Lordship, by his grand-mother, on the death of Henry Howard, 10th Earl of Suffolk, became joint heir (with Elizabeth, second wife of John, first Earl of Portsmouth) to the said Earl of Suffolk's estate, also to the Barony of Walden. His Lordship was one of the six Supporters of the pall, at the funeral of Frederick, Prince of Wales; on June 17, 1758, he was nominated Ambassador extraordinary to the Court

Court of Spain, where he proved himself a Minister of great vigilance, capacity, and spirit, particularly with relation to the family-compact between the houses of Bourbon, which being ratified Sept. 8, 1761, his Lordship left Madrid, Dec. 17, following, without taking leave; and in the next month war was declared between Great Britain and Spain.

His Lordship was likewise one of His Majesty's Privy-Counsellors, On Sept. 26, 1766, was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Nov. 2, 1768, he was appointed Keeper of the Privy-Seal, which post he resigned Jan. 29, 1770, upon being made Groom of the Stole, and first Lord of His Majesty's bed-chamber, which places he held till March 18, 1775, when he died unmarried, and was succeeded by his next brother,

AUGUSTUS-JOHN, the present Earl of Bristol, who was born May 19, 1724, and chusing a maritime life, was, after passing through the subordinate stations appointed Captain of one of His Majesty's ships of war, on Jan. 15, 1746-7, and has, on every occasion, exerted himself as a vigilant, skilful, and brave officer, particularly in several engagements during the last war, whereby he has merited the notice of his sovereign, and been deservedly advanced to his present rank of Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majesty's fleet. At the general election, in 1761, he was returned one of the Members for St. Edmundsbury, but vacated his seat in April 1763, upon accepting the Commission of Colonel of the Marines in the Plymouth division. In November following, he was nominated one of the Grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and was soon after elected Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Saltash. At the general election in 1768, he was chosen for St. Edmundsbury, also re-chosen to the next Parliament; and on Jan. 26, 1771, was appointed one of the Lords of the admiralty: his Lordship is unmarried.

TITLES.] Augustus-John Hervey, Earl of Bristol, and Baron Hervey, of Ickworth.

CREATIONS.] Baron Hervey of Ickworth, March 23, (1703) 2 Anne; and Earl of Bristol, Oct. 19, (1714) 1 Geo. I.

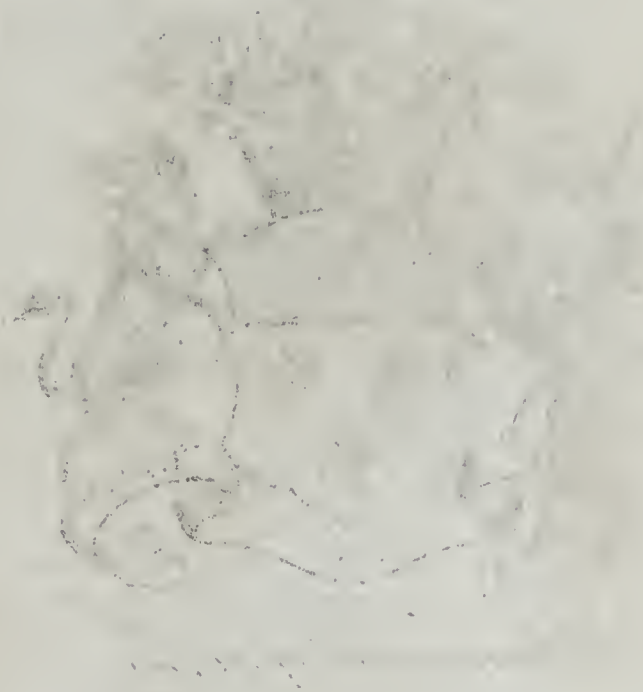
ARMS.] Gules on a Bend Argent, 3 Trefoils slipped Vert.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Leopard, passant proper Bezantee, ducally gorged and chained Or, and holding a Trefoil in his Paw proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Leopards Sable, Bezantee, ducally collared and chained, Or.

MOTTO.] JE N'OUBLIERAY JAMAIS.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Ickworth Lodge, in Suffolk.





Yelverton Earl of Sussex

YELVERTON, *Earl of Suffex.*

OF this family, which is of good antiquity in the county of Norfolk ^a, was ANDREW Yelverton (living in the reign of Edward II.) the father of ROBERT Yelverton, who, in the time of Edward III. was seated at Rackheath, not far from Norwich, and marrying Cecilia, daughter of Sir Thomas Bardolf, a descendant ^b of the ancient family of the Bardolfs, Barons of this realm, had issue John, his son and heir.

Which John Yelverton of Rackheath, Esq. by his first wife, had issue ROBERT, who succeeded to the estate; and by his second, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Read, of Rougham in the county of Norfolk, had issue Sir William Yelverton, ancestor to the present Earl of Suffex. The eldest son writing himself Robert Yelverton of Rackheath, son of John Yelverton, made his will on August 4, 1420, and the probate thereof, bears date on July 10, 1421. He ordered his body to be buried in the cathedral church of Norwich, near his father; and left issue, by Margery his wife, Thomas his son and heir, who died without issue.

Sir WILLIAM Yelverton, the second son, was Burgefs ^c for Yarmouth, 14 Hen. VI. in the Parliament then held at Westminster, and by his abilities in the study of the common law, gained so great a reputation, that in 18 Hen. VI. he was ^d elected to the degree of Serjeant at Law; and in 22 Hen. VI. constituted one of the Judges of the King's Bench. He was continued in that employment by Edward IV. on his accession to the throne, and was created, against the coronation of that Monarch ^e, one of the Knights of the Bath, on June 26, 1461. Nevertheless, when Henry VI. for a short time recovered the throne, he was by him constituted ^f one of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, by patent dated October 9, 1470, 49 Hen. VI. He lies buried at Rougham, as appears by this epitaph there to his memory ^g.

Orate pro Animabus Will. Yelverton, Militis, & quondam Justic. Dom Regis de suo Banco, & Domine Agnetis Uxoris sue, qui quidem Willus obiit

The said Agnes, surviving her husband, died in 1489, as appears by her last will and testament, which bears date on November 3, in that Year, and the probate thereof Decem-

^a Ex Collect. Tho. Jekyll, Arm.

Bibl. Cotton. ^c Pryn's Brev. Reg. p. 1013.

^e Nom. Milit. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius, C. 3.

28. ^g Weaver's Mon. p. 821.

^b Segar's Baronag. Geneal. MS. in

^d Dugd. Orig. Juridicales.

^f Pat. 39 H. V. p. 1. m.

ber 9 following: “ By which she orders her body to be
 “ buried in the chancel of Rougham church, before the
 “ image of our Lady there, beside the sepulchre of Sir Wil-
 “ liam Yelverton, late her husband; and that her executors
 “ buy for the said church a chesible and a cope of the price
 “ of twenty marks, as also a bason for a lamp to hang in
 “ before the sacrament in the said chancel. And that they
 “ suffer the brotherhood and sisterhood of the fraternity of
 “ Christ’s resurrection, founded in the said church of Roug-
 “ ham, to receive yearly the revenues of her messuage, and
 “ appurtenances belonging to the same, in Buknams, to keep
 “ her obiit yearly and pray for her soul, her husband’s soul,
 “ and all christian souls. She bequeaths to the altar where
 “ her husband John Rands lieth buried, in the parish of
 “ Berking, one chalice of silver weighing eighteen ounces;
 “ and to the church of St. Peter in Brendwoode, in Essex,
 “ another chalice of the like weight, and two altar-clothes.
 “ She further orders, that five marks, bequeathed to her by
 “ her mother in her last will, in the hands of her brother
 “ Richard Campe, be disposed of to the said church of St.
 “ Peter, for the souls of her father and mother; and that Sir
 “ Ralph Parmer, her priest, sing for her soul, the souls of her
 “ husbands, her father’s and mother’s souls, and all christian
 “ souls, for the space of two years, and to have for his salary
 “ eight marks. She also bequeaths to William Yelverton,
 “ her godson, the stuff of her chamber, when he cometh to
 “ twenty-one years of age.”

Sir William Yelverton before-mentioned, husband of the
 said Agnes, was father of JOHN Yelverton of Rackheath,
 Esq. who taking to wife Margery, daughter to William Morley,
 Esq. had issue William, his son and heir. Which Margery
 his wife survived both her husband and eldest son; and having
 lived to an advanced age, died in 1503, and writing herself
 Margery Yelverton of Norwich, widow, she make her will
 on June 4, 1501, and thereby orders her body to be buried
 in the Fryars St. Austin’s in Norwich, near unto the body
 of John Yelverton, late her husband, and bequeaths 4l. to
 the parish of Castle St. Edmond’s. She was a benefactor to
 the reparation of several churches, and gave ten marks to John
 her son, a monk. Also she willed her manor of Castle St.
 Edmond’s, and all lands and tenements within the same, to-
 gether with Markeshall, to Richard Walter her son-in-law, for
 seventeen years, to pay her debts and legacies: and after, to
 William Yelverton, son and heir to William Yelverton, lately
 deceased; and in default, to Amy Yelverton, sister to the said
 William.

WILLIAM Yelverton, her son and heir, in 1474, was^h retained by indenture to attend the King in person in his wars in France, with two men at arms and four archers. He married first Anne, daughter of John Paston of Paston in the county of Norfolk, Esq. by whom he had issue one son, William, and three daughters, coheirs to their brother, who died without issue: viz. Anne, married to Thomas Jermy, Esq. second son to Sir John Jermy, Knt. Margaret, to John Palgrave of Norwood-Barningham in the county of Norfolk, Esq. and Eleanor to John Conyers, son and heir of Sir Robert. By his second wife, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Thomas Brewse, Knt. he had issue William, his son and heir, who succeeded to the estate at Rackheath and Rougham, and by Catherine his wife, daughter of John Randes of the county of Essex, Esq. had issue William, his son and heir, with four other sons, viz. John, Nicholas, Edward, Adam; and a daughter Anne, married to Matthew Canne of Wessenhams in the county of Norfolk, Esq.

WILLIAM, the eldest son and heir, made his last willⁱ, the 30th of January, 1540-1, and the probate thereof is dated August 17, 1541; he therein writing himself William Yelverton of Rougham, the elder, Esq. appoints his body to be buried in the church of our Lady of Rougham, and wills that his executors give to poor people, at his funeral, as much money, as they think necessary. Also, that they make restitution to all persons they think in conscience he has wronged. He leaves all his goods, moveable and unmoveable, debts, plate, household-stuff, and all other utensils, to Margaret Yelverton his wife, and Sir Roger Townshend, Knt. whom he ordains sole executors; and they to part them among his children as they shall think best.

He had issue two sons, William, and John; and three daughters, Mary, married to William Baker, Esq. and secondly to Henry Wayte, Esq. Susan to Edward Eston of Rainham in the county of Norfolk, Esq. and after his decease to Edw. Harvey, Esq. and Eleanor, to Richard Draper of Marsham in Norfolk, Esq.

WILLIAM Yelverton, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the estate, and increased his patrimony by marriage with Anne, daughter and heir to Sir Henry Fermor of East-Barsham in the county of Norfolk, Knt. who bore him five sons and four daughters, viz. Henry, William, Christopher, ancestor to the present Earl of Suffex, Humphry, Lancelot, Winifrid, Anne, Martha, and Frances. He married to his second wife

^h Rymer, tom. II. p. 845.
Prærog. Cant.

ⁱ Ex Regist. vocat. Allenger, qu. 33 in Cur.

Jane, daughter of Edward Cocket of Ampton in com' Suff. Esq. by whom he had Edward, Charles, and Jane, (who first married Edmund Lummer of Manington, in Norfolk, Esq. secondly to John Dodge, Esq. son of John Dodge of Wrotham, in Kent.) And having lived to be very aged, departed this life ^k on August 12, 1585, seised of ten manors, and divers other lands in the county of Norfolk, all which descended to Henry his son and heir, at that time fifty-nine years of age.

Which HENRY had issue WILLIAM Yelverton of Rougham, Esq. his son and heir, who was sheriff of Norfolk in the 19th of James I. and advanced to the dignity of a Baronet, May 31, 1620. He married Ursula, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Richardson, Knt. Speaker of the House of Commons, and Lord Chief justice of the King's Bench; but the title of Bart. expired in Sir William Yelverton his son. They lie buried in Rougham Church in Norfolk, with the following inscription:

Here lyes the bodyes of WILLIAM YELVERTON Baronet of Rougham, who dyed Anno Dⁿⁱ. 1648. decimo 9^o die Julii, and URSULA the daughter of Thomas Lord RICHARDSON his wife who died Anno Dⁿⁱ. 1657. 12^{mo} die Martii; and Sir WILLIAM their only Son who dyed Anno Dⁿⁱ. 1649. 15 die Nov. without issue. Our Lord grant them to find mercy from our Lord in that day 2 Tim. cap. i. v. 18. Posteris & præsentibus posuit Amoris ergo hoc Marmor JOHN BLADWELL Armiger.

I shall now treat of Sir CHRISTOPHER Yelverton, third son to Sir William Yelverton, by Anne Fermor his wife. This Sir Christopher Yelverton, being a younger brother, was, after his school and university education, entered a student in Gray's-Inn, where he had the repute of a very ingenious gentleman, of which he gave a proof in ^l writing the epilogue of a play translated from Euripides, called Jocasta, written by Mr. George Gascoine, and publicly acted at that Inn in 1566. He after proved an eminent counsellor ^m, was Lent reader of Gray's-Inn in 16 and 25 Eliz. ⁿ but did not then read because of the pestilence. In the 21st and 27th of Eliz. he was ^o elected treasurer of the society of Gray's-Inn; and being called to the degree of Serjeant at law in 31 Eliz. was the same year constituted Queen's Serjeant. And having been elected to Parliament from the 5th year of Q. Elizabeth one of the representatives for Brackley, com' Northampton, as also one of the Knights of the Shire for the county in two Parliaments;

^k Cole's Esch. in Bibl. Harley, lib. V. p. 325.
vol. I. p. 151.

^m Dugdale's Orig. p. 294.

^l Wood's Athenæ Oxon.
ⁿ Ibid. p. 295.

^o P. 238.

whereby his great learning and sufficiency were more conspicuous, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons in the 39th year of Eliz. and had a renewal^p of his patent of Queen's Serjeant in 40 Eliz.

In 44 Eliz. ^q he was constituted one of the Judges of the King's Bench; and on King James's accession the throne^r, he had his patent renewed, bearing date April 29, 1603, and being no Knight, the King^s conferred on him that honour at Whitehall, July 23, 1603. He died^t at Easton-Mauduit, a seat in Northamptonshire which he had purchased, and was buried in the church there, A. D. 1607. He^u married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Catesby of Ecton and Whiston in Northamptonshire, Esq. and had issue two sons, Henry and Christopher; likewise four daughters, Elizabeth, married to Sir Edward Cope, of Cannons-Ashby in com' Northamp. Anne, wife first of Thomas Sherland of the county of Suffolk, secondly to Sir Edward Cocket, of Ampton in Suffolk, Knt. ^w Mary, to Sir William Gardiner, of Lagham, in Surry, Knt. and ^w Judith, to Edmund Abdy, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.

HENRY Yelverton, the eldest son, ^x born at Easton-Mauduit on June 29, 1566^y; finished his education at Oxford, from whence he removed to Gray's-Inn, had the degree of barrister, was chosen recorder of Northampton, and elected one of their members, 1 Jac. I. He was thought so well read in our common law^z, that he was made choice of for Lent reader of Gray's-Inn, in 1606; was made his Majesty's Solicitor-general, Oct. 29, 1613, and it may be very well asserted, that few ever deserved it better, having been for about ten years in full business and reputation at the King's Bench bar; a proof of his great abilities, which his Reports of the Cases adjudged in those times, and digested with so great perspicuity and brevity, doth very much declare.

But the great opinion the King some time had of this good man, his falling afterwards under his Majesty's frowns, and the censure of the Parliament, having subjected his story to the observation of several writers, some of whom have imperfectly, and others as untruly, related the material passages of his life, I shall, from evidences that may be depended on, place them in a better light. Ten days after Mr. Yelverton was made the King's solicitor^a, his Majesty conferred on him the honour of Knighthood at Whitehall; and observing his abilities, took

^p Pat. 40. Eliz. p. 1.

^q Chronica Series, p. 100.

^r Pat. 1.

Jac. I. p. 24.

^s Philpot's Cat. of Knights, p. 13.

^t Wood's Athenæ

Oxon. vol. I. p. 151.

^u Ex Stemmate.

^w Visitation of Surrey, anno

1623.

^x Descript. of Northampt. p. 532, 533.

^y Wood's Athenæ

Oxon. vol. I p. 463.

^z Dugdale's Orig. p. 296.

^a Philpot's Cat. of

Knights, p. 52.

him into a more than ordinary degree of his favour, so that he often required his presence and assistance at the Council-table. Upon the calling of a Parliament in the year 1614^b, it was resolved by the King and Council to have him recommended to be Speaker of the House of Commons. But on further consideration that his services might be of more use out of the chair, he was sent to Mr. Serjeant Crewe (afterwards Chief Justice of the King's-Bench) with an account of the King's purpose to have him placed therein; who was accordingly chosen by the Commons. And some objection being made in that assembly against the receiving of Sir Francis Bacon, as one that by his place of Attorney was to attend the House of Peers, on a speech made by the Solicitor, the House was satisfied, and the Attorney admitted.

On March 12, 1616-17, Sir Henry Yelverton was ^c made Attorney-General: so that if the King was displeased for his refusing to appear against the Earl of Somerset at his trial for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, which was but the May before, his anger was not of long continuance, nor had it any ill effect. But that the King afterwards repented some carriage of the Attorney (chiefly through misinformation) there is reason to believe from a letter of his, dated the beginning of Oct. 1617, and written to his Majesty, then lately returned from Scotland, and whom he had waited on at Coventry, Sept 12, before, "He therein complains of his unhappiness to fall
" under his Majesty's displeasure, who had made him almost
" the wonder of his favour; that he conceived it to arise
" from some accident befel in the late business of the marriage of Sir John Villiers; as also from a report, as if he
" had uttered some speeches to the dishonour of the Earl of
" Buckingham." In both which cases he so far vindicated his innocence, that he soon recovered the King's good graces, though he was for some years looked upon with an evil eye by that powerful Lord, for opposing (according to the duty of his place) some oppressive if not illegal patents, which the projectors of those times were busy in preparing; and nothing being left unattempted to remove him (though he had been long supported by the King) it is no wonder that so great a favourite at last effected his desires.

For in the year 1620, Mr. Attorney being questioned for passing certain clauses in a charter lately granted to the city of London, not agreeable to his Majesty's warrant, and derogatory to his honour and profit; it was referred to the Lord Chancellor, and some others, to consider of the offence, &c. Whereupon his Lordship, and Mr. Secretary Calvert, delivered

^b Stephen's Introd. to Lord Bacon's Letters, p. 15.

^c Pat. 14. Jac. I. p. 31

him a message from the King, wherein he was offered to submit himself in private, or defend himself openly; and being advised to comply with the first proposition, he answered, the offer was gracious, the choice easy, and mercy free. The submission, signed by him, was not thought by the committee of council satisfactory enough, but that the same ought to be on record, as well as the surrender of the city charter, as appears by their letter to the King, dated June 6, 1620 (printed in the letters of Sir Francis Bacon, p. 248) wherein they also present their opinion to his Majesty, "That an information be put in the Star-Chamber against Mr. Attorney, as delinquent, against the Mayor, &c. as interested, and against the Recorder also mixtly with some touch of charge.

"That any submission or surrender of the patents by the city should be also on record in their answer; and that no other could be received with his Majesty's honour, but by answer in court: the same to come merely of themselves, without any motion on his Majesty's behalf directly or indirectly; which being done in this form, it would be afterwards in his Majesty's choice and pleasure to use mercy, and to suspend any further proceedings against his Attorney.

"That it was of necessity as well for the putting in of this information, as for his Majesty's other urgent and public services in that and other courts, to have a sequestration presently of his Attorney, and a provisional commission to some other, during his Majesty's pleasure to execute that charge."

Hereupon an information was preferred against the Attorney, the Mayor, &c. in the Star-chamber, and on October 27 following, this cause was brought to a hearing before a very great presence and audience. And the information being opened by Serjeant Crewe, and the Attorney's answer by Mr. John Finch, he first himself desired, and obtained liberty to speak. Wherein he said, he came to second his submission drawn by the pen of others; for taking this prosecution as a trial whether he would rely on the King, he rather chose to confess the points of the charge, and submit himself to the King's mercy; although he saith, there was offered to him and his council such a way of defence, by which he might have escaped, and alledged that the errors he was guilty of proceeded from ignorance, misprision, and chiefly credulity, and not from any corruption: which, though at first might be suspected, was not now the least laid to his charge: and concluded his speech (which is printed in the Cabala, page 375.) with a request to their Lordships, that

since the charter was now given up, his Majesty might be acquainted with his submission, before they went on with the cause; himself remaining still a prisoner to his justice. Sir Edward Coke first opposed the motion, as did the Chief Justice, and some others; but the Duke of Lenox (who had been always favourable to the Attorney) and the Earl of Pembroke, who openly promised to move the King on his behalf, carried it against them, by the consent of the rest of the court, to the great satisfaction of the assembly.

Notwithstanding the cause was remitted by his Majesty on November 8, when the King's Solicitor, and learned Council, insisted on the several parts of the information; and that though there was no corruption of reward laid to his charge, yet there was a corruption in affection, not to be allowed in a man of so eminent a place and knowledge as he was. But one of the defendant's chief Council being taken suddenly ill, the court was adjourned till the Friday following, being November 10. His council then answered so effectually to the inconveniencies urged to have arisen from several clauses in the charter, that the chief reason, which induced the court to censure him, proceeded from his digression of the King's warrant, which they looked on as a breach of trust in so principal a ministerial officer as he was, not to be excused by error, ignorance, or credulity. Sir Edward Coke, whose place it was to begin, concluded his long and bitter speech with a fine of 6000 l. and loss of his place, which the rest of the court moderated to 4000 l. discharging him of his place by way of opinion; but submitting the same to the King, during whose pleasure they also sentenced him to imprisonment in the Tower. Yet Sir Henry Yelverton, who was sequestered in the execution of his office on June 27, was not wholly deprived thereof, till the January following; when Sir Thomas Coventry, the King's Solicitor, was made Attorney-General; but pursuant to the aforesaid sentence, Sir Henry was committed to the Tower; and while he lay there, he was, by some of the zealous townsmen of Northampton, chosen one of their burgesses to represent them in the ensuing Parliament.

But instead of appearing in the House of Commons as a member, he was in April following accused by them to the Lords as a delinquent; being supposed to be guilty of some unjustifiable actions relating to the patents of innes and osteries, and of gold and silver thread, as also for signing some dormant warrants without sufficient authority. By virtue of these patents, Sir Giles Mompeyson, and Sir Francis Michael, the chief projectors of them, at least of the first, had exacted several sums of money from the subject, or imprisoned or prosecuted

secuted them for refusal : so that in the succeeding parliament they were complained of as a very great grievance, and the patents called in, as the journals of the house shew.

It is observed by Rushworth, that this accusation rendered Sir Henry the less offender, who had thereby an opportunity of speaking that at the bar of the House of Commons, which he durst not say in the Tower^c ; declaring, “ That he thought
“ himself happy in the midst of his Majesty’s disfavour to be
“ sent to that honourable house ; yet, since wisdom required
“ time, though innocence hath her present answer, he desired
“ some time for consideration. But added withal, that the
“ chief complaint against him was concerning the patent of
“ gold, &c. and that of innes and osteries ; of which last,
“ if he deserved well of his Majesty, it was in that matter,
“ and that the King and the subject were more abused by that
“ patent than by any other ; for the opposing of which he
“ conceived he suffered at that day.” The King, being informed of this passage, came to the Parliament, and justified his Attorney’s moderate behaviour, and opposition to the prosecution of the inn-keepers ; and that he himself disliked those proceedings against his subjects ; but since Yelverton had said that he suffered at that day for his good service therein, he required their Lordships to do him justice, and punish the slander.

Sir Henry Yelverton was shortly after brought before the Lords, and gave in a particular answer to every article of the charge, which he concluded with a speech (printed in the first vol. of Rushworth’s Historical Collections, p. 32.) representing his misfortune to lie under the displeasure of so great a favourite as Buckingham ; “ Yet, said he, he had rather die, than the
“ commonweal should so much as receive a scratch for him,
“ and that in none of his actions he had shewed any fear of
“ that great man. That Sir Giles Mompeffon had brought
“ him a message from the Lord of Buckingham, that he should
“ not hold his place a month, if he did not conform himself
“ in better measure to the patent of innes ; for my Lord had
“ obtained it by his favour, and would maintain it by his
“ power. Nevertheless, he resolved to be as stubborn as
“ Mordecai, not to stoop, or pass those gracious bounds his
“ Majesty had prescribed him.” And then sums up all in these words.

Soon after I found the message in part made good ; for all the profits almost of my place were diverted from me, and turned into an unusual channel, to one of my Lord’s worthies, that I retained little more than the name of Attorney. It became so fatal and so penal,

that it became almost the loss of a suit to come to me. My place was but the seat of winds and tempests, &c. as in the annals of King James, p. 55.

The King, hearing of this speech, acquainted the Lords, that he intended to do himself justice, and repair the dishonour it reflected on him, which the Lords besought his Majesty to leave to them: who, without taking any notice of the charge exhibited by the Commons, did, on May 16, 1621, proceed to sentence, and declared, that the said Sir Henry Yelverton, for his speeches uttered here in court, which do touch the King's Majesty's honour, shall be fined to the King in ten thousand marks, be imprisoned during pleasure, and make submission to the King: and for those which touched the marquis of Buckingham, he should be fined five thousand marks, &c. on which his Lordship stood up, and did freely remit him his; and the Prince, and the House of Peers, agreed to move his Majesty to mitigate the other.

What part of this fine was forgiven is no where mentioned; but his fortune soon changed. The duke of Buckingham visited him in the Tower *incognito*, and Sir Henry despairing of a release, without being reconciled to him, gave him such satisfaction, that he was presently set at liberty, and became again a practiser at the bar, till April 1625, when a gentleman, from the Duke of Buckingham, did, without his knowledge, bring him a warrant from the King, signifying his pleasure to make him a Judge of the court of Common-Pleas. In order whereunto he was made a Serjeant^a on April 30, inscribing on his ring this motto, *Stat Lege Corona*. And on May^r 10, his patent passed, creating him one of the Justices of the Common-Pleas. In this place he remained till his death; though if the reports taken notice of by Bishop Hacket, in the life of Dr. Williams, Archbishop of York, and some other writers, be true, he had been made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, if the Duke of Buckingham had not been cut off. The writer of The Court and Character of King James says, this favour of the Duke's was prevented by the Judge's death, although he survived him above a year and a half; which shews how far that Writer may be depended on.

Beginning to be sensible of the infirmities of age, he concluded a letter (written on Jan. 17, 1629-30, to a person he much loved) *And I pray help me now with David's prayer, that God will not forsake me in mine old age, but that the weaker I grow, the stronger I may be in him.* And sickening thereon, he died at his house in Aldersgate-street, on the 24th of the same month; and from thence his body was carried into Northamptonshire, and buried in the parish church of Easton-Mauduit,

^a Dugd. Chron., p. 107.

^r Pat. 2. Car. I. p. 4.

In the North-isse, wherein his son erected a monument, with two effigies, representing him and his lady at full length, with an inscription setting forth his virtues.

The character on this monument agrees with what is said of him by one of his profession, and of his own times, who cannot be suspected of the least partiality, and is found in two books of the law, viz. Hetley's Reports, and the Lord-Keeper Littleton's Reports.

"Memorandum, That upon Sunday morning, being the 24th of January 1629-30, died Sir Henry Yelverton, puisne judge of the Common-Pleas, who before had been Attorney-General to King James, and afterwards incurring his displeasure, was displaced and censured in the Star-chamber. He then became a practiser again at the bar, from which he was advanced by King Charles to be a judge. He was a man of profound knowledge in the common laws, and ingenious and eloquent in expression; and for his life, of great integrity and piety, and his death universally bewailed."

In the preface to his Reports, published by Serjeant Wilde, soon after the restoration of Charles II. is this account of him:

"To the restitution of the laws (which this age hath most happily attained) we consecrate these monumental remains of Sir Henry Yelverton; a person of so compleat a judgment, and renowned abilities in this most honourable science, advantaged by the times wherein he both practised and judged, which were learned, and ennobled by many eminent sages of the law his contemporaries; that we shall not need to direct your acceptance of these his judicious collections, which his own exquisite pen hath commended to the world, &c."

Under his name are also extant in print, several speeches spoken in Parliament, and particularly one in Rushworth's Collections, p. 34.

The rights of the people of England; concerning Impositions: London, 1679.

Thirty-two sermons of Mr. Edward Philips, a puritan preacher, taken by him in short-hand.

The mistakes of some authors relating to this reverend Judge, and the falsities contained in the Court and Character of King James, induced me to be thus particular of him, in justice to his memory, and to refute so loose a writer, who delivers all things at random. He married Margaret, daughter of Robert Beale, Esq. Clerk of the Council to Queen Elizabeth, and of his wife Edith St. Barbe, sister to the Lady Walsingham, by whom he had, among other children, Christopher, his son and heir.

Which

Which CHRISTOPHER Yelverton received the honour of Knighthood from James I. at Greenwich May 6, 1623, and in the 15th of Charles I. was Sheriff of Northampton. He was created to the dignity of a Baronet by letters patent bearing date 30 Junii 1641, and was married at Cripplegate church, April 20, 1630, to Anne, youngest daughter to Sir William Twisden, of Roydon-Hall in East Peckham, in Kent, Knt. and Bart. by whom he had issue Henry his son and heir; and a daughter Anne, successively wedded to Robert Earl of Manchester, and Charles Earl of Halifax. He lies buried in the church of Easton-Mauduit, where an inscription shews that he died on December 4, 1654, and that his lady survived till December 3, 1670.

Sir HENRY Yelverton, his son and heir, baptised at Easton-Mauduit on July 6, 1633, was educated in Grammar learning in St. Paul's school, London, and received his academical education under the care of Dr. Wilkins, the eminent Warden of Wadham college in Oxford, where he was admitted a Gentleman-commoner 1650, and made great proficiency in several parts of learning, being as exact a Latinist and Grecian, as any in the university of his age and time. Soon after he came of age, he succeeded his father in title and estate; and being strictly devoted to the doctrine of the church of England, he entertained, as his seat at Easton-Mauduit, Dr. Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham, who being ejected from his see in those times of confusion during the civil wars, was in great necessity. Sir Henry was as tender and respectful to him as of his parent, and it was at his house that the good Bishop ended his life on St. Matthew's day 1659. He was one of the Knights for Northamptonshire in that Parliament which voted the restoration of Charles II. and departed this life in the flower of his age. He was buried in the chancel of Easton-Mauduit church in Northamptonshire, where are these inscriptions.

On a column on the left

On a column to the right.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| CAROLUS FRANCISCA MARIA | { | HENRICUS YELVERTON Baronettus obiit 3 Oct. 1670 Carolus Dominus GREY de Rutthyn obiit 17 ^o Maii 1679. | SUSANNA Baronissa de GREY de Rutthyn obiit 28 Jan. 1676. | } | HENRICUS. CHRISTOPHORUS. NEVIL [a posthumous son.] |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|

He wrote a short discourse of the truth and reasonableness of the religion delivered by Jesus Christ: printed in octavo at London 1662. Also a vindication of the church of England against Edward Bagshaw of Christ Church; and a preface to Bishop Morton's book, intitulated, *The Episcopacy of the Church of Eng-*

England justified to be apostolical, from the authority of the primitive church.

This worthy gentleman married Susan, Baronefs Grey of Ruthyn, daughter and sole heir to Charles Longueville Lord Grey of Ruthyn, who inherited that title in right of his mother Susan, sister and heir to Henry Grey Earl of Kent, who being married to Sir Michael Longueville, Knt. third son of Sir Henry Longueville of Wolverton in Buckinghamshire, had issue the said Charles Longueville her son and heir, who, after a great and long dispute in Parliament, had the title of Lord Grey of Ruthyn adjudged to him, and thereby was summoned to Parliament in 1640, and having married Frances, second daughter and coheir to Edward Nevil, Esq. cousin german to Henry Lord Abergavenny, departed this life in the King's garrison at Oxford, on June 17, 1643, leaving both title and estate to his only daughter and sole heir, the said Susan Baronefs Grey of Ruthyn. Which Susan was married to Henry Yelverton, as before-mentioned, and brought that title to this family, having issue; by him, as mentioned on his monument afore-said; and his daughter Frances was married to Christopher Lord Viscount Hatton.

CHARLES the eldest son, born August 21, 1657, succeeded his father in the title of Baronet, and on the death of his mother, Jan. 28, 1676, became Lord Grey of Ruthyn; but dying unmarried of the small pox, in Pall Mall, on May 17, 1679, was buried at Easton-Mauduit, and his honour and estate devolved on Henry his brother and heir.

Which HENRY Lord Grey of Ruthyn, bore the spurs both at the coronations of King James II. and King William and Queen Mary. He was created Viscount Longueville on April 21, 1690, departed this life on March 24, 1703-4, in the 40th year of his age, was buried at Easton Mauduit, leaving issue by Barbara his wife (who died on January 31, 1763, aged 98) daughter to John Talbot of Laycock in Wiltshire, Esq. two sons; Talbot, who succeeded him, and Henry, (who died in 1765, having married a daughter of Major Carle, by whom he had issue an only daughter Barbara, who died young;) also five daughters, Barbara, married to Reynolds Calthorpe, of Elvetham, in County of Southampton, Esq. Susanna, Frances, Anne, and Henrietta, who all died unmarried.

TALBOT, his eldest son and heir, was created Earl of Suffex, September 26, 1717, ^f to him and the heirs male of his body, lawfully begotten; and in default of such issue, to Henry Yelverton, his brother, and the heirs male of his body.

^f Bill. Signat. 4 Geo. I.

On May 23, 1725, he was appointed deputy Earl Marshal of England; and on the 27th following, elected Knight of the Order of the Bath, then revived. At the coronation of Geo. II. he acted as Earl Marshal of England; having been on August 5, sworn of the Privy-Council. He married Lucy, daughter to Henry Pelham of Lewes in Suffex, Esq. Clerk of the Pells, younger brother to Thomas Lord Pelham, father to Thomas, Duke of Newcastle; and by her (who died in childbed on May 25, 1730, in the 35th year of her age) had two sons, George-Augustus, and Henry, successively Earls of Suffex.

His Lordship departed this life at his seat at Easton-Mauduit, on October 27, 1731, and was succeeded by

GEORGE AUGUSTUS, 2d Earl, his eldest son and heir; who, with Lord Cathcart were the two persons of distinction appointed to reside at Paris until Cape Breton should be restored to the French, pursuant to the articles of peace concluded at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748. On his return to England, he was appointed one of the Lords of the bedchamber to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and afterwards to his son the present King; but died unmarried on Jan. 8, 1758, was buried at Easton-Mauduit, and was succeeded in titles and estate by his brother,

HENRY, now third Earl of Suffex, married first Hester, daughter of John Hall, of Mansfield Woodhouse, in Nottinghamshire, Esq. and by her had a daughter Lady Barbara, born on June 19, 1750, and married in Sept. 1775, to Edward Gould, Esq. of Woodham Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire; and a son, Talbot, who died young. The said Hester, Countess of Suffex, died 2 Jan. 11, 1777, in the 42d year of her age, and was buried at Easton-Mauduit. And his Lordship was re-married on Jan. 29, 1778, to Mary, daughter of John Vaughan, of Bristol, Esq.

TITLES.] Henry Yelverton Earl of Suffex, Viscount Longueville, Baron Grey of Ruthyn, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet Jan. 30, (1641) 17 Car. I. Baron Grey of Ruthyn in com' Denbigh, by descent and writ of summons to the Parliament, Oct. 17, (1679) 31 Car. II. formerly allowed in the Parliament Nov. 3, 1646) 16 Car. I. Originally (1322) 16 Edw. II. Viscount Longueville (the name of a family) April 21, (1690) 2 W. and M. and Earl of the county of Suffex, Sept. 26, (1717) 4 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Argent three Lions rampant, and a Chief Gules.

☞ Coffin plate,

2

CREST.]

CREST.] On a wreath a Lion passant regardant, Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter side, a Wyvern, Or, collared and chained, Gules: On the sinister, a Lion regardant, Gules.

MOTTO.] FOY EN TOUT.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Easton-Mauduit in the county of Northampton; Brandon in Warwickshire; Shedlington in Bedfordshire, and Cheshunt in Hertfordshire.

CLAVERING.

CLAVERING-COWPER, Earl Cowper.

JOHNSON Cowper of Strode in the parish of Slingfeld in the county of Suffex^a, in the 6th year of Edward IV. married Joan, daughter and heir of John Stanbridge of Strode aforesaid; which Joan, by her deed dated at Ewhurst, June 5, 1465, 6 Edw. IV. by the name of Joan, late wife of Stephen Brode, grants to Richard Furst and Richard Briggs, her lands, rents, and services, in the parishes of Okley, Ewhurst, and Cranley, in the county of Surry, of her inheritance; who, in order to her marriage with the before-mentioned John Cowper, reconveys the same to the Lord Maltravers, John Bouchier Lord Berners, Sir John Audley Lord Audley, and Thomas St. Leger, Esquire of the King's body.

This Joan also survived the said John Cowper, Esq. and was afterwards married to Robert Aucher, Esq. of Westwell, in Kent; ^b by the said John Cowper, her second husband, she had issue another JOHN Cowper of Strode, Esq. who by his wife Mary, daughter of ——— Chalener of Suffex^c, had issue three sons, John, who died unmarried, Robert Cowper, Esq. from whom the Cowpers of Strode descended, and William Cowper, the ancestor of the present Earl Cowper.

Which WILLIAM Cowper was father of another WILLIAM Cowper, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Spencer^d of St. Peter's Cornhill, London, and one of the churchwardens of that parish, in 34 Hen. VIII. by whom he had issue JOHN Cowper, Esq. of St. Michael's Chornhill, London, one of the Sheriffs of that city ^e anno 1551, ^f and Alderman of Bridge-ward. He died on June 3, 1609, and was buried in St. Peter's Cornhill, under a monument erected to his memory^g.

By his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Ironside of the county of Lincoln, Gent. he had issue ^h five sons and four daughters; 1. John, who died without issue; 2. William; 3. Edward, who died without issue; as did Richard another son; 5. Nicholas, who married Margaret, daughter of Robert Bourne of Bobingworth in Essex, Esq. Frances, eldest daughter died young; Elizabeth, second daughter, married first to Thomas Carryl, Esq. third son to Sir ——— Carryl of Suffex, Knt. and secondly to John Jaques, Bart. Catharine, third

^a Chart 6. E. IV. and MS. Account of this Family, by Peter Le Neve, Norroy.

^b Segar's Baronage, MS.

^c Ibid.

^d Stow, p. 213.

^e Stow, p.

584.

^f Ibid. 230.

^g Ibid. p. 215.

^h Ex Stemmate.



Clavering Conper Earl Cowper.

daughter, was wife of John Tey of Laver de la Hay, in Essex, Esq. and Judith, the younger, was married to Richard Bourne of London, third son of William Bourne of Bobingworth in Essex, Esq. and secondly to Thomas Hill of Fulham, in Middlesex, Esq.

WILLIAM, his second son^k, born on March 7, 1582, succeeded to his estate, and being seated at Ratling-Court in Kent, was first created a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and afterwards on March 4, 1641-2, created a Baronet of England; and knighted at Theobalds, March 1 following. He was Collector of the imposts on strangers in the port of London; and for his loyalty to Charles I. was imprisoned in Ely-house, in London, with John his eldest son, who died under his confinement. But Sir William Cowper outlived all his troubles, and residing at his castle of Hertford, was famed for his hospitality, charity, and other Christian virtues,^l often visiting his poor neighbours at their houses, and relieving them in private, according to their necessities. He died on December 20, 1664, aged 82 years; and was buried in the cloister of St. Michael's church in Cornhill, London. He had to^m wife, Martha, daughter of James Masters, of East Langdon in Kent, Esq. and sister to Sir Edward Masters, Knight, by whom he had issue six sons and three daughters; Mary, who died unmarried, Martha, wedded to John Huitson of Clesby, in com. Ebor. Esq. and died on Nov. 6, 1681, (leaving her husband surviving, who departed this life April 13, 1689.) Anne, youngest daughter, was the wife of John Richmond, of Hidington in Norfolk, Esq.

The sons were;

1. John, of whom hereafter.
2. Sir Edward Cowper, born Aug. 5, 1614, who dying unmarried on November 10, 1685, was buried by his father in St. Michael's Cornhill, where a white marble monument is erected to his memory.
3. Sir William Cowper, who had issue Sir John Cowper, whose posterity is remaining.
4. Spencer Cowper, who died on Nov. 6, 1676, aged 57, unmarried, and was buried at St. Michael's aforesaid.
5. James, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Henry Wroth, of Durans, in the parish of Enfield in Middlesex, but dying without issue, she was after wedded to George Earl of Suffolk; and Henry, the sixth son, died an infant.

JOHN the eldest son, was entered of Lincoln's-Inn for the study of the laws, but being imprisoned for his loyalty to Charles I. died under his confinement. He married Martha,

^k Ibid.

Chauncey's Hertfordshire, p. 254.

^m Ibid.

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daughter of George Hewkley of London, merchant, by whom he had issue a daughter Martha, who died young, and one son,

Sir WILLIAM Cowper, Bart. who succeeded his grandfather; he was chosen one of the members for ⁿ Hertford, in the two last Parliaments called by Charles II. and was one, who, with the Earls of Shaftesbury ^o, and Huntingdon, with other Lords, presented reasons to the Grand Jury of Middlesex, June 16, 1680, for the indictment of James Duke of York, for not coming to church. He also served in Parliament for the town of Hertford, in the first year of King William and Queen Mary, and in two other Parliaments in the reign of King William.

On April 23, 1695, he was nominated by the House of Commons, one of the 24 principal members to examine Sir Thomas Cook, and to inspect into bribery and corruption. He married Sarah, daughter to Sir Samuel Holled of London, (^p she died Feb. 3, 1719, aged 76, and is buried at Hertingfordbury in Hertfordshire,) and left issue two sons,

William, late Earl Cowper, and

Spencer Cowper, Esq. who, on the accession of George I. to the throne, was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and on July 12, 1717, constituted Chief Justice of Chester. In 1727 he was made Attorney-General of the duchy of Lancaster; and on October 14 following, called to the degree of Serjeant at Law, and afterwards made one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He first married Pennington, daughter of John Goodere, Esq. secondly Theodora, widow of John Stepney, Esq. and departed this life at his chambers in Lincoln's-Inn, on December 10, 1728, leaving issue, by his first wife, three sons, 1. William Cowper, Esq. Clerk of the House of Lords, who died at his house in the Old Palace-Yard, Westminster, in Feb. 1739-40, leaving issue two sons and a daughter; 2. the Rev. Mr. John Cowper, Rector of Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, and one of the Chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty; and 3. Ashley Cowper, Esq. Counsellor at law, and Clerk of the House of Lords.

WILLIAM, *first Earl Cowper*, was brought up to the study of the laws, wherein he was such a proficient, that, soon after his being called to the bar, he was chosen Recorder of Colchester; and appointed one of the King's Council, in the reign of King William, whereby his learning and oratory appeared the more conspicuous. On the accession of Queen

ⁿ Chauncey's Hertfordshire, p. 253.

^p Salmon's Hertfordshire, p. 53.

² Hist. of Eng. vol. III. p. 374.

Anne, he was continued as her Counsel in the laws⁹, till he was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, on Oct. 11, 1705; and in consideration of his great merits and abilities, her Majesty, on Nov. 9, 1706, advanced him to the dignity of a Peer of this kingdom, by the style and title of Lord Cowper, Baron Cowper of Wingham in Kent. The same year he was one of the Commissioners, for the treaty of Union between England and Scotland: and on May 4, 1707, her Majesty, in Council, declared him Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; which he continued till Sept. 14, 1710, upon the change of the ministry. On the demise of the Queen, he was nominated 'one of the Lords Justices of the kingdom, till the arrival of King George I. from Hanover, who, on Sept. 22, four days after his landing in England, declared him Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; and his Majesty dissolving his Privy-Council, and appointing a new one to meet, on October 1, 1714, his Lordship, being then Lord Chancellor, took his place at the board, next to the Archbishop of Canterbury. On Feb. 6, 1716, his Lordship was appointed Lord High Steward of Great Britain, for the trial of the Rebel Lords. And his Majesty, in consideration of his great abilities and merits, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of Earl Cowper, March 18, 1717-18. But his Lordship, in May following, resigned the seals; His excellent speeches against the South-sea scheme, and in behalf of Dr. Atterbury, will eternise his name to posterity.

He was also Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford, one of the governors of the Charter-house, and Fellow of the Royal Society. In all his stations he acted with strict integrity; and it is to his honour that he refused the new year's gifts, which former Lords Chancellors received from the counsel, thinking it an ill precedent tending to corruption; which example has since been followed by all in that high station. He had a graceful person, winning aspect; and all his speeches were delivered with that eloquence, learning, and judgment, as made him universally applauded; and shewed he had no superior in the knowledge of the laws, or in any other subject he applied himself to.

His Lordship had, to his first wife, Judith, daughter and heir of Sir Robert Booth, of London, Knight, by whom he had an only son that died young. And by Mary his second Lady (who died Feb. 5, 1723-4) daughter of John Clavering, of Chopwell in the bishoprick of Durham, Esq. had issue two sons and two daughters: William; and Spencer, dean of Durham, who married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Charles

⁹ Pointer's Chron. Hist. vol. II. p. 531.

^r Ibid. vol. II. p. 770.

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Lord Viscount Townshend, by his second wife, Dorothy, sister of Robert Walpole, first Earl of Orford, but died without issue on March 25, 1774. Lady Sarah, who died on Dec. 11, 1758, unmarried, and was buried at Hartingfordbury; and Lady Anne, married, in 1731, to James-Edward Colleton of Haynes-hill, in Berkshire, Esq. which Lady Anne deceased on March 26, 1750. And his Lordship departing this life at Colne-green in Hertfordshire, on October 10, 1723, was interred in the church at Hartingfordbury, in the same county, on the 19th following. To him succeeded his eldest son,

WILLIAM, *second Earl Cowper*, who was born in 1709, and appointed, in April 1733, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty, which he afterwards resigned. On March 23, 1743-4, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Hertfordshire, and continued as such by the present King. His Lordship was twice married; first on June 27, 1732, to Lady Henrietta, youngest daughter and coheir of Henry D'Auverquerque Earl of Grantham; and secondly on May 1, 1750, to Lady Georgina, daughter to John Carteret Earl Granville, and widow of the hon. John Spencer, Esq. by whom she was mother of John, Earl Spencer. By the said Lady Georgina, his Lordship had no issue; but by his first Countess, who died in October 1747, and was buried at Hartingfordbury; he was father of George, now Earl Cowper, and of Lady Caroline, born on June 20, 1733, married on July 24, 1753, to Henry Seymour, Esq. (only son and heir of Francis Seymour of Sherbourne, in the county of Dorset, Esq. brother to Edward, eighth duke of Somerset of his family,) she died June 2, 1773, and was buried at Hartingfordbury. This William, *second Earl Cowper*, was also LL. D. and F. R. S. and departed this life on Sept. 18, 1764, at Colne-green, in Hertfordshire, was buried at Hartingfordbury, having some time before prefixed the surname and arms of Clavering to his own, in obedience to the will of ——— Clavering, Esq. his mother's brother, who left him his estate on that condition.

GEORGE NASSAU, *now Earl Cowper*, was born on August 26, 1738, and at his baptism, on the 17th of next month, had the late King, Charles Duke of Grafton, and the Princess Amelia all personally present, for his sponsors. On the decease of George Harrison, Esq. which happened on December 7, 1759, his Lordship was elected, in his room, member for the town of Hertford, a large estate having fallen to him before, on the death of the before-mentioned Earl of Grantham, Dec. 5, 1754. His Lordship on Jan. 31, 1778, was created a Count of the Holy Roman Empire; on June 2, 1775, he

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he was married at Florence, to Anna daughter of Charles Gore, of Southampton, Esq. by whom he has issue two sons, George-Augustus Viscount Fordwich, born at Florence, Aug. 9, 1776; and 2. Peter-Leopold-Lewis-Francis, born at Florence in 1777.

TITLES.] George-Nassau Clavering-Cowper, Earl Cowper, Viscount Forwich, Baron Cowper, of Wingham, and Baronet of England and Nova Scotia.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, March 4 (1641-2) 17 Car. 1: Baron Cowper, of Wingham in Kent, Nov. 9 (1706) 5 Q. Anne, Viscount Fordwich in the same county, and Earl Cowper, March 18 (1717) 4 Geo. 1.

ARMS.] Quarterly. First quarter, quarterly, Or and Gules. surmounted with a Bend, Sable: second quarter, Argent, three Martlets, and a Chief engrailed, Gules; on the latter as many Annulets, Or: third quarter as the second; and the fourth as the first.

CREST.] On a Wreath, a Lion's Gamb erected and erased, Or, holding a Branch Vert, fructed Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] On each side, a light dun Horse, with a large blaze down his Faces his Mane close shorn, all but a Tuft upon his Withers, a black Lift down his Back, a bob Tail, and three White Feet, viz. his hind Feet and near Foot before.

MOTTO.] TUUM-EST.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Colne-Green, in the county of Hertford; and at Ratling-Court in the county of Kent.

STANHOPE, *Earl Stanhope.*

THE immediate founder of this noble family was the honourable ALEXANDER Stanhope, Esq. only son to the right honourable PHILIP Earl of Chesterfield, by his second Lady, Anne, daughter of Sir John Pakington, a Privy Counsellor, and favourite of Queen Elizabeth. In the reign of Charles II. he was Gentleman-usher to the Queen; and on the accession of King William to the crown, his Majesty nominated him his Envoy Extraordinary to Charles II. King of Spain.

He set out for that kingdom the latter end of December 1689, and resided there several years, honoured by his Catholic Majesty and his ministry, as well as in favour with his own Sovereign, who afterwards appointed him Envoy Extraordinary to the States-General. He continued in the same character in the reign of Queen Anne, till, at his earnest request, he was recalled about October 1706. He died the year after, on September 20, having faithfully and successfully acquitted himself in many difficult and important negotiations during sixteen years that he resided abroad.

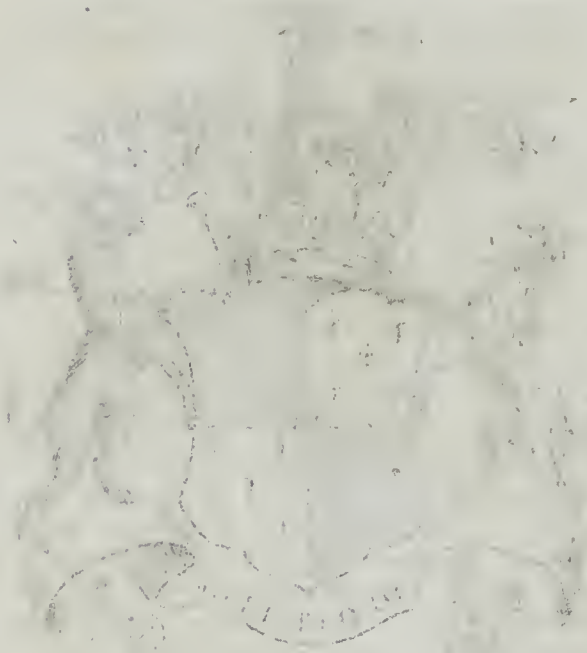
By Catharine his wife, daughter of Arnold Burghill, of Thingehill-Parva in com. Heref. Esq. (the chief of a knightly family, lineally descended from Sir Humphry Burghill of Burghill, in the same county, living in the reign of King William Rufus) he had two daughters, Catharine, who died unmarried and Mary, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Anne, married to Charles Fane, of Basleton in com. Berks, created Lord Viscount Fane, and Baron of Loughuyre in the county of Limerick in Ireland 1719; ^a she died 17 Aug. 1762, aged 76; and five sons:

1. James, of whom I am principally to treat.
2. Alexander, who died at sea in his father's life-time.
3. Philip, who was Captain and Commander of the Milford man of war, employed in the Mediterranean service, unfortunately killed on September 28, 1708, in attacking the castle of St. Philip in the island of Minorca (a generous bravery, and natural passion for a dear brother, urging him to bear a part in the land service on shore) whose loss was generally lamented.
4. Edward, Colonel of a regiment of foot, who likewise lost his life in the service of his country, at the siege of Car-

^a Coffin-plate.



Stanhope Earl Stanhope



[Faint, illegible text, possibly a signature or date.]

dona in Spain, on December 23, 1711. - His remarkable bravery, in the defence of the important post where he was stationed, being esteemed the principal occasion of the relief of that place.

5. William, born at Madrid about the year 1691, who died an infant.

JAMES, the eldest son, before mentioned, left the university of Oxford at 17 or 18 years of age, to accompany his father to Spain, and after some stay there, travelling into Italy, served a volunteer under the Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sicily and Sardinia. In 1694, going a volunteer into Flanders, he was presently taken notice of by King William, who made him a Captain, with the rank of Lieutenant-colonel, in his regiment of foot-guards. In 1695, when Namur was besieged, though not on duty, he nevertheless went a volunteer on the attack of the counterscarp, and giving extraordinary proofs of his courage and conduct, was wounded and utterly disabled. In 1700, he was elected a Member for Newport in the Isle of Wight, which was the last Parliament called by King William; and constantly serving in the House of Commons (till he was created a Peer) distinguished himself on the debates therein on several occasions.

In 1702, he was a volunteer in the expedition under the Duke of Ormond to Cadiz, and behaved with great gallantry on the attack of the fort of Rodendallo, the taking whereof greatly contributed to destroying the galleons at Vigo. The year after, he embarked with Charles III. King of Spain, and landed with him in Portugal, served in that kingdom till the Earl of Peterborough's expedition in the Mediterranean. He was made a Brigadier-general, Aug. 25, 1704, and acquired great honour in the siege of Barcelona, which surrendered to the allies on Oct. 9, N. S. 1705. He was declared soon after Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to King Charles III. and in that character arrived with his Catholic Majesty at Valentinia, Oct. 2, 1706; and was made Major-general of her Majesty's forces Jan. 1, 1706-7.

In 1708, he was declared Commander in Chief of the British forces in Spain, and arriving at Barcelona May 29, N. S. his first enterprize was the reduction of the celebrated port of Mahon in the island of Minorca. He landed on that island, Sept. 16, 1708, and immediately possessed himself of the town of Mahon, and the whole country soon appeared in his interest: but the castle holding out, great difficulties were found in landing and transporting our heavy artillery, through a country very rocky, and destitute of beasts of burthen; yet with continual labour the artillery was brought up in twelve days, and on Sept. 28 began to batter the castle; and some

of the grenadiers getting into the line without orders, General Stanhope took the ordinary guard of the battery, and advanced to that part of the line next to him. The enemy were in so great a consternation at this sudden approach of our troops, that finding we were lodged at the foot of the glacis of the castle, and our main battery ready to play upon it, they, on the morning following, beat a parley, and at five in the afternoon the capitulation was signed for the delivery of it the next morning. The garrison consisted of above 1000 men under arms, part of whom were to be transported in our ships to France, the others into Spain. There were found 100 cannon, 3000 barrels of powder, and all other necessaries for a good defence. In 1709, he embarked with 8000 men for the relief of Alicant, then besieged, and arriving before it in April that year, all the three-deck ships were ordered to fire upon the town and batteries of the enemy; but a violent east wind arising forced the ships out for sea-room; and tempestuous weather lasting some days, the enemy took that opportunity to fortify the shore in all places where landing was practicable. Whereupon General Stanhope observing it was impossible to throw succours of men and provisions into the castle, capitulated for the same on honourable terms, and received the garrison. In 1710, the signal victory at Almenara, July 27, was, under God, owing to his prudent conduct and valiant deportment, for which the then King Charles returned him particular thanks. On August 20, N. S. following, the French and Spaniards were defeated at Saragossa; and on September 21, he took possession of Madrid for King Charles.

On the accession of George I. he was, for his faithful services, sworn one of the Principal Secretaries of State, and of the Privy Council, September 24, 1714, six days after his Majesty's landing in England, and four after his public entry through the city of London. On July 7, 1716, he embarked with the King for Holland, and waited on his Majesty to Hanover; but during his stay at the Hague, he set on foot the treaty with the Abbot de Bois, for a triple alliance between England, France, and Holland, whereby the honour, as well as the security of the nation, was maintained, and France obliged, at her own expence, to demolish the port and harbour of Mardyke. He returned to the Hague from Hanover, January 15, 1716-7. On April 11, 1717, he was constituted first Commissioner of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer: and on July 2 following, was promoted to the dignity of a Viscount of Great Britain, by the style and title of Lord Viscount Stanhope of Mahon in the island of Minorca, as likewise Baron Stanhope of Elvastron in the

the county of Derby, with limitation, for want of heirs-male, to Thomas Stanhope of Elvaston, and his brothers, Charles and William.

Which Charles Stanhope, Esq. was then Secretary of the Treasury, and afterwards Treasurer of the Chamber to his late Majesty, and succeeded his eldest brother Thomas, who died without issue. And the said William, his brother, will be treated of in his own place as Earl of Harrington.

The Lord Viscount Stanhope was again sworn, March 25, 1718, Principal Secretary of State, in the room of the Earl of Sunderland, who, by mutual agreement, had the place of first Commissioner of the Treasury; and on April 14 following, was further advanced to the dignity of an Earl of this kingdom, by the title of Earl Stanhope. On June 14 ensuing, he set out for Paris, to bring to a conclusion the negotiations for a general peace, the Spaniards at that time having attacked Sicily. He arrived at Paris four days after his departure from London; and his Lordship having disposed the French Court to an accommodation, signed on July 6, 1718, he travelled to Madrid for the same end, intent on the public service. And having, on August 4, received a pass from the King of Spain, he proceeded from Bayonne, the next day, on his journey to Madrid. His Lordship arrived there on August 12, and on the 14th went to Tresnera, a seat within half a league of the Escorial, where Cardinal Alberoni had caused very commodious lodgings to be fitted up for him. The same evening, his Lordship, by appointment, went to the Cardinal, at the Escorial, and had a long conference with him. But the news of their success in Italy frustrated his negotiations: and his Lordship, taking audience of leave of the King and Queen of Spain on August 22, set out early the next morning, and arrived at Whitehall on September 22, in the morning, and proceeded to Hampton-Court, to wait on his Majesty.

On May 9, 1719, his Majesty declaring in council his intention of going out of England for a short time, Earl Stanhope was appointed one of the Lords Justices: but attending on his Majesty in Germany, he was meditating to obtain a redress of the grievances of the Protestants there, who were under persecution; to which end he brought about an interview between their Britannick and Prussian Majesties.

He returned to England with his Majesty in November, and on December 23, 1719, set out for the court of France. And returning, set out again for that court, arriving at Paris on March 26, 1720, and the next day had audience of the Duke of Orleans, the Regent, on overtures made by the King of Spain. His Lordship returned to Whitehall, on April

2 following, having brought the King of Spain to accede to the quadruple alliance. On June 11, 1720, he was again declared one of the Lords Justices; and attending the King to Hanover, several weighty matters relating to the Protestant interest in the Empire were settled, and a foundation laid for effectually redressing the grievances of the Protestants in those parts. After his return to England, while he was attending the great affairs of the nation in Parliament, he was suddenly seized with a dizziness in his head, on Feb. 4, 1720-1, and going immediately to his own house by the Cockpit at Whitehall, died the next day in the evening, leaving his Lady big with child, who deceased on February 24, 1722-3. They were both interred at Chevening in Kent; and the Earl at his funeral, by the King's command, was attended by the horse-grenadiers, 200 of the life-guards, and two battalions of the foot-guards, all their Officers being in cypress mourning scarfs and hat-bands, with all other honours due to a great General; his Majesty's and the Prince's coaches, with those of the nobility, &c. being in the procession.

He married on February 24, 1712-13, Lucy, youngest daughter of Thomas Pitt, of Stratfield Say, in com' Wilts, Esq. sometime Governor of Fort St. George in the East Indies, and left issue, by her,

Philip, now Earl Stanhope, and Lucy, a daughter, twins, born on August 15, 1714.

George, born on December 28, 1717, whom his Majesty honoured with his presence at his baptism, being one of his god-fathers. On April 23, 1743, he was made Lieutenant-colonel to Lord Harry Beauclerk's regiment of foot, from being Captain in Colonel Duroure's regiment. He after had the command of Colonel Ligonier's regiment, with which he behaved very gallantly on January 17, 1746, at Falkirk, where he resolutely maintained his ground against the rebels, till Barrel's regiment, commanded by Colonel Rich, came up to his assistance, which gave time to some of his Majesty's broken regiments to rally, who thereby lived to conquer at Culloden; in which battle he again commanded the same regiment, and was one of the four that gained the greatest glory. He had the character of untainted honour, and dying unmarried Jan. 24, 1754, was interred in the family vault at Chevening in Kent.

James, third son born Aug. 19, 1721, (twin born with Catherine Posthumous who died young) who died in the 10th year of his age, April 21, 1730.

Gertrude, born 1718, who died young; and

Lady Jane, born October 30, 1719.

PHILIP, *the present Earl Stanhope*, succeeded his father on February 5, 1720-1, and on April 13, 1731, was one of the six Earls who supported the pall at the funeral of Frederick late Prince of Wales. His Lordship in 1745, married the Lady Grizel Hamilton; daughter of Charles Lord Binny, sister to Thomas Earl of Haddington, by whom he had issue two sons, Philip Lord Viscount Mahon, who died at Geneva June 6, 1763, and Charles, now Lord Viscount Mahon, born Aug. 3, 1753, married by special Licence, at Hayes in Kent, Dec. 19, 1774, to Lady Hester Pitt, daughter of William Earl of Chatham, by whom he has issue a daughter Hester-Lucy, born Feb. 12, 1776.

TITLES.] Philip Stanhope, Earl Stanhope, Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, and Baron of Elvaſton.

CREATIONS.] Baron Stanhope of Elvaſton, in com' Derby, and Viscount Stanhope of Mahon, in the iſland of Minorca, in the Mediterranean, July 12, 1717, 3 Geo. I. and Earl Stanhope, April 14, 1718, 4 Geo. I.

ARMS and CREST.] The ſame as the Earl of Cheſterfield; a Creſcent difference.

SUPPORTERS.] On the dexter Side, a Talbot, Ermine; on the ſiniſter, a Wolf, Or, ducally crowned, Azure; each charged on the Shoulder with a Creſcent, Azure.

MOTTO.] A DEO ET REGE.

CHIEF-SEAT.] At Chevening in the county of Kent,

SHERARD, Earl of Harborough.

OUR antiquaries agree^a, that SCHIRRARD, who was resident in England, and held great possessions in the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, in the reign of William the Conqueror, is lineal ancestor to the present Earl of Harborough, being descended from ROBERT, his third son, who had issue WALTER, and he HUMPHRY Schirard, of Thornton, in Cheshire, father of THOMAS Schirard (as the name was anciently wrote) who married a daughter of William Lemingham, and had issue ROBERT, who by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Birmingham, was father of Sir THOMAS Sherard, Knt. (a person of great note in the reign of Henry III.) who had to wife Joan, daughter of Sir John Antwisel, Knt. and had issue EDMUND Sherard, heir to his brother, who marrying Mary, daughter to Thomas Grosvenor, had by her (who died in 26 Edw. I.) his son and heir,

WILLIAM Sherard, who wedded Annabella, daughter to John Bridsal, and had issue WILLIAM Sherard, his son and heir, who had to wife a daughter of Sir John Ashton, of the county of Lancaster, by whom he had also a son, WILLIAM Sherard, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Venables, and their son and heir Sir ROBERT Sherard, Knt. by his wife, daughter and heir of — Eton, had issue GEORGE, who wedded Joan, daughter of Richard Berners, by whom he had issue ROBERT, who by marriage with Agnes, daughter and heir of Sir Lawrence Hawberck, Knt. had in her right the manor of Stapleford, in Leicestershire, with other large possessions. He lived in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry V. and was succeeded by his son and heir,

LAWRENCE, who was Sheriff^b of the county of Rutland in 1438, of Leicestershire and Warwickshire in 1443 and 1444. He had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John Woodford, grandson and heir of Sir Robert Woodford, of Sproxton, in Leicestershire, Knt. by whom he had issue four sons, Robert, Geffery, Christopher, and William, who both died without issue. ROBERT, succeeding to the estate, was Sheriff^c of the county of Rutland in 31 Hen. VI. and dying without issue, Geffery, his brother, was heir to his estate.

Which GEFERY was thrice Sheriff^d of Rutlandshire, viz. in the 8th and 20th years of Edward IV. and in the first year

^a Wicliffe's Antiq. of Rutl. p. 122.
^c Ibid.

^d Ibid.

^b Fuller's Worthies in Com' Rutl.



Sherard Earl of Harborough. 70

of Richard III. He married Joyce, daughter of Thomas Ashby, of Loseby, in com' Leicest. Esq. and by her (who died on Sept. 16, 1490, about two years after him, and lies buried with him at Stapleford) he had seven daughters and seven sons, of whom Thomas Sherard, of Stapleford, was heir, and Robert, second son, was of Lophthorp, in the parish of North-Witham, in Lincolnshire^e, from whom the Baronets of this Family now extinct were descended.

THOMAS Sherard, the eldest son, was Sheriff^f of the county of Rutland in 1468 and 1480, and became possessed of the manors of Teigh and Whiffendine in the county of Rutland, and Stansby and Gunby in com' Linc. with other lands of inheritance, by marriage with Margaret, daughter and sole heir of John Helwell, Esq. Wherein he was succeeded by GEORGE, his son and heir, who resided at Stapleford, and was Sheriff of the county of Rutland, in 1545 and 1572, and of Leicester in 1567. He married Rohefia, or Rose daughter of Sir Thomas Poulteney, of Misterton, in com' Leicest. Knt. and had by her six daughters, 1. Elizabeth, married to William Smith of Cunnington, in Lincolnshire, Esq; 2. Margaret to William Durant of Cottesmore, Esq. 3. Joice, wedded to Edward Bensford, Esq. 4. Eleanor. 5. Margery, and 6. Dorothy, which last three died unmarried: he had also Francis, and Thomas, the eldest of which,

FRANCIS Sherard, Esq. succeeded to the Family Estates, and married Anne daughter of George Moore of Burne, in Lincolnshire, by whom he had a daughter Rose, married to John Sherard of Lobthorpe, Esq. and three sons.

1. Sir PHILIP Sherard, Knt. who died April 23, 1624, and was buried at Stapleford, leaving no issue by his wife Isabel daughter of Sir John Harpur of Swarkston, in Derbyshire, Knight.

2. Sir William, who continued the line.

3. George, who died unmarried.

Sir WILLIAM, received the honor of Knighthood^g from James I. at Oatlands on July 3, 1622; and Charles I. by letters patent dated July 10, in the third year of his reign, created him Lord Sherard, and baron of Le Trim, in the kingdom of Ireland. His Lordship died on April 16, 1640, aged 52, and was buried near his father at Stapelford. He married Abigail, eldest daughter and coheir of Cecil Cave, Esq. third son of Roger Cave, of Stanford, in com' Northamp. Esq. by Anne his wife, daughter and sole heir to Anthony Bennet, of Greenwich, Esq. and by her (who was first married to

^e Engl. Baronetage, vol. III. p. 594, & seq.
Com' Rati. ^g Philipot's Cat. of Knights.

^f Fuller's Worthies, in

Henry Tresham, Esq.) had issue seven sons ; viz. 1. Bennet, his successor ; 2. Philip, ancestor of the present Earl of Harborough ; 3. George, who was in the intail of the barony of Le Trim, and married Mary, daughter of — Crattenbury, by whom he had two sons, William and Bennet, and a daughter : William, the eldest, married Catharine, daughter and heir of Castell Sherrard, of Glatton and Folkefworth, and had issue Castell, Bennet, and a daughter Catharine. Castell, married Martha, daughter of Edward Ferrer, of Little-Gidding, by whom he had issue Castell ; Bennet, who died without issue ; Catherine ; and Martha, wife of William Caldecot. Castell, the eldest, and only surviving son, is a clergyman, and married Jane, daughter of Richard Caryer, of Godmanchester, Esq. by whom he had three daughters, and a son, born in Dec. 1767, and is now living ; 4. Francis ; 5. William ; 6. Henry, and 7. John, who all died unmarried. Also four daughters, Anne, who died on June 7, 1648, and was buried at Greenwich, in Kent ; Emeline ; Abigail, wife of Nicholas Knolles, Earl of Banbury ; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

BENNET, Lord Sherard, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Christopher, of Alford, in Lincolnshire, Knt. by whom he had issue Christopher, who died unmarried in 1681, Bennet, late Earl of Harborough ; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to Edward, Lord Viscount Irwin, of the kingdom of Scotland, and secondly to the honourable John Noel, youngest son of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, by his fourth wife Elizabeth, daughter to Montague, Earl of Lindsey ; Lucy, second daughter, married to John, late Duke of Rutland, to whom she was second wife. The said Bennet, Lord Sherard, in 31 Car. II. was chosen one of the Knights for the county of Leicester, as also in two other Parliaments in that reign ; and in that Parliament called by James II. likewise in the two first Parliaments called by William and Mary ; and on August 28, 1690, was constituted Custos Rotulorum of the county of Rutland. He died in the year 1700, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his only surviving son and heir,

BENNET, *first Earl of Harborough*, who on March 11, 1699, was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Rutland ; and in the 13th year of King William was returned Knight for the county of Leicester ; as also in the 12th year of Queen Anne, for the county of Rutland. On the accession of George I. in consideration of his great services, he was advanced to the dignity of a Peer of this realm, by the title of Lord Harborough, Baron of Harborough, in the county of Leicester, by letters patent, dated October 19, 1714, with

remain-

remainder, for want of heirs-male of his body, to Philip Sherard, of Whiffendine, in com' Rutland. On September 12, 1715, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant of Rutlandshire; also was further advanced to the dignities of Viscount Sherard, of Stapleford, by letters patent bearing date October 31, 1718, and on May 8 following, created Earl of Harborough aforesaid, with remainder to Philip Sherard before mentioned. And being in the same reign, May 3, 1719, appointed Lord Warden and Justice in Eyre North of Trent, he was also, Sept. 12, 1727, by our late Sovereign, on his accession to the crown, continued in the said office, and constituted Lord Lieutenant of the county of Rutland, Sept. 16, 1727.

His Lordship married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Sir Henry Calverly, of Ayerholme, in the bishoprick of Durham, Knt. who died before him, leaving no issue. And afterwards continuing a widower, and departing this life Oct. 16, 1732, aged 55, was buried at Stapleford, where a monument is erected to his memory. He was succeeded in his estate and honours, by Philip, late Earl of Harborough, son and heir of Bennet Sherard, of Whiffendine, in Rutlandshire, Esq. who was son and heir of the honourable Philip Sherard, Esq. second son to William, who was created Lord Sherard.

Which PHILIP Sherard had the seat and estate at Whiffendine, by the gift of his father, and was chosen one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Rutland, in all the Parliaments called by Charles II. and departed this life in 1695. He married ^h Margaret, daughter of Thomas Denton, of Hillersden, in com' Bucks, Knt. ancestor to the late Mr. Justice Denton, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas, and widow of John Poulteney, Esq. and of William Eure, Esq. second son of William, Lord Eure. He had issue by her three sons, Bennet, Philip, and Denton: also a daughter Abigail, wife of John Pickering, Esq.

PHILIP, the second son, married Anne, daughter and co-heir of Robert Thoroton, of Carr-Coulston, in Nottinghamshire, M.D. who wrote the antiquities of that county, by whom she had issue twelve children, of which seven survived him, 1. Robert, 2. William, 3. Bennet, 4. Denton, who is now the only survivor of the branch of Carr-Coulston. Robert, the eldest by his wife Elizabeth, only daughter and heir of — Reding, of Gotesly, in Leicestershire, Esq. had issue one son, Philip, and three daughters, whereof one daughter is now living, and relict of James More-Molyneux, Esq. late member for Haslemere, in Surry.

^h Ex, Relat. Phil. Com' Harborough.

BENNET Sherard, of Whiffendine, Esq. (eldest son and heir of Philip) was a member in the convention Parliament for the county of Rutland, as also in the two succeeding Parliaments in the reign of King William, and died in 1701. He married Dorothy, daughter of Henry, Lord Fairfax, (widow of Robert Stapylton, of Wighill, Esq.) and by her (who died on Jan. 14, 1744-5) had issue four sons, and six daughters; whereof only four survived him, viz. Margaret, married to Dr. John Gilbert, who was then Dean of Exeter, afterwards successively Bishop of Landaff, and Salisbury, and died Archbishop of York in 1761; Mary, who died 1764 unmarried; and Philip, who succeeded as Earl of Harborough.

Which PHILIP, *second Earl of Harborough*, was chosen one of the representatives for the county of Rutland, to the Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster, July 8, 1708. His Lordship married Anne, sole daughter and heir of Nicholas Pedley, Esq. eldest son of Sir Nicholas Pedley, of Huntingdon, Knt. Serjeant at Law, and by her (who died Feb. 16, 1750) had issue six sons and eight daughters; of the sons, five lived to maturity, viz.

1. Bennet, third Earl of Harborough, of whom presently.
2. John Sherard, Esq. Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, a Barrister at Law, and Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guards. In the last rebellion, he first proposed, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Volunteers, of which Lord Chief-Justice Willes was Colonel, raised for the defence of his Majesty's person and government, by the gentlemen of the Law, and died April 25, 1746, unmarried.

3. Robert, the present Earl.

4. Daniel Sherard, Esq. born June 17, 1722, who died unmarried at Port-Royal, in the island of Jamaica, in June 1744, being then first Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship the *Falmouth*, commanded by Captain Colby.

5. Philip Sherard, Esq. born March 1, 1726-7, who taking to a military life, on April 6, 1743, was appointed an ensign in the first regiment of foot-guards; promoted to be a Lieutenant, with the rank of Captain, Nov. 29, 1745; to be Captain-Lieutenant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, March 24, 1755; to the command of a company, on Nov. 18, 1755; to the rank of Colonel, by brevet, on Feb. 19, 1762; on June 12, 1765, was constituted third Major of the said regiment. On May 24, 1768, was appointed 2d Major of said regiment; on Sept. 6, 1777, was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and is now Colonel of the 69th regiment of foot. In the Campaign of 1762, he commanded in turn as Major-General; and at the affair of the Brucker-Muhl, was at the head of the second Battalion of the first regiment

giment of British guards, and acquired great credit by his behaviour.

Four daughters also lived to years of maturity, viz.

1. Lady Dorothy, married to James Torkington, (eldest son and heir of James Torkington, of Great Stewkley, in the county of Huntingdon, Esq.) Rector of King's-Rippon, and Stewkley-Parva, in that county. 2. Lady Lucy, now living unmarried. 3. Lady Susan, who died Dec. 1765, unmarried. 4. Lady Ursula, who died Sept. 1745, also unmarried. His Lordship deceasing on July 20, 1750, was succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son,

BENNET, *third Earl*, who, on June 27, 1748, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Ralph, Earl Verney, of the kingdom of Ireland, by whom he had no issue. Her Ladyship died June 7, 1756, and was interred at Stapleford; and on July 3, 1757, his Lordship married secondly, Frances, daughter of the Hon. William Noel, Chief Justice of Chester, and afterwards one of the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, and by her, who died on Sept. 15, 1760, he had a daughter, Lady Frances, born April 12, 1759, married April 18, 1776, Captain George Morgan, of the foot-guards. His Lordship took to his third wife, on March 31, 1761, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hill, of Tern, in Shropshire, Esq. member of parliament for Shrewsbury, by whom, on Jan. 23, 1767, he had a daughter, still born, and a son Bennet, Lord Sherard, who died on Feb. 21, 1768, and was buried at Stapleford on the 27th. Her Ladyship, dying soon after her delivery, his Lordship married, fourthly, Oct. 8, 1767, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford-hall, in Leicestershire, Bart. L.L.D. one of the Knights of the shire for the county of Leicester. His Lordship dying Feb. 24, 1770, without surviving male issue, was succeeded by his eldest surviving brother,

ROBERT, the *present Earl of Harborough*; born Oct. 1, 1719, who entering into holy orders, was Rector of Teigh, in Rutlandshire, and Whistoe, in Huntingdonshire; likewise Prebendary and Canon Residentiary of Salisbury; also Prebendary of Southwell, in Nottinghamshire: his Lordship resigned his ecclesiastical preferments in 1773. He first married Catharine, eldest daughter and coheir of Edward Hearst, Esq. of Salisbury; she dying Feb. 5, 1765, without issue, he secondly married in Jan. 1767, Miss — daughter of William Reeves, of Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire, Esq. by whom he has a son, Philip, born Oct. 10, following, and a daughter Lady Lucy, born Oct. 1769. His second wife dying at Bath in Nov. 1770, his Lordship on May 25, 1772, was thirdly married to Dorothy, daughter and heir of William Roberts,

Roberts, of Glaiston in Rutlandshire, Esq. by whom he has a daughter Lady Dorothy Sophia, born April 17, 1775.

TITLES.] Robert Sherard, Earl of Harborough, Baron of Harborough in England, and Baron of Le Trim, in the kingdom of Ireland.

CREATIONS.] Baron of Le Trim, in Ireland, July 10, 1627, 3 Car. I. Baron of Harborough in the county of Leicester, Oct. 19, 1714, 1 Geo. I. and Earl of Harborough aforesaid, May 8, 1719, 5 Geo. I.

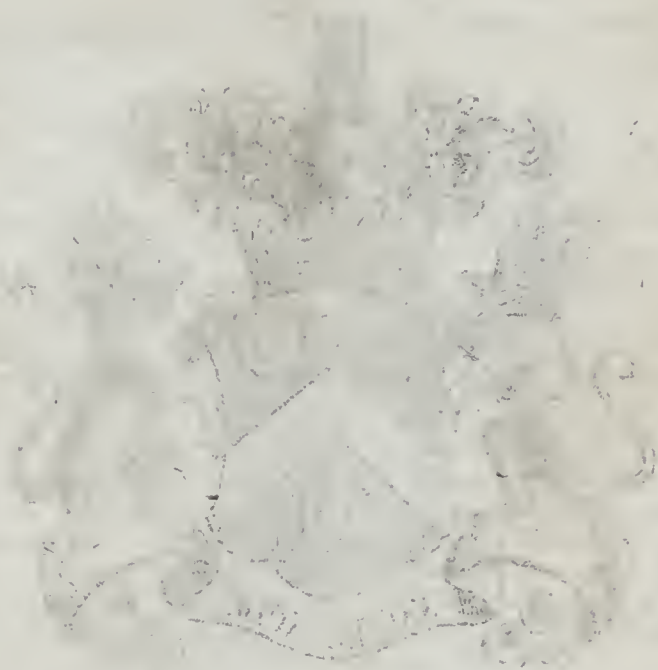
ARMS.] Argent, a Cheveron, Gules, between three Torteaux.

CREST.] In a ducal Coronet, Or, a Peacock's Tail, erect, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Rams Argent, armed and unguled, Or.

MOTTO.] HOSTIS HONORI INVIDIA.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Stapleford, in the county of Leicester; and at Glaiston, Rutlandshire.



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Parker Earl of Macclesfield.

PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield.

THAT this family was anciently wrote Le Parker, is evident from our records: William le Parker, in 1271,^a had a grant of free warren in all his lands in Eccles, Lefingham, Hapesburg, Brumsted, and Shaleham, in the county of Norfolk. But the first I can with certainty fix on, as ancestor to the present Earl of Macclesfield, is,

THOMAS^b who was seated at Bulwel, and a person of such ample possessions, that in the reign of Richard II. he had to wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Adam de Gotham, son of Thomas de Gotham of Lees, son of Roger de Gotham of Lees, near Norton, in the county of Derby, of which lordship he was also owner, and now retains the name of Norton Lees. He had by the same Elizabeth, three sons Robert who continued the line; Thomas of Norton Lees, who had an only daughter married to Thomas Moore of Green Hill; and William, seated at Shirland, in Derbyshire.

ROBERT Parker, his eldest son, was seated at Norton-Lees, and with his younger brother William, was certified in 12 Hen. VI. among the gentlemen of the county of Derby^c, who then, pursuant to an act of parliament, made oath for the observance of the laws, for themselves and retainers.

The said Robert having married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Birley of Barnes, had issue several children, of whom the eldest son, JOHN Parker of Norton-Lees, was at full age in 12 Henry VI. for he also, being then wrote of Norton^d, made oath with his father for the observation of the laws. The said John, had to wife Ellen, daughter of Roger North, of Walkringham, in Nottinghamshire, ancestor to the present Earl of Guilford, by whom he had issue five sons, and four daughters; JOHN Parker, of Norton-Lees, the eldest son, married Elizabeth, daughter to Ralph Eyre, of Alfreton, and had issue three sons, John, Henry, and Anthony, and a daughter Margaret.

HENRY, the fourth son of John Parker by Ellen North, was Groom of the Chamber to Henry VIII. but left no issue. William, the fifth, was Sewer to that King, and seated at Luton, in Bedfordshire; and married Margaret, daughter to John Wroth, of Durance, in Enfield, in Middlesex, Esq. by whom he had an only daughter, Barbara, his heir, mar-

^a Cart. 56 Hen. III. p. 1.
shire 1611.

^b Ex Stemmate, and Visitation of Derby-
^c Fuller's Worthies in Com' Derbyshire.

^d Ibid.

ried to John Wickham of Enfield, father by her of William Wickham, Bishop of Winchester.

THOMAS Parker, second brother to the said Henry and William, had to wife — daughter and heir of — Parker, of his own family, by whom he had issue WILLIAM Parker of Ashborn in Derbyshire, who had three sons, George Parker of Nether-Lees, Rowland, and Edward. Which

GEORGE married Barbara, daughter of — Burley of Berkshire, and had issue WILLIAM Parker of Parwich, in com' Derby. who died in 1631, aged 78, having wedded Elizabeth, daughter to Humphry Wilson, and had issue THOMAS Parker of Leke in Staffordshire, the father of

THOMAS *Earl of Macclesfield* born at Leke aforesaid, who applying himself to the study of the laws, grew so eminent in the profession, that he was appointed one of the Counsel to Queen Anne; and being called to the degree of Serjeant at law, June 8, 1705, the motto of the rings delivered on that occasion to Queen Anne. and Prince George of Denmark, was, *Moribus, Armis, Legibus*. He was the same day appointed the Queen's Serjeant, and had the honour of Knighthood conferred on him. He was member of Parliament for Derby from 1705 to 1708. On March 15, 1709-10, he was constituted Lord Chief Justice of the King's-Bench; and on the demise of the Queen, was one of the Lords Justices, till the arrival of her successor from Hanover, who, on March 10, 1715-16, created him a Baron of this kingdom, by the style and title of Lord Parker, Baron of Macclesfield in the county of Chester.

On May 12, 1718, his Majesty was pleased to deliver the Great Seal to his Lordship, and to declare him Chancellor of Great Britain; two days after which he was sworn at Kensington, the King present in Council, and took his place at the board accordingly; and was congratulated upon his promotion by the university of Cambridge; but enjoyed his place only till Jan. 4, 1724-5. He was one of the Lords Justices whilst George I. was at Hanover, so appointed May 9, 1719. On June 4, that year, he was appointed Custos Rotulorum of the county of Warwick: also on October 19 following, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Worcester.

On November 5, 1721, 8 Geo. I. ^c, he was advanced to the dignities of Viscount Parker of Ewelme in Oxfordshire, and Earl of Macclesfield in the county of Chester, in tail-male, remainder to hold the dignities of Lady Parker, Baroness of Macclesfield, Viscountess Parker of Ewelme, and Countess of Macclesfield, to Elizabeth his daughter, wife of

William Heathcote, Esq. and to the heirs male of her body. His Lordship married Janet, daughter and co-heir of Charles Carrier, of Wirkwith in the county of Derby, Esq. and by her (who died August 23, 1733,) had issue George the late Earl of Macclesfield, and the Lady Elizabeth before mentioned, married on April 7, 1720, to William Heathcote, of Hursley in the county of Southampton, Esq; afterwards created a Baronet: which Lady died at her house in St. James's-square, Feb. 21, 1747. His Lordship died at his son's house in Soho-square, in the 66th year of his age, on April 28, 1732, and was buried at Shirburn in Oxfordshire, esteemed for the social virtues of a husband, parent, and a master, by every one to whom he stood in those relations.

GEORGE, his only son, *late Earl of Macclesfield*, was, in the life-time of his father, constituted one of the Tellers of the Exchequer for life. His Lordship, 1720, set out on his travels, accompanied by Edward Wright, Esq. a gentleman of a refined and elegant taste, in all useful knowledge and polite literature; and after three years tour through France, Italy, &c. &c. returned to England. Mr. Wright published an account thereof in two volumes in quarto, illustrated with several prints from his own accurate drawings, as he had a masterly hand, both in designing and painting. His Lordship had a great share in framing and carrying on the act of parliament for altering the style: and at the second reading thereof, made a speech in the house of Peers, which he was prevailed on to publish, by the pressing instance of a great many of the Lords who heard it. Several foreign Academies chose his Lordship one of their members. On November 30, 1752, he was unanimously elected President of the Royal Society, on the resignation of the late valuable and learned Martin Folkes, Esq. and at the installation of John Earl of Westmoreland, as Chancellor of the university of Oxford, on July 3, 1759, his Lordship received the honorary degree of Doctor of Law. At the funeral procession of Frederick Prince of Wales, on April 13, 1751, his Lordship was one of the supporters of the pall.

On September 18, 1722, his Lordship married Mary, eldest of the two daughters and co-heirs of Ralph Lane, Esq. an eminent Turkey merchant, lineally descended from William Lane, of Glendon, Esq. and of Anne his wife, daughter and heir to John Isham, of Pightlesley, in com' Northamp. Esq. and was son of Richard Lane, Esq. son and heir of Robert Lane, Esq. who died before his father Sir William Lane, who was possessed of Horton, as well as Glendon, in com' Northamp. his

father Sir Robert Lane (son of Sir Ralph Lane) acquiring the seat and estate at Horton, from his mother Maud ^b, who was the eldest daughter and co-heir of William Lord Part of Horton, December 23, 35 Hen. VIII. and was second son of Sir William Parr, Knt. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of John Lord Roos of Kirby-Kendal, whose grandson, William Parr, was Earl of Effex, and Marquis of Northampton.

By his said Lady, his Lordship had issue two sons, Thomas, now earl of Macclesfield; George-Lane Parker, the second son, born Sept. 6, 1724, taking to a military life, was made Captain of a company in the first regiment of foot-guards, and on Feb. 19, 1762, allowed the rank of colonel. On April 30, 1770, was advanced to the rank of Major-General, and on Aug. 29, 1777, promoted to that of Lieutenant General. He is also Colonel of the 20th regiment of foot, and member in the present Parliament for Tregony.

His Lordship's Lady, who was endowed with all virtues, deceased on June 4, 1753. She ordered her body not to be dressed in linen and laces, but in woollen; and instead of velvet, her coffin to be covered with cloth; and that the expence saved by it should go to the clothing of some of her poor neighbours. Accordingly thirty poor women were put into mourning, who walked in procession at her funeral; and before it had a repast at Shirburn in Oxfordshire, where she was privately interred, and each of them, at their going home, received a half-peck loaf. His Lordship, in November 1757, married Dorothy, daughter of ——— Nesbit, but died without any issue by her on March 17, 1764, and was buried at Shirbourne.

THOMAS, now Earl of Macclesfield, was born on October 12, 1723, was chosen one of the members for Newcastle-under Line to the Parliament summoned in 1747. He was returned for the county of Oxford in 1754, and for the city of Rochester in 1761. His Lordship is LL.D. Fellow of the Royal Society; and on Dec. 12, 1749, married his cousin Mary, eldest daughter of Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley in Hampshire, Bart. by which Lady he had two sons George Lord Viscount Parker, Lord Thomas Parker; and three daughters, Lady Elizabeth, married to John Fane, of Wormsley, in Oxfordshire, Esq. Lady Mary, and Lady Ann, who died in 1774.

TITLES.] Thomas Parker Earl of Macclesfield, Viscount Parker, and Baron Parker of Macclesfield.

CREATIONS.] Baron Parker of Macclesfield in Cheshire, March 10, 1715-16, 2 Geo. I. Viscount Parker of Ewelme in Oxfordshire, and Earl of Macclesfield, Nov. 5, 1721, 8 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Gules, a Chevron between three Leopards Faces, Or.

CREST.] On a Wreath a Leopard's Head eraz'd and guardant, Or, ducally gorged, Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Leopards regardant, proper, each gorged with a ducal Coronet, Gules.

MOTTO.] SAPIERE AUDE.

CHIEF SEAT.] At Shirburn-Castle in the county of Oxford.

FERMOR, Earl of Pomfret.

THAT the name of this family was anciently wrote Ricards, alias Fermour, appears as well from other authorities, as from the last will and testament of THOMAS Ricards, alias Fermour; whose mother was the daughter and heir of the family of Fermour; and his father, Ricards, of Welch extraction, by tradition in the family. In the said will, dated ^a September 9, 1485, he is wrote Thomas Ricards, alias Fermour, senior, of Whitney in Oxfordshire, and thereby orders his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in the church of Whitney, and bequeaths 20l. to the altar in the chancel of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in that church, for his tithes forgotten. He also bequeaths to the building of the isle of the Blessed Mary Magdalen in the said church, called Carfewell Isle, 20l. To Emmotte, his wife, he bequeaths 200l. with his goods and utensils in his house at Whitney. To William, his son, 200 marks, and all his lands in the villages of Cogges and Burford. To Laurence, his son, 200 marks, and all his lands in Chadlington. To Richard, his son, 200 marks, and all his lands in Filkingre and Langford. To Alice, John, and Elizabeth Wenman, children of Emmotte, his spouse, by Heury Wenman, to their marriages, 10l. 7s. And the rest of his goods, lands, &c. till his sons come to the age of 21 years, he bequeaths to Emmotte, his wife, whom he constitutes executrix, and Sir Richard Harcourt, Knt. supervisor.

He soon after departed this life, as appears by the probate of the said will, dated November 8, following. By Alice his first wife, he had issue LAURENCE, his son and heir, who was of Minster-Lovel in Oxfordshire, and had a son WILLIAM, who died without issue, and a daughter Mary, married to Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux King of Arms. Emmotte, ^b his second wife, who survived him, was widow of Henry Wenman, daughter and heir of Simkin Hervey of Herefordshire, Esq. and by her had issue Richard, ancestor to the present Earl of Pomfret, and William, who was seated at the fair house and lordship of Summerton, upon the river Cherwel in Oxfordshire, and having married four wives, left no issue male; and at his death bequeathed all his lands to Thomas the second son of his brother Richard, whose posterity remain the wor-

^a Ex Regist. in Cur. Prærog. Cant, vocat. Logge q. 18, Shropshire, M.S.

^b Visitation of



Fermor Earl of Pomfret



thy possessors of it to this day, although they have removed their habitation to Tusmore, three miles distant from it.

The said William lies buried in a chapel on the south-side of the chancel of Summerton, under a great raised monument of grey marble, whereon lies the portraitures of a gentleman and his wife, in brass, and under them this inscription :

Here lyeth buried Mr. William Fermour, Esq. which was born of this Towne and Patrone of this Church, and also Clarke of the Crowne in the King's Bench in King Henry the 7th and King Henry the 8th Dayes, whyche died the 20th Day of 7^{ber}, in the Year of our Lord God a MCCCCCLII : and also here lyeth Mestres Elizabeth Fermour, his last Wyffe, which was the Daughte of Sr Will^m. Norrysse, Knight, upon whose and all Christene Soules Ihu have mercy.

And at Horne Church in Essex, was the following inscription for another of his wives.

“ Here lyeth Katherin the daughter of Sir William Powlet, Knyght, wyf of William Fermor, clarke of the crown. Who died May 26, the second of Henry the eight.”

RICHARD Fermour, his brother, having been bred a merchant of the staple of Calais, raised a noble fortune, and settled himself at Eston-Neston juxta Towcester, in Northamptonshire, which, together with the hundred and manor of Towcester, he had purchased, as also many fair lands and royalties in that county, at which seat he lived many years with great splendor and hospitality. But being a very zealous Romanist, and not complying with the frequent alterations in religion, introduced by Henry VIII. he changed his hospitality into charity for those of his opinion, and fell under that King's heavy displeasure, for conveying relief to one Nicholas Thayne, formerly his Confessor, and at that time a close prisoner in the goal of Buckingham, although nothing was ever legally proved against him, except that he had sent him 8d. and a couple of shirts. But his great wealth, and Thomas Cromwell Earl of Essex, the King's Vicar-General, were powerful incentives to his ruin ; and being ^b found guilty of a præmunire, his whole estate, both real and personal, was seized on for the King's use, and executed with such strictness and severity, that nothing was left him or his family.

One ^c of our historians, living in that age, writes, that he was a rich and wealthy man, and of a good estimation in the

^b Stow's Ann. edit. 1614. p 580.
fol. 142.

^c Hall, in Life of K. Hen. VIII.

city but for relieving certain traitorous persons, who denied the King's supremacy, he was committed to the Marshalsea, in July 1540, and after, in Westminster-Hall, was arraigned, and attained in a præmunire, and lost all his estate.

The good old man, when he was stript of all he had, retired to a village called Wapenham, in sight of his former habitations, and lived in the parsonage house there; the advowson of which had been in his gift, and the parson thereof presented by him. There he passed several years with a most consummate piety, and entire resignation, till 1550.

In the time of his prosperity he had in his family, according to the custom of the age, a servant, Will Somers, who, by his witty or frothy discourses, past for his jester; and afterwards served the king himself in the same office and capacity. This man remembering, with some gratitude, his first master, and having admission to the King at all times and places, especially when sick, melancholy, and towards his end, let fall some lucky words, which awakened the King's conscience, so as at least to endeavour a restitution; and accordingly he gave immediate orders about it; but being prevented by death, it was never effectually performed till the 4th year of Edw. VI. by letters patent, bearing that date: but so miserably lopt and torn, by the several grants and sales made by the Crown during the aforesaid interval, that what he did obtain was not one third of what he had before possessed. Those lands restored to him were the lordships and manors of Towcettour, and Eston-Neston, the advowsons of the rectories of Cold-Higham, and of the vicarage of Eston-Neston, the hundred of Wilmerfley, with very large privileges thereto belonging, and several houses in Cotton-End, in the county of Northampton; the lordship and manor of Offley St. Legers, in the county of Hereford; the lordship and manor of Granno, in the county of Worcester; the lordship and manors of Lutonhoe, and the hermitage lands in Luton, and Runtisford Farm, in Runtisford, in the county of Bedford. Yet King Edward, to make some compensation, granted by the same charter, to Richard Fermor, and his heirs, several other lordships, manors, lands, and tenements, viz. the lordships and manors of Corsecomb, Holstocke, Nether-Stoke, and the advowson of the rectory of Corsecombe, in the county of Dorset; the manor of Mudfort, in the county of Somerset; the house and seat of the then late dissolved priory of Swadersly, and divers woods and lands thereto belonging; the manor of Hide in Rode, and several lands in Rode in Ashen, in the county of Northampton, the manor of Newport Pound, and the advowson of the rectory and church of Rawrith, in the county of

of Essex, &c. Yet all this was but a small compensation for the great loss he had sustained.

He therefore, being repossessed of part of his estate, and of some addition, as aforesaid, returned to his mansion-house at Eston-Neston, where he departed this life on ^a Nov. 17, 1552. It is further remarkable, that having some foreknowledge of his own death, he invited on that very day many of his friends and neighbours, and taking leave of them, retired to his devotions, and was found dead in that posture, and afterwards buried on the north side of the chancel of the parish church of Eston-Neston, under a grey marble tomb. Anne his wife survived him, and after her decease was buried at Eston-Neston; she was daughter to Sir William Brown, Lord Mayor of London; by whom he had five sons, and five daughters, viz. 1. Sir John, ancestor to the present Earl of Pomfret; 2. William, 3. George who both died infants; 4. Thomas Fermor, who inherited the estate of William his uncle, at Summerton, was one of the members ^b for Chiping-Wicomb, in the Parliament held in ⁵ Eliz. and makes his will on June 15, 1580, ^c whereby he orders his body to be buried in the church of Summerton, as near to the body of Bridget, his late wife, as conveniently may be; and that his executors, within three years after his death, cause to be erected such a tomb of alabaster to be set over the bodies of him and his late wife, as they shall think convenient. He was a benefactor to Summerton, and Chinnor in Oxfordshire, Bridgnorth and Asteley in Shropshire, and Wappenham in Northamptonshire. Also leaves his estate to his son Richard Fermour, and his daughter Mary; and for default of issue, to his nephew Nicholas Fermor, except the manors of Fritwell and Ganno, which he wills, if they decease without issue, to Jerome Fermour, his brother, according to the gift of his uncle William Fermour of Summerton. It likewise appears that he founded a school at Summerton, with provision for a school-master; and that Nicholas Fermour, his nephew, was son of Jerome his brother. According to his will his executors erected, in the chapel of Summerton church, a raised monument of white marble, whereon lies his effigies in armour, and the effigies of his wife, both on their backs, and round the verge is this inscription:

Thomæ Farmer, Armigero, viro animi magnitudine contra Hostes, beneficentia erga Doctos admirabili, Domino hujus territorii benignissimo, & novæ Scholæ Fundatori optimo, in perpetuam sui, suæq. conjugis, Brigittæ, fœminæ lectissimæ,

^a Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 292.

^b Willis's Not. P. rl. p. 100.

^c Ex Reg. Arundel. 90, 30 in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

memoriam, ex Testamento executores sui hoc monumentum flentes erexerunt. Obiit vero Anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo, die Augusti octavo.

5. Jerome Fermour, who died on September 7, 1602, and together with Jane his wife, lie buried at Towcester in Northamptonshire.

The five daughters were Joan, first married to Robert Wilford of the county of Kent, Esq. and after to Sir John Mordaunt, of Thorndon in Essex, Knight. Anne, espoused to William Lucy of Charlecote in Warwickshire, Esq. Elizabeth to Thomas Lovet of Astwell in Northamptonshire, Esq. Ursula, to Richard Fynes of Broughton in Oxfordshire, Esq. father to Richard Lord Say and Sele; and Mary, wedded to Sir Richard Knightley of Fausley in Northamptonshire, Knt. she died ^d Sept. 27, 1573, and was buried at Fausley.

Sir JOHN Fermor, the eldest son and heir, was made ^e one of the Knights of the Carpet, at Westminster, on October 2, 1553, the day after the coronation of Queen Mary, in her presence under the cloth of state, by the Earl of Arundel, who had her Majesty's commission to execute that honour. He was in that reign ^f chose Knight of the shire for the county of Northampton in two Parliaments; and was ^g Sheriff of the county in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. He died on Dec. 12, 1571, at little St. Bartholomew's in London ^h, and from thence was brought to his house at Easton-Neston, and buried in the parish church there on Thursday the 20th of the same month, with great solemnity, the Officers of Arms attending his funeral. He married Maud daughter of Sir Nicholas Vaux, Knight. Lord Vaux of Harrowden (who died before him, on April 14, 1569, and was buried at Easton-Neston,) and by her ⁱ had living, at the time of his decease, George Fermor, Esq. his son and heir, Nicholas, who died unmarried; and Richard, who married Dionysia, daughter of Robert Tanfield of Burford, in Oxfordshire, Esq. by whom he had an only daughter Catherine, first married to Philip Godard, Esq. secondly to Sir Richard Wenman, of Tame, in Oxfordshire, Knt. also three daughters, Catharine, married to Michael Poulteney, of Misterton in Leicestershire, Esq. and secondly, to Sir Henry Darcy, Knight; Anne, wedded to Sir Edward Leigh of Shawel in Leicestershire, Knight; and Mary, espoused to Sir Thomas Lucas of St. John's in Colchester, in the county of Essex, Knt. ^k she died July 5, 1613, and is buried in St. Giles's church, in Colchester.

^a Bridges Northampt. vol. I. p. 69. ^e Strype's Memor. vol. III. Append. p. 11.
^f Collect. of B. Willis MS. ^g Fuller's Worthies, p. 246. ^h Funeral
Certificate, MS. I. 16. p. 106. in Offic. Armor. ⁱ Ibid. ^k Morant's
Hist. of Colchester.

GEORGE Fermor, his eldest son, succeeding him, spent all his youth in the Netherlands, under that great captain in arms William Prince of Orange; and for his services there, had the ¹honour of knighthood conferred on him, in the year 1586, by Robert Earl of Leicester, the Queen's general. In these wars in the Netherlands he contracted a friendship with the famous Sir Philip Sidney, and walked at his funeral among his kindred and friends. On his retirements to his house at Easton-Neston, he lived for several years in great splendor and hospitality, and was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 31 Eliz. but once again left his native country, and travelled into Italy; yet on what occasion is not said.

After his return home he still maintained the old English popular way of living, and had the honour to receive and entertain James I. and his Queen at Easton aforesaid, the first time they ever met in England.^m viz. on June 11, 1603, where he gave both courts a very costly and magnificent entertainment; and the King before his departureⁿ conferred the honour of Knighthood on his son and heir Sir Hatton Fermor, together with nine other gentlemen.

He died in a good old age, on December 1, 1612, and on January 14 following^o was buried in the chancel of Easton-Neston church with great solemnity, and a noble tomb of alabaster is erected to his memory. Mary his wife was god-daughter and maid of honour to Queen Mary, by whose gift she was possessed of the manor and estate of Westning in Bedfordshire, now in the family. She was daughter and heir of Thomas Curson of Addington in Buckinghamshire, Esq. second son of Walter Curson of Water-Perry in Oxfordshire, Esq. she survived him till Oct. 12, 1628, and was buried at Easton-Neston; by whom he had seven sons, Edward, who died unmarried; Hatton, who succeeded him, Robert, who was slain in Ireland without issue: George, Richard, Devereux, and William, who all four attended at their father's funeral, and died without issue; Also eight daughters, whereof three died unmarried, and Agnes was married to Sir Richard Wenman of Thame-Park in Oxfordshire, Knight; Elizabeth, to Sir William Stafford of Blatherwick in Northamptonshire, Knt. and secondly to Sir Thomas Chamberlain of Oxfordshire, Knt. one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and Chief Justice of Chester; Jane, married to Sir John Killigrew of Falmouth-Castle in Cornwall; Catharine, to William Hobby, of Hales in Gloucestershire, Esq. and Mary, to Robert Crichton, Lord

¹ Stow's Annals, p. 738.
of Knights, p. 13.
Andis, Arm.

^m Ibid. p. 823.

ⁿ Philpot's Catalogue
^o MS. ent. Funeral Ceremonies; Not. 10, in Bibl. Joh.

Sanquhar, a Scottish Peer (who was hanged at London, June 29, 1612, without issue) and secondly, to Barnaby O'Brian, Earl of Thomond in Ireland.

HATTON Fermor, his son and heir, knighted in the lifetime of his father, as before mentioned, succeeded him in his estate, and living constantly in the country at his seat at Easton-Neston, was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 15 Jac. I. He married two wives, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who dying without issue, he took to his second wife Anna, daughter of Sir William Cockain, Lord Mayor of London, by whom he had five sons, viz. Sir William Fermor, Bart. who succeeded him; Hatton, who was Major of Horse to the Prince of Wales, and died at nineteen years of age, crowning his unspotted youth with a noble death, valiantly fighting for Charles I. Jan. 11, 1644-5, at Culham-Bridge near Oxford; Charles, George, and Richard all died young. Also six daughters; Mary, wife of Sir Charles Compton, second son to Spencer Earl of Northampton, and died in 1660; Anne, wife of Jonathan Cope of Ranton-abbey in Staffordshire, Esq. grandfather to Sir Jonathan Cope of Brewern-abbey in Oxfordshire, Bart. Arabella, and Elizabeth, both died unmarried; Catharine, died an infant; a second Catharine was married to Sir John Shuckburgh of Shuckburgh, in Warwickshire, Bart. and lastly to Sir Roger Norwich of Brampton in the county of Northampton, Bart. Sir Hatton having broken his leg by a fall out of his coach, died of it, October 28, 1640, and was buried at Easton-Neston aforesaid, near his ancestors, under a tomb of black and white marble, erected by Anna his wife, who survived him 25 years; and with a manly courage and constancy sustained as well the hardships of imprisonment, as fines and confiscations, to the last of those unhappy times, wherein the nation was in the greatest ferment, and all things in the utmost confusion. Which,

Sir WILLIAM Fermor, Bart. pursuing the steps of his ancestors, took up arms in defence of the Royal Party, and notwithstanding his youth, was honoured with the command of a troop of horse by Charles I. made one of the Privy-Chamber to the Prince his son, and served them to the last with unshaken loyalty and honour. And with the same constancy and courage took his lot of suffering with them, until he and his family were near ruined for their loyalty, as his ancestor Richard Fermor had been before for his religion. Among other hardships, he was obliged ^P to compound for his estate for 1400l. with the sequestrators. At last the scene changed, and he

^P List of Compounders, Ed. 1655, in Letter F.

happily lived to see his Royal Master restored and crowned; and was elected a member for the town of Brackley in Northamptonshire, in that Parliament which met at Westminster on May 18, 1671; but died of the small-pox on the 14th following, having been nominated one of the Knights of the Bath at the coronation of King Charles II. and caught that distemper in performing the ceremonies of the said order. Mary, his beloved wife, who survived him, died on July 18, 1670, and was buried at Easton-Neston; she was daughter of Hugh Perry of London, Esq. and relict of Henry Noel, second son of Edward Viscount Camden: a matron venerable for virtue and piety; a faithful sharer of all fortunes with him; and most affectionately careful of her children, who were very young at his death, viz. William, created Lord Lempster; Henry; Charles, George, Richard, who all died at men's estate, but unmarried; also two daughters, Mary, who died young, and Anna, who was born after her father's death, and died unmarried at her house in Denmark-street in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, in June 1740.

WILLIAM, *Lord Lempster*, erected from the very foundation at Easton-Neston aforesaid, (the ancient seat of his family): a regular and fair pile of building of free-stone; added pleasant gardens and plantations; and adorned the whole with a magnificent and costly collection of ancient Greek, Roman, and Egyptian statues. He was raised to the dignity aforesaid by letters patent bearing date April 12, 1692, and having married three wives; first, Jane, daughter of Andrew Barker of Fairford in Gloucestershire, Esq. by her had a daughter Elizabeth, who died unmarried in ^p March 1705, and was buried at Fairford; and by his second wife Catharine, eldest daughter to John Lord Paulet by his first wife, and half-sister to John Earl Paulet, he had one daughter, Mary, married to Sir John Woodhouse of Kimberley in the county of Norfolk, Bart. and died Oct. 24, 1729, buried at Kimberley. His third wife was the lady Sophia, sixth daughter of Thomas Duke of Leeds, relict of Donatus Lord O'Brien, grandson and heir to Henry Earl of Thomond; and by her he had issue two sons, and four daughters, Thomas Earl of Pomfret, William, Sophia, who died young; Catharine, who died in the 24th year of her age, on April 11, 1719; Bridget, who died unmarried, and Matilda, married to Edward Conyers of Copthall in com' Essex, Esq. and died in 1741.

His Lordship died on December 7, 1711, after a long indisposition, and was buried with his ancestors and his third Lady, on Dec. 8, 1746.

THOMAS 2^d Lord Lempster, his son and heir¹, was created Earl of Pomfret, alias Pontefract, in the county of York, Dec. 27, 1721, and was elected one of the Knights of the most honourable Order the Bath, May 27, 1725. Also on Sept. 27, 1727, was appointed Master of the Horse to her Majesty Queen Caroline.

On Feb. 5, 1750-1, his Lordship had a grant of the office of Ranger and Keeper of St. James's-Park. And deceasing Sunday July 8, 1753, aged 55, was buried at Easton Neston, being succeeded in his honours and estate by his eldest son George, the present Earl of Pomfret.

The said Thomas, Earl of Pomfret, married on July 14, 1720, Henrietta-Louisa, daughter and sole heir to John Lord Jeffreys, Baron of Wem, by the Lady Charlotte Herbert, daughter and heir of Philip Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, &c. and by her (who died on Dec. 17, 1761, having been one of the ladies of the Bed-chamber to her late Majesty, whom she also served in the same post when Princess of Wales) had issue four sons and six daughters.

1. George, now Earl of Pomfret.

2. William, who was captain of a man of war, and died in 1749, unmarried.

3. John, who deceased at the age of three years; and 4. Thomas, who also died unmarried.

Lady Sophia, married in 1744, to John Earl Granville, and died in the year 1745.

Lady Charlotte, married in 1746, to the Right Hon. Wm. Finch, Esq. brother to the late Earl of Winchelsea, by whom she was mother to the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham. She is now Governess to their Majesty's younger children.

Lady Henrietta, wedded to John Conyers, of Copthall in Essex, Esq. and is now living.

Lady Juliana, married in August, 1751, to Thomas Penn, one of the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and of Braywick in Berkshire, Esq. and is now living.

Lady Louisa, one of the Ladies of the bedchamber to the princess Amelia.

Lady Anne, married July 15, 1754, to Thomas Dawson, Esq. and died March 1, 1769.

GEORGE, now Earl of Pomfret, was, by his present Majesty, appointed one of the Lords of his bedchamber, and ranger or keeper of the little Park at Windsor, also one of his Majesty's Privy-council. His Lordship, on April 30, 1764, married Miss Anna Maria Drayton of Sunbury in Middlesex,

¹ Bill Signat, 8 Geo. I.

to whom Lady Jane Coke, relict of Robert Coke, Esq. (brother to Thomas late Earl of Leicester) and eldest sister of Philip late Duke of Wharton, left a very great fortune, by whom he has issue, George, born Jan. 8, 1768, and Charlotte, born Nov. 20, 1766. His Lordship is also Keeper of his Majesty's lower parks and house at Windsor.

TITLES.] George Fermor, Earl of Pomfret, and Lord Lempster.

CREATIONS.] Lord Lempster in com' Heref. April 12 (1692) 4 Will and Mar. Earl of Pomfret in com' Ebor. Dec. 27 (1721) 8 Geo I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Argent, a Fess, Sable, between three Lions head eras'd, Gules. The second and third, Azure, a Saltire, Argent, between four Eagles displayed, Or,

CREST.] Out of a ducal Coronet, Or, a Cock's Head issuing, Gules, crested and wattled, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Lions proper.

MOTTO.] HORA E SEMPRE.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Easton-Neston in the county of Northampton; and Sunbury in Middlesex.

GRAHAM, Earl GRAHAM.

ACcording to the Scotch historians ^a, this illustrious family is as ancient as the restoration of the monarchy of Scotland by Fergus II. and derive their origin from the renowned GREME, who governing Scotland during the minority of his grandchild Eugene II. (whose reign began A. D. 419.) had divers engagements with the Britons, and, by forcing that mighty rampart they had reared up between the rivers of Forth and Clyde, immortalized his name so much, as to this day that trench is called Graham's-Dyke.

It is certain the family is as ancient as any in Scotland now on record; for WILLIAM de Grème is one of the witnesses to the foundation of Holy-Rood-House Abbey, by David I. in 1125; and after, at the special instance of the said King, he gave to the Monks of Hadington, the lands of Clerkington, when Adda, Countess of Northumberland, founded that convent.

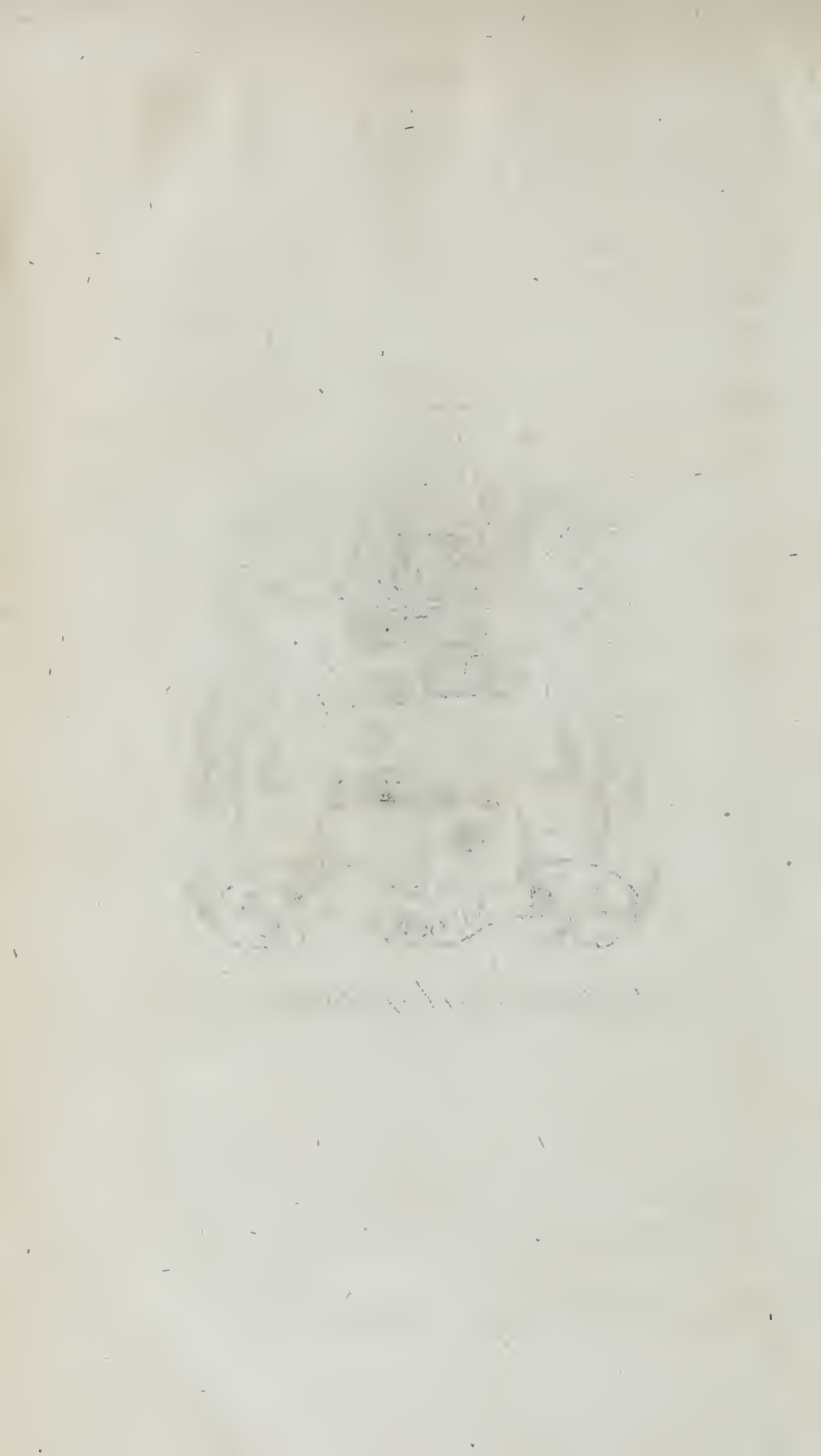
Sir DAVID Grème, Knt. Pater, the direct ancestor of the illustrious family of Montrose, obtained a grant of the lands of Charlton, and Burrowfield, *infra Vic. de Forfar cum Dominis & Tenendariis Thanagi de Kinaber* ^b, from King William, who was stiled the Lion, and reigned from 1165 to 1214. He also, in the beginning of the reign of Alexander II. who succeeded King William, obtained a charter of the land of Clifton, and Clifton-Hall, in Mid-Lothian (the superiority of which is still in the family of Montrose) from Henry de Grème, who is designed his cousin, and was the ancestor of the Grèmes of Abercorn, from whom the Grahams of Torbolton, Weirton, &c. are descended ^c. He left issue three sons, Sir Patrick, Sir Thomas, and William, besides Sir DAVID, his heir, who had a grant from Maldwin Earl of Lennox, of the lands of Strathblane and Mugdock; and from Patrick Earl of Dunbar, he got two lofts of Melekston, &c. and the lands of Dundaff and Strathcaron, *quod fuit Forestum Regis*, in exchange for his lands of Gartonquhar in Galloway. By Agnes his wife he had Sir DAVID, the third of that name, who obtained distinct charters of his whole lands, which were ratified to him under the Great Seal of Alexander III. This Sir David, the third, also got the barony of Kincardine, in the county of Perth, from Malise Earl of Strathern, whose sister Anabella he married ^d, and by her had three sons, Sir Patrick, the heir

^a See Dr. Abercrombie, vol. I. p. 549.
^c Douglas's Peerage of Scotland.

^b Charta penes Ducem de Montrose.
^d Ibidem.



Graham Earl Graham.



of the family, Sir John, who was the faithful companion of Sir William Wallace, and was killed at Falkirk, July 22, 1298, and was buried in a chapel there, with the following inscription on his tomb; which is yet to be seen,

Mente Manuq. potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates,
Conditur hic Gramus, bello interfectus ab Anglis.

and Sir David, one of the arbiters for John Baliol, in his competition for the Scottish crown, A. D. 1292.

Which Sir PATRICK executed the Office of Sheriff of the county of Stirling in the time of the said Alexander III. and in 1284; was one of the Magnates Scotiæ, who in a most solemn manner bound themselves by their oaths and seals, in case that King should die without heirs of his own body, to receive and acknowledge the Princess Margaret, the maid of Norway, his Majesty's grandchild, as their lawful Queen. He was after killed at the battle of Dunbar, against the English, in 1296, strenuously asserting the honour and independency of his country, leaving issue Sir David his successor, and Sir John Graham, Knt. who, in 1317, granted the patronage of the church of Newlands to the abbey of Dunfermline, and a daughter — married to Sir Malcolm Drummond, ancestor of the family of Perth.

Sir DAVID Graham, eldest son of Sir Patrick, was also a great patron of the liberties of his country, after the abdication of John Baliol, and a strenuous opposer of King Edward I. of England; for which, when that Prince offered an indemnity to such of the Scottish nation as would submit to him, Sir David was one of those few who were particularly excepted. As he was a great patriot for his country, so he was a very zealous loyalist in behalf of King Robert Bruce, upon whose accession to the throne he had divers grants of lands, in consideration of his good and faithful services before that time performed. He exchanged his lands of Cardross, in Dunbartonshire, with the said King, for the lands of Old Montrose in the county of Forfar. This Sir David was also one of those Barons, who, in 1320, wrote that letter to Pope John XXII. asserting the independency of Scotland, wherein they highly extol their sovereign, Robert Bruce, as the nation's glorious deliverer, and the preserver of the liberties of the people; in which famous record the seal of this noble person is still entire^e. He died soon after 1327, the year in which the said King Robert departed this life, and was succeeded by his son,

^e Abercrombie's Martial Achievements of the Scot's Nation.

^f Charta in Publ. Arch. Scot.

Sir DAVID Graham, who, inheriting the patriotism and bravery of his ancestors, was a steady friend to King David, the son of Robert Bruce, and accompanying that Prince at the battle of Durham, Oct. 17. 1346, was there taken prisoner with him: but was released before the year 1354, for then he was one of the Scottish grandees employed to negotiate the ransom of their Sovereign. He died after the year 1360, and left issue Sir Patrick, his son and heir, and a daughter married to William Earl of Ross.

The said Sir PATRICK, styled in his father's time Lord of Dundaff and Kincardine, was one of the hostages for the ransom of King David, when the terms of his redemption were concerted by the commissioners of both kingdoms, in 1357. On the accession of King Robert II. to the crown, when the two great entails were made in favour of the King's eldest son, the Earl of Carrick, A.D. 1371, Sir Patrick's name is inserted in the one, and his seal is appended to the other. He had, by his first wife Maud, Sir William, Lord of Graham, his successor, and a daughter Maud, married to Sir John Drummond of Concraig: and by his second wife Eupham, daughter to Sir John Stewart's brother to King Robert II. and sister to Walter Stewart, Lord of Railston, he had issue Sir Patrick Graham of Eliefton, progenitor of the Earls of Menteith^h; 2. Robert; 3. David; 4. Alexander.

Which Sir WILLIAM, Lord of Graham, was Lord of Kincardine, in 1404ⁱ, and joined in commission, with other Lords and Barons, to treat with the English concerning a peace and amity betwixt the two realms; and two years after was sent on an embassy to England, with the Earls of Crawford and Mar; which negotiation they performed with honour and success. He married first Mariota, daughter of Sir John Oliphant of Aberdalgy, by whom he had Alexander, his eldest son, who died in the life-time of his father, and John; secondly, by the Lady Mariot Stewart, daughter of Robert III. widow of George Earl of Angus, and of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure^k, he had Sir Robert Graham of Strathcarron, first of the branch of the Grahams of Fintrie, and Claverhouse; 2. Patrick, who, entering into orders, was first promoted to the episcopal see of Brechin, and translated thence to the bishoprick of St. Andrew's in 1466; 3. William of whom descended the Grahams of Garvock and Balgowan; 4. Harry; 5. Walter Graham of Wallacetown, who was the ancestor of the Grahams of Knockdolian and its cadets. The said Sir William departing this life in 1424^l, his estate and honour

^g Chart. penes Ducem de Montrose.
Angliæ.

^k Chart. in Pub. Arch.

^h Ibid.

ⁱ Rymer's Fœd.

^l Charta penes Ducem de Montrose.

devolved on PATRICK, his grandson and heir, who was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency in the minority of James II. and prudently and faithfully discharged that trust for several years after; in consideration whereof, and having been one of the hostages for the ransom of King James I. he was made a Lord of Parliament about the year 1445. He died in Jan. 1467, leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, WILLIAM Lord Graham, his son and heir, who married Jane, daughter of George Earl of Angus, and dying in 1472, left issue, William, his successor; George, of whom is the branch of the Grahams of Calender; and two daughters, Jane, married to John second Lord Ogilvie of Airly; and Christian, married to James Halden of Gleneagles, and after to Sir Thomas Maul of Panmure.

Which WILLIAM Lord Graham adhered firmly to James III. in the time of his greatest distress; and when that unfortunate Prince was, in 1588, forced to take the field, and raise an army in his own defence, the Lord Graham resorted to him, and cheerfully took a command in the army, in which he continued till the death of the King on June 11. He was also in great favour with James IV. who by Letters of Creation raised him to the dignity of Earl of Montrose, March 3, 1504^m. He married first Annabella, daughter of John Lord Drummondⁿ, by whom he had William, the heir of the family; secondly, Janet, daughter of Sir Archibald Edmonston of Duntreath^o, by whom he had Lady Margaret, espoused to William master of Lennox, and secondly to Sir John Somerville of Cambusnethan; Lady Elizabeth, to Walter Drummond, grandson and heir of John first Lord Drummond; Lady Nicholas, to Sir William Murray of Abercairny. This William Earl of Montrose, by his third wife, Christian Wavane, had two sons, Patrick, first of the family seated at Inchbraco, out of which branched the Grahams of Gorthie, and Bucklivie; and Andrew, who was the first Protestant Bishop of Dunblain, promoted thereto on the deprivation of Bishop Chisolme, 1572. This Earl was slain at the battle of Flodden with king James IV. Sept. 9, 1513.

WILLIAM, the second Earl of Montrose, was one of the Peers to whom John Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland in the minority of James V. committed the tuition of the young King, when the Duke went over to France in 1523, to secure that crown in the interest of Scotland. He married Janet, daughter of William Keith, Earl Marshal, by whom he had ROBERT, Master of Montrose, who was slain at the bat-

^m Charta penes Ducem de Montrosé.
Dominum de Duntreath.

ⁿ Ibidem.

^o Charta penes

tle of Pinkey, Sept. 10, 1547; Alexander, Pensioner of Cambuskenneth; William and Mungo, of whom the families of Orchil and Killern are descended: likewise five daughters; Lady Margaret, married to Robert, Master of Erskine; Lady Elizabeth, to George Sinclair, Earl of Caithness; Lady Agnes, to Sir William Murray of Tulibardin; Janet, to Sir Andrew Murray of Balvaird; Catherine, to John Graham of Knockdolain. His Lordship dying on May 25, 1571, was succeeded by his grandson,

JOHN, posthumous son of Robert aforesaid, Master of Montrose, by Margeret, daughter of Malcolm, Lord Fleming. On the fall of the Earl of Gowrie the Lord Treasurer, this noble Lord got the White Staff, on May 1, 1582, which he did not hold long; for on another turn at court, the Earl surrendered the Treasurer's place to Sir Thomas Lyon of Auldbar, in 1585; after which the Earl of Montrose continued in the Council, though he had no other office in the State, till the Chancellor's place falling, by the decease of John Maitland, Lord Thirlstane, when he was preferred thereunto in Jan, 1598; in which station his Lordship continued till 1604, when it being judged necessary that the Chancellor should be a Lawyer, his Lordship resigned it. But on the Lord Fivie's being made Chancellor, the Earl of Montrose was made Viceroy of Scotland during life^p, in virtue of which commission he presided in the Parliament at Perth, A. D. 1606, when the episcopal government was restored to the church. His Lordship died on Nov. 9, 1608^q, leaving issue by Lilius his wife, daughter of David Lord Drummond, John his successor; Sir Robert Graham of Innermeath; Sir William Graham of Braco; and a daughter Lady Lilius, married to John Fleming, first Earl of Wigtoun.

JOHN, fourth Earl of Montrose, being a person of great part and abilities, was (as Loyd writes in his *Memoirs of Loyalists*, p. 638.) Ambassador to several Princes, and after the accession of Charles I. to the Crown, named President of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council, which he enjoyed even till his death, November 24, 1626. By Margaret his wife, daughter of William Ruthven Earl of Gowrie, he had James his son and heir, first Marquis of Montrose; also four daughters, Lady Lilius, married to Sir John Colquhoun of Lufs, Bart. Lucy Margaret, to Archibald, first Lord Napier; Lady Dorothea, to James, first Lord Rollo; and Lady Beatrix, to David Drummond, Lord Maderty.

JAMES, his successor, after Marquis of Montrose, was born in 1612, and was one of the greatest heroes of the time. Hav-

^p P Craufurd's *Peerage of Scotland*, fo. 339.
Montrose.

^q Charta penes Ducem de

ing the misfortune to lose his father^r when he was young, and being the only son of the family, his friends, in order to raise up heirs to his illustrious house, prevailed with him, when he was but a youth, to marry, which he complied with. His marriage gave a great interruption to his studies; but quickly finding the loss he should sustain if he did not go through with his education, he got good masters at home, wherein he made so great a proficiency and progress, that in a very little time he became not only very learned, but a critic in the Greek and Latin; after which, for his further improvement, he travelled into foreign parts, where he spent some years in attaining the languages, and learning the exercises then in vogue, in which he excelled most men, and came over to England by the time he was twenty-two years of age. He was (as Lloyd observes, p. 638.) Captain of the Guard in France, and by Duke Hamilton invited into England, to address himself to Charles I. And coming to the Court, intended to live there in a view of serving the Crown, and of raising himself to those honours and employments, which both his birth and personal qualifications well intitled him to; but in his attendance there, meeting with some discountenance from the King, which was very artfully brought about, he left the Court, and returning to Scotland, he joined in 1638 with the discontented party who appeared most forward for redress of grievances of the Church, inasmuch, that he soon became one of the principal and most active Lords for the Covenant and Reformation. In 1639, a Parliament and General Assembly being to be convened in August, the King commanded fourteen of the principal covenanting Lords to attend him at Berwick; but they being conscious to themselves, and fearing confinement, sent only the Earls of Montrose, Loudon, and Lothian, who having conferred with some appointed by his Majesty, some of them came to see their own errors and danger. After the first expedition of the Covenanters into England, the Earl, on his observation of the unwarrantable prosecution of the ends of the Covenant, gave up his command in their army; and made a full tender of his service to his Majesty, which brought him so much into the jealousy of the party he had formerly been of, that there was no room left to doubt of his sincerity to the King. The Earl of Clarendon insinuates, in his History of the Civil War, that while the King was in Scotland, the Earl of Montrose offered to make away two great men, who were not so cordial in the King's interest as could have been wished: but from original papers in the custody of the Duke of Montrose, it appears that the Earl of Montrose was a prisoner in the castle

^r Charta penes Ducem de Montrose.

of Edingburgh, for corresponding with the King from June 1641, till January after; and the King came down in August, and returned in November; so it is clear he was a prisoner all the while his Majesty was in Scotland. And the noble author before-mentioned observes, "That the Earl of Montrose
 "deserving as much as any man, in contributing more, and
 "appearing sooner for the King, being indeed a man of the
 "best quality, who did so soon discover himself, and it may
 "be he did it the sooner in opposition to Argyll; the people
 "looking upon them both as young men of unlimited ambi-
 "tion, and used to say, they were like Cæsar and Pompey,
 "the one would endure no superior, and the other would
 "have no equal." After his releasement, he lived for the most part privately at his seat in the country, till the meeting of the convention, 1643, when he secretly withdrew out of Scotland to the King, a few days before the siege was raised from Gloucester, and gave his Majesty the first clear information of the proceedings of the convention, of the resolutions would be there taken, and of the posture the kingdom would speedily be in. He also made some propositions to the King for the remedy, which there was not, (says the Earl of Clarendon,) then time to consult of: but when his Majesty returned to Oxford after the battle of Newbury, he was very willing to hearken to any overture the Earl should make, in reference to what could be done, to prevent the mischief like to ensue to his Majesty's affairs, by a combination betwixt the Scots Covenanters and the English Parliament: wherefore, that his Majesty might have this important affair brought to a full resolution, he was pleased to hold several conferences with the Earl: but all the advances made toward the execution of any attempt for the King's service, were checked by his Majesty's not being able to give any troops to the Earl, by the protection whereof the loyal party of the kingdom might come to his assistance, and discover their affections to his Majesty. However, the vigorous spirit of the Earl of Montrose stirred him up to make some attempt which he thought might be of service to the King: and therefore proposed that his Majesty should give a command to the Earl of Antrim, to raise and send over a body of 2000 men into the Highlands of Scotland, to be a foundation for raising forces there; and that if his Majesty would grant him a commission to command that army, he would himself be in the Highlands to receive them, and run his fortune with them; and that if no time were lost in prosecuting that design, he hoped by the time the Scottish army should be ready to take the field, they should receive such an alarm from their own country as should hinder their advance into England. On this overture the King conferred with the two Lords, and finding the

the Earl of Antrim forward to undertake the raising as many men as should be desired, his Majesty resolved to encourage it; and therefore, that the Earl of Montrose might depart with the better character, and testimony of his favour, and be thereby better qualified to perform the great trust reposed in him, his Majesty was pleased to create him Marquis of Montrose, by letters patent, bearing date May 16, 1664^a; and gave him a commission, constituting his Lordship Captain-general and Commander in chief of all the forces to be raised in Scotland for his Majesty's service. On taking his leave of the King, accompanied by several gentlemen, he began his journey, as if he meant to make his way in company with them into Scotland; but after he had been two or three days in that equipage, which he knew could be no secret, and that it would draw the enemy's troops together, for the guard of all passes, to meet with him, the Marquis was found missing one morning by his company, who, after some stay and enquiry, returned back to Oxford, while this noble person with incredible address and fatigue, not only quitted his company and, his servants, but his horse also, and found a safe passage, most part on foot, through all the enemies quarters, till he came to the very borders; from whence, by the assistance of friends whom he trusted, he found himself secure in the Highlands, with his most faithful friend the Laird of Inchbracoe^b, where he lay quiet without undertaking any action, until the Earl of Antrim made good so much of his undertaking, that he sent over Colonel Alexander Mac Donald, with a regiment of 1500 soldiers, who landed in the Highlands, at or near the place agreed on^c, where the Marquis was ready to receive him; which he did with great joy, and quickly published his commission of being General for the King over all the kingdom.

With this handful of men thus brought together, he brought in so many of his countrymen to join with him, as were soon strong enough to arm themselves at the charge of their enemies, whom they first defeated, and every day increased in power, till he fought and prevailed in the several battles of Tippermuir, Alford, Aldearn, Aberdeen, Inverlochy, and Kilsyth, that he made himself, in little more than one year, master of the greatest part of the kingdom, and did all those stupendous acts, which are deservedly the subject of a history excellently written in Latin by Dr. George Wishart, Bishop of Edinburgh, though very ill translated since by an unknown hand.

After the battle of Kilsyth in 1645, where he defeated the greatest army the Covenanters ever got together, killing and

^a Charta penes Ducem de Montrose.

^b Guthrie's Memoirs.

^c Wishart's Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose.

taking five thousand foot and four hundred horse, the Marquis marched eastward, took the city of Edinburgh^d; and advancing his course towards England, he was unexpectedly attacked by Major general David Leslie, with the whole strength of the Scots horse, at Philiphaugh, Sept. 13, 1645^e; where he was totally defeated; so that his future triumph was 'not only prevented, but he was compelled with great loss to retire again to the Highlands, for recruiting of his army, in which he had wonderfully succeeded, when he received his Majesty's positive orders^f, while he was in the hands of the Scots army before Newark, to lay down his arms by a certain day prefixed, and to leave the kingdom, till when they pretended they could not declare for his Majesty; and this (as the Earl of Clarendon writes) was done with so much earnestness, and by a particular messenger known and trusted, that the Marquis obeyed, and transported himself into France, toward the end of the year 1646^g. He resided there for some time, and took the opportunity while he attended at the French court, to make some overtures to Cardinal Mazarine, to raise an army for the service of the King, which the crafty Cardinal did not receive, says the Lord Clarendon, with that regard the Marquis's great name deserved. Thereupon he left France, and made a journey into Germany, to the Emperor's court, desiring to see armies till he could come to command them: and was offered by his Imperial Majesty (as Lloyd writes) the command of ten thousand men against the Swedes. But being desirous of serving his own Sovereign, he returned thence to Brussels, where he lay privately, for some time, till he heard of the murder of the King. Then he sent King Charles II. the tender of his service, and to know, if his Majesty thought his attendance upon him might bring any prejudice to his affairs; and if so, desired he would send over the Chancellor of the Exchequer (after Earl of Clarendon) to Sevenberg, a town in Flanders, where he was at present to expect him, and had matters to communicate to him of much importance to his Majesty's service. The Marquis having met with some coldness from the Queen at Paris, the King commanded the Chancellor presently to go to him, and, if he could, without exasperating him (which he had no mind to do) persuade him rather for some time to suspend his coming to the Hague, than presently to appear there; which was an injunction very disagreeable to the Chancellor (as he himself writes) who, in his judgment, believed his Majesty should bid him very welcome, and prefer him before any other of that nation in his

^d The Bishop of Dunkeld's Memoirs.

^f Clarendon's Hist. of Rebel. fol. vol. III. p. 23.

^e Bishop Guthrie's Memoirs.

^g Bishop Wishart præd.

esteem. After some conferences, he promised not to come to the Hague, till he should first receive advice from the Chancellor; but when he heard of the Commissioners being come from Scotland, he would no longer defer his journey thither, but came well attended by servants and officers, and presented himself to the King, with the tender of his service; who received him with a very good countenance, and as a most gracious testimony of his great fidelity and merit, presented him with the Ensigns of the most noble Order of the Garter.

While the King remained at the Hague, there were, besides the Marquis of Montrose, and those of the Nobility who adhered to him, the Commissioners who came from the Council and the Kirk, to invite his Majesty into Scotland, or rather to let him know on what terms he might come thither; and the Duke of Hamilton, with others of the Nobility who joined with him, made another party. There was nothing the King wished for more than some expedient might be found out to unite all parties; especially that there might be a union and reconciliation betwixt Montrose and the Hamilton faction, who had an equal desire to serve the King, and were as much persecuted by the party who then governed, as the Marquis was; yet the animosity of each of them was so much against him, that they were equally his implacable enemies, and did not only refuse to meet with him, but as soon as he came into the room where they were, though his Majesty himself was present, they immediately withdrew; and, as the Earl of Clarendon writes, had the confidence to desire the King, that the Marquis of Montrose (whom they called James Graham) might be forbidden to come into his Majesty's presence or court, because he stood excommunicated by the Kirk, and degraded and forefaulted by the judicatory of the kingdom. His Majesty declared his being very much offended at this demand, which he made manifest by using the Marquis with the more countenance, and in holding the more frequent conferences with him (as the Earl of Clarendon writes.) Also that the King finding it was not possible to bring the Lords of the Scottish nation together to confer upon the affairs of that kingdom, he thought to have drawn them severally; that is, those of the engagement by themselves, and the Marquis of Montrose with his friends by themselves; to have given him their advice in the presence of his Council, so that upon debate thereof between them, his Majesty might the more maturely have determined what he was to do. The Marquis of Montrose expressed a great willingness to give his Majesty satisfaction in this, or any other way, being willing to deliver his opinion concerning things or persons, before any body,

body, and in any place : but the Lords of the engagement positively refused to deliver their opinion but to the King himself, and not in the presence of his Council.

The Marquis clearly perceived the Lords of the other parties would never unite with him, and that his attendance on the King might possibly bring some prejudice to his service ; and therefore proposed to his Majesty to give him letters and credentials to several Princes in Germany, and to the Northern Crowns, by which he might appear Ambassador extraordinary from the King, if he should find it expedient, by the help of those Princes, to obtain the loan of money, arms, and ammunition, to enable him to prosecute his intended descent into Scotland : and the King, says the Earl of Clarendon, glad that he did not press for ready money, which he was not able to supply him with, gave him such letters as he desired, and a commission to raise such a force, together, as, by the help of those Princes he went to, he might be enabled to do : upon which the Marquis set out for Hamburgh, which he appointed for the rendezvous of all those troops he expected from Germany, having before sent the King's letters to the German Princes by several of his officers. He made no long stay there, but went in person both to Sweden and Denmark, where he found the performance very disproportionable to the hopes and encouragement he had received from thence ; whereby he was obliged to return to Hamburgh, with very small supplies from either or both those kingdoms ; and there he received no better account from those officers he had sent to Germany : therefore, concluding, that all his hopes from Germany and those Northern Princes would not increase the strength he had already, which did not amount to above five hundred, he, in the depth of winter, caused those soldiers he had drawn together, to be embarked for Scotland, and sent officers with them, who knew the country, with directions that they should land in such a place in the Highlands, and remain there till he came to them, or sent them orders. Then in another vessel, commanded by a Captain very faithful to the King, and who was well acquainted with the coast, he embarked himself, with near an hundred officers, and landed in another creek, not far from the other place whither his soldiers were directed : and both the one and the other party were set safely on shore in the Orkneys, April 15, 1650ⁱ ; thence he came over to Caithness, and presently repaired to the house of a gentleman of quality, who expected him, by whom he was well received, and thought himself in security, till he might put his affairs in

some method : after he had staid there a short time, he quickly possessed himself of an old castle, which, in respect of the situation in a country so impassible for an army to march in, he thought strong enough for his purpose. Thither he conveyed his arms, ammunition and troops, which he had brought with him ; and published his declaration, “ That he came with the King’s commission, to assist those his good subjects, and to preserve them from oppression : that he did not intend to give any interruption to the treaty that he heard was entered into with his Majesty ; but, on the contrary, hoped, that his being in the head of an army, how small soever, that was faithful to the King, might advance the same : that he had given sufficient proof in his former actions, if any agreement were made with the King, upon the first order from his Majesty, he would lay down his arms, and dispose himself according to his Majesty’s good pleasure.” With the declarations, which he sent to his friends, and dispersed among the people, as they could be able, he wrote likewise to those of the Nobility, and the principal heads of the Highland clans, to draw such forces together as they thought necessary, to join with him ; and he received answers from many of them, by which they desired him to advance more into the Low-lands, and assured him that they would resort to him with good numbers of their friends and followers, which many of them did prepare to do with great sincerity ; and others with a purpose to betray him.

The alarm of Montrose’s landing startled the Parliament, then sitting at Edinburgh, insomuch, that it gave them no leisure to think of any thing else than of sending forces to hinder the recourse of others to join which him ; and therefore sent Colonel Straghan with a choice party of the best horse they had, to make all possible haste towards him, and to prevent the insurrections which they feared would be in several parts of the Highlands ; and within a few days after, Lieutenant-general Lesley followed with a stronger party of horse and foot. The encouragement the Marquis received from his friends, and the unpleasantness of the quarters in which he was, prevailed with him to march with these few troops more into the land ; and the Highlanders flocking to him from all quarters, made him undervalue any enemy that he thought was yet like to encounter him : but the Marquis being without any body of horse to discover the motion of an enemy, and depending upon all necessary intelligence from the affections of the people ; Straghan made such haste towards him, that he was within a small distance of him before he heard of his approach ; and those Highlanders who had seemed to come with much zeal to him, whether terrified or corrupted, left him

him on a sudden, or threw down their arms ; so that he had none left but a company of good officers, and five or six hundred foreigners, Dutch and Germans, who had been acquainted with their officers : with these he betook himself to a place of some advantage, by the inequality of the ground ; and there they made a defence for some time with notable courage ; but the enemy being so much superior in number, and his common soldiers being all foreigners, after about 100 of them were killed upon the place, they threw down their arms ; and the Marquis, seeing all lost, threw away his ribbon and George, and found means to change his cloaths with a fellow of the country ; and so after having gone on foot two or three miles, got into a house of a gentleman, M^cLeod of Affint^k, where he remained concealed about two days ; but whether by the owner of the house, or any other way, the Marquis was discovered, he there was taken prisoner, and the next day or soon after delivered to the General, who was come up with his forces, and had nothing left to do but to carry him in triumph to Edinburgh.

David Lesley, the General, treated the Marquis with great insolence, and for some days carried him in the same cloaths and habit in which he was taken, but at last permitted him to buy better. His behaviour was, in the whole time, such as became a great man ; his countenance serene and chearful, as one that was superior to all those reproaches they had prepared the people to pour out upon him, in all the places through which he was to pass.

When he came to one of the gates of Edinburgh, he was met by some of the Magistrates, to whom he was delivered, and by them presently put into a new cart, purposely made, in which there was a high chair, or bench, upon which he sat, that the people might have a full view of him, being bound with a cord drawn over his breast and shoulders, and fastened through holes made in the cart. When he was in this posture the hangman took off his hat, and rode himself before the cart in his livery, and with his bonnet on ; the other officers, who were taken prisoners with him, walking two and two before the cart : the streets and windows being full of people to behold the triumph over a person, whose name had made them tremble some few years before, and into whose hands the Magistrates of that place had, upon their knees, delivered the keys of that city. In this manner he was carried to the common gaol, and received and treated as a common malefactor.

Within two days after, he was brought before the Parliament, where the Chancellor made a very bitter and virulent speech against him, and told him, "He had broken all the covenants by which the nation stood obliged, and had impiously rebelled against God, the King, and the kingdom; that he had committed many horrible murders, treason, and impieties, for all which he was now brought to suffer condign punishment;" with all those reproaches, says my author, against his person and his actions; which the liberty of that place gave him leave to use.

Permission was then given him to speak, and without the least trouble in his countenance, or disorder, upon all the indignities he had suffered, he told them, "Since the King had owned them so far as to treat with them, he had appeared before them with reverence, and bare-headed, which otherwise he would not willingly have done: that he had done nothing of which he was ashamed, or had cause to repent; that the first covenant he had taken, and complied with it, and with them who took it, as long as the ends for which it was ordained were observed; but when he discovered, which was now evident to all the world, that private and particular men designed to satisfy their own ambition and interest, instead of considering the public benefit; and that, under the pretence of reforming some errors in religion, they resolved to abridge and take away the King's just power, and lawful authority, he had withdrawn himself from that engagement: that for the league and covenant, he had never taken it, and therefore could not break it; and it was now apparent to the whole Christian world, what monstrous mischiefs it had produced; that when, under colour of it, an army from Scotland had invaded England, in assistance of the rebellion that was then against their lawful King, he had, by his Majesty's command, received a commission from him to raise forces in Scotland, that he might thereby divert them from the other odious prosecution: that he had executed that commission with the obedience and duty he owed to the King; and in all the circumstances of it, had proceeded like a gentleman; and had never suffered any blood to be shed but in the heat of the battle; and that he saw many persons there whose lives he had saved: that when the King commanded him, he laid down his arms, and withdrew out of the kingdom: which they could not have compelled him to have done." He said, "he was now again entered into the kingdom by his Majesty's command, and with his authority: and what success soever it might have pleased God to have given him, he would always have obeyed commands he should have received from him." He advised them, "to
" con-

“ consider well of the consequences before they proceeded
 “ against him, and that all his actions might be examined and
 “ judged by the laws of the land, or those of nations.”

And soon as he had ended his discourse, he was ordered to withdraw ; and, after a short space, was again brought in ; and told by the Chancellor, “ That he was, on the morrow, the
 “ one and twentieth of May, 1650, to be carried to Edinburgh
 “ cross, and there to be hanged upon a gallows thirty feet high,
 “ for the space of three hours, and then to be taken down,
 “ and his head to be cut off upon a scaffold, and hanged on
 “ Edinburgh tolbooth ; his legs and arms to be hanged up in
 “ other public towns of the kingdom, and his body to be
 “ buried at the place where he was to be executed, except the
 “ Kirk should take off his excommunication ; and then his
 “ body might be buried in the common place of burial.”

He desired he might say somewhat to them, but was not suffered, and so was carried back to the prison : and there, that he might not enjoy any ease or quiet, during the short remainder of life, their ministers came presently to insult over him with all the reproaches imaginable ; pronounced his damnation ; and assured him, “ that the judgment he was the
 “ next day to suffer, was but an easy prologue to that which
 “ he was to undergo afterwards.” After many such barbarities, they offered to intercede for him to the Kirk, upon his repentance, and to pray with him ; but he too well understood the form of their common-prayer in those cases, to be only the most virulent and insolent imprecations upon the persons of those they prayed against “ Lord vouchsafe yet to touch
 “ the obdurate heart of this proud incorrigible sinner, this
 “ wicked, perjured, and prophane person, who refuses to
 “ hearken to the voice of the Kirk,” and the like charitable expressions) and therefore he desired them “ to spare
 “ their pains, and leave him to his own devotions.” And it is admirable to consider with what magnimity and firmness of soul he heard the judgment that condemned him to be quartered, replying to the Chancellor who pronounced it, “ That
 “ he was prouder to have his head set upon the place it was
 “ appointed to be, than he could have been to have had his
 “ picture hang in the King’s bed-chamber : that he was so far
 “ from being troubled that his four limbs were to be hanged
 “ in four principal cities of the kingdom, that he heartily
 “ wished he had flesh enough to be sent to every city in
 “ Christendom, as a testimony of the cause for which he suffered.”

The next day (May 21) every part and circumstance of that barbarous sentence was executed upon him with all the inhumanity imaginable ; and he bore it with all the courage
 and

and magnanimity, and the greatest piety that a good Christian could manifest. He magnified the virtue, courage, and religion of the last King; commended the justice, the goodness, and understanding of the present King, and prayed "that they might not betray him as they had done his father." When he had ended all he had to say, and was expecting to expire, they acted yet one scene more of their tyranny on him; the hangman brought the book that had been published of his truly heroic actions whilst he commanded in the kingdom, together with his declaration, tied in a small cord, and put about his neck. At this new instance of their malice the Marquis smiled, and thanked them for it, and said, "he was pleased it should be there, and was prouder of wearing it, than ever he had been of the Garter:" and so renewing some devout ejaculations, he patiently endured the last act of the executioner.

"Thus died the gallant Marquis of Montrose, after he had given (says the Earl of Clarendon in his character of him) as great a testimony of loyalty and courage, as a subject can do, and performed as wonderful actions in several battles, upon as great inequality of numbers, and as great disadvantages in respect of arms, and other preparations for war, as have been performed in this age." Adding further, "He was a gentleman of a very ancient extraction, many of whose ancestors had exercised the highest charges under the King in that kingdom, and had been allied to the crown itself. He was of very good parts, which were improved by a good education. He was in his nature fearless of danger, and never declined any enterprize for the difficulty of going through with it, but exceedingly affected those which seemed desperate to other men, and did believe somewhat to be in himself above other men, which made him live more easily towards those who were, or were willing to be inferior to him, towards whom he exercised wonderful civility and generosity, than with his superiors or equals. He was naturally jealous, and suspected those who did not concur with him in the way, not to mean so well as he. He was not without vanity, but his virtues were much superior, and he well deserved to have his memory preserved and celebrated amongst the most illustrious persons of the age in which he lived."

His body was interred at the place of execution, where it rested till the restoration of Charles II. when, by his Majesty's special appointment, his scattered parts were gathered together, and deposited in the Abbey-Church of Holy-Rood-House, where they remained till May 14, 1661, when his corpse was with the greatest magnificence and solemnity that could

could be devised, carried to the cathedral church of St. Giles, and interred in the isle belonging to his family¹, being accompanied to the grave by the Lord High Commissioner (the Earl of Middleton) and all the members of Parliament.

This noble Marquis married Magdalen, daughter of David first Earl of Southesk, by whom he had his son and heir,

JAMES, second Marquis of Montrose, who was too young to have a part in the war under his father; and after his death, being divested of his estate, he lived quietly and privately under the powers that then prevailed, retaining his affection and fidelity to the crown, which he manifested in performing all the offices of fidelity and duty to the King, throughout the whole course of the usurpation, that a generous and worthy person could find any opportunity for; with which his Majesty was abundantly satisfied and pleased.

On the return of Charles II. the Marquis was restored to his estate, and the act of his father's forfeiture repealed, and named one of the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council: yet it administered much discourse, both then and afterwards, that his Lordship was not preferred to any of the great offices of the crown, considering the transcendent merit of his father, and the great value and esteem the King had of him, as a nobleman of great honour and integrity; but the reason assigned for it was, that the Marquis did not affect any public character, a life of privacy and quiet being really his own choice, and what was more suited to his humour and nature: and dying in February 1669^m, his corpse was, on April 23 after interred at the chapel of Aber-Ruthven in Perthshire with his ancestors; and his funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Alexander Burnet, then Archbishop of Glasgow, wherein he gave the Marquis this amiable character: "He was a nobleman of great honour and probity, so great a lover of justice, and so strict in his observation of his word and promise, that no man was ever more worthy the title of *An honest man*."

He married Isabel, daughter of William Earl of Morton, widow of Robert first Earl of Roxburgh, by whom he had James his successor, and Lord Charles, who died a young man of great hopes and courage; likewise three daughters, viz.

Lady Anne, married to Alexander Levingston, Earl of Caillardar; Lady Jane, to Sir Jonathan Urquhart of Cromarty; and Lady Gisela, to Mr. William Cochran of Kilmarnock, son to William Lord Cochran.

¹ Relation of the Funerals of the Great Marquis of Montrose, printed in 1661.
^m Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R.

JAMES, third Marquis of Montrose, his son, was a Nobleman of great parts, improved by a good education. On the death of his father, King Charles took him into his immediate care; made him, first, Captain of the guard; and then, that he might fit him by degrees for the greatest trust and employments, preferred him to be President of the Privy-Council, Sheriff of Dunbarton, Bailie of the regality of Lenox, Glasgow, &c. but death overtook him not long after, in the prime of his years; on April 25, 1684ⁿ, to the general regret of the whole nation, and the particular sorrow of his own relations, who lamented his death exceedingly, as a great loss to his family. By Christian, his wife, daughter of John Lesly Duke of Rothes, he had an only son, JAMES, created Duke of Montrose.

Which noble Duke, being a person of bright and distinguishing parts; and the head of a very noble family, that had in no time swerved in its fidelity to the crown, her Majesty Queen Anne, soon after he came to age, called him to her Privy-Council, made him first, Lord High-Admiral of Scotland, in 1705^o, and then Lord President of the Council in little more than a year after^p; in which station, and in all other capacities, his Lordship exerted himself with the most ardent zeal and vigour, in promoting the succession to the crown in the protestant line, and did all he could to consolidate the two kingdoms in any incorporating union; in consideration whereof, as well as in respect to his Lordship's personal merit, and in honour to his noble family, for which the Queen always professed a very great value and regard, her Majesty was pleased, by letters patent, dated April 24, 1707^o, to make him Duke of Montrose: and it is to be observed, as a special instance of her Majesty's more immediate favour, that the honour was not restricted to the heirs-male of the Duke's own body, but was to descend to his heirs of entail.

His Grace continued Lord President of the council, till the Parliament of Great Britain though fit to dissolve the Scottish Privy-Council some time after the commencing of the Union, pursuant to the act: but was sworn, November 25, 1708, again of her Majesty's Privy Council; and was made Lord Privy-Seal, Feb. 28, 1709; which office he held till 1713^r, when he was laid aside for not complying with the measures of the court during the Earl of Oxford's administration.

The Duke's firm and inviolable adherence to the protestant succession, which his Grace had early, and with much zeal, maintained and asserted, could not fail to intitle him to a more

ⁿ Charta in Cancellaria S. D. N. R. dated Feb. 23, 1705.
dated Feb. 28, 1706.

^p Ibidem.

^o Ibid.

^r Ibid.

^o Ibidem

than ordinary favour of the illustrious family in whom the right was established by law; so that the Elector of Hanover, afterwards George I. being impowered, by act of Parliament, to nominate so many person as he should think proper, to be joined with the seven great officers of state, in the administration of the government till his arrival, he reposed such confidence in the Duke's affection and fidelity that he was named one of the Lords of the Regency. But being at his seat in the country, on the demise of Queen Anne, August 1, 1714, his Grace made haste to Edinburgh, where he was present at the proclamation of King George on the 5th; and taking post for London, arrived on the 10th, and concurred cordially with the other Lord Justices, in issuing such orders as were necessary to support the honour and dignity of the crown, and secure the peace and tranquillity of the kingdom. Whereupon the King on Sept. 24, six days after his arrival, appointed his Grace one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and swore him of his Privy-Council. On March 2, 1714-15, he was elected one of the sixteen Peers of North-Britain; and from the year 1714 to 1720 was Keeper of the Great Seal in Scotland. On July 9, 1716, he was appointed Lord Clerk Register of North-Britain; was again elected one of the sixteen Peers, representatives of the Nobility of Scotland; also in that year, Nov. 11, was again appointed Keeper of the Great Seal there, and Sheriff of Stirling; being then Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and Fellow of the Royal Society.

His Majesty likewise, in consideration of his services, advanced his eldest son, DAVID Marquis of Graham, to the dignity of an Earl of Great Britain, by the style and title of Earl Graham, and Baron Graham, of Belford in the county of Northumberland, 23 May, 1722, 8 Geo. I. with remainder to William Graham, Esq. (commonly called Lord William Graham) second son of James Duke of Montrose, in tail-male; remainder to George Graham, Esq. (commonly called Lord George Graham) his third son, in tail-male. And the said David Earl Graham dying unmarried on October 2, 1731, the honour is now enjoyed by his next brother the said Lord William Graham.

His Grace married the Lady Christian Carnegie, daughter of David Earl of Northesk, a Lady of the most consummate virtue, by whom he had a daughter, Lady Margaret, who died unmarried; James, Marquis of Graham, who died in his infancy; David, Marquis of Graham, late Earl Graham: Lord William, now Earl Graham; Lord George, who, being brought up to the sea service, distinguished himself by his conduct and bravery as a Captain of the navy, but died a bachelor

on January 2, 1746-7. His Grace died on Jan. 7, 1741-2, and was interred in the burying-place of his noble ancestors at Perth, in February following.

WILLIAM, *now Earl Graham*, is Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, and Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland. In October 1742, he married Lady Lucy Manners, daughter to John second Duke of Rutland, and by her has James, Marquis of Graham, at present unmarried, and Lady Lucy, married June 13, 1771, to the Hon. Archibald Douglas.

TITLES.] William Graham, Duke of Montrose, &c. in Scotland, Earl Graham, and Baron Graham, of Belford in the county of Northumberland.

CREATIONS.] In England, Baron Graham of Belford, and Earl Graham, by letters patent bearing date the 23d of May 1722, 8 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Or, on a Chief, Sable, three Escallop Shells, Or, for Graham. Second and third, Argent, three Roses, Gules, barbed and seeded, proper, for Montrose.

CREST.] On a Wreath, an Eagle, Wings hovering, Or, preying on a Stork, on its Back, proper.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Storks close, Argent, beaked and membered, Gules.

MOTTO.] NE OUBLIE.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Glasgow in the county of Lanerk; at Kincairn in the county of Perth; at Myndock-castle, and Buchanan, both in the county of Dunbarton.

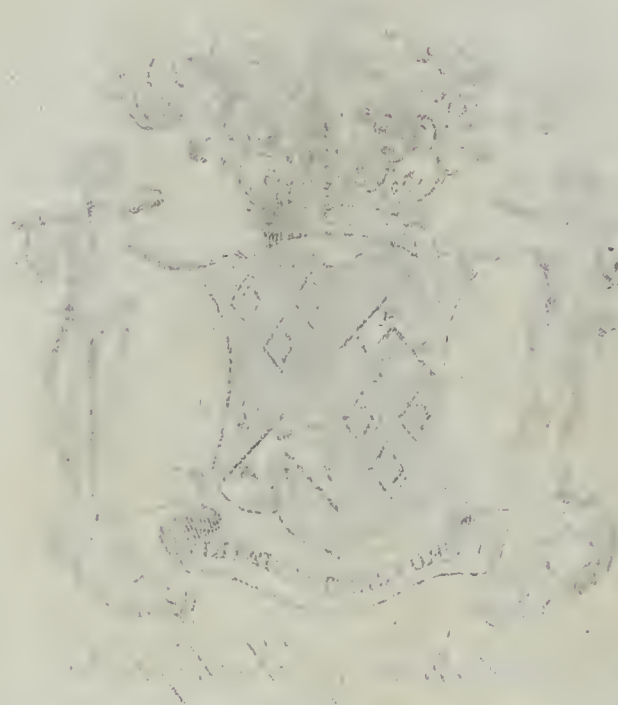
K E R, Earl Ker.

THIS illustrious family is paternally descended from the noble house of Drummond, derived from MALCOLM Beg Drymen, who flourished under Alexander II. and being possessed of the lands of Drymen in the county of Stirling (which his predecessors obtained in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, and the greatest part of which continued with his posterity till their late misfortunes) took that surname, which in after-times varied to Drummond. The said Malcolm Beg Drymen, was Seneschal to Maldwin Earl of Lennox, from whom, by an heiress descended the Stewarts, Earl of Lennox, progenitors of the royal house of Stuart, from James I. of Great Britain inclusive. This Malcolm Drymen (called Beg from the lowness of his stature) married ^a Ada, the said Earl Maldwin's daughter, by Elizabeth (or Beatrix) daughter of Walter High Steward of Scotland, paternal ancestor of all the Kings of Scotland, of the surname of Stuart, down, inclusive, to James V. whose daughter, Queen Mary, married Henry son of Matthew Earl of Lennox (paternally descended from a younger son of Alexander sixth High Steward of Scotland) and by him was mother of King James VI. of Scotland and I. of England. Malcolm Drymen, by this match (which was one of the most considerable in Britain, and shews that he must have been a person of great distinction) had two sons, Malcolm, and John. MALCOLM, the eldest son, succeeded his father, before the year 1260, and had three sons, Sir John Drummond, his heir; Gilbert, who had from his father a grant of the lands of Balquhapple, &c. and had a son Malcolm; and Thomas, who got from his father the land of Balfrone, and made a donation of the patronage of the church thereof to the abbey of Inchaffry. Sir JOHN Drummond, the eldest son, married a daughter of Walter Stewart, Earl of Menteith. brother of Alexander, High Steward of Scotland; and by her was father of Sir Malcolm Drummond, his heir, Gilbert, and Walter, a clergymen of piety, and a statesman of genius and probity. Sir John had also two daughters, Christian and Margaret, to whom Malcom, Earl of Lennox, granted a charter of the lands of Ardcurane, A. D. 1290. Sir MALCOLM Drummond was a steady adherent to his lawful sovereign Robert Bruce, from whom he had a grant of several lands in Perthshire, soon after the battle of Bannockburn, which was fought on June 24, 1314; and it is no improbable conjecture, that the compartment

^a Freebairn's History of the Drummonds.



Ker Earl Ker of Wakefield.



with the caltrops was then added to the arms of this illustrious family, on account of Sir Malcolm's being the inventor of those instruments, which proved so prejudicial to Robert's enemies at that memorable victory. He married a daughter of Sir Patrick Graham, ancestor of the Duke of Montrose, and by her had another

Sir MACOLM, of that ilk, who suffered many hardships for his adherence to king David Bruce, and during the prevalence of the power of Edward Baliol, lost his lands; which, upon the turn of the times, he recovered, and afterwards got a charter, from Malise Earl of Strathern, of the lands of Culquhalie. This Sir Malcolm was either slain at the battle of Durham, October 17, 1346, or died soon after, leaving three sons, Sir John, his heir; Maurice, ancestor of the Drummonds of Con-craig, of whom several considerable families are descended; and Walter, a man of great merit, and in high favour with King David. Sir JOHN Drummond, the eldest son, had a long controversy with the family of Menteith, which by the King's command was compromised by arbiters on May 1, 1360. By this agreement, Sir John relinquished several of his lands in Dunbartonshire, having a promise from the King of others of greater value in Perthshire: and accordingly having married Mary, eldest daughter and coheiress of Sir William de Montefex, Justiciar of Scotland, and chief of an ancient family, got with her the lands of Cargill, Stobhall, Kincardin, Auchterarder, &c. By the said lady he had four sons, and as many daughters. Sir Malcolm, the eldest, was his successor: Sir John succeeded his brother: William was of Carnock, &c. in right of his wife, Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Sir William Airth of that ilk, and by her was also ancestor of the Drummonds of Carnock, Hawthornden, &c. and Dougal was bishop of Dunblain. Annabella, the eldest daughter, a Lady celebrated for her great beauty of person and excellence of mind, was married to Robert III. the second of the surname of Stuart, King of Scotland: and by this match the Kings of Great-Britain, France, Spain, the Emperor, &c. and almost every prince in Europe, are descended from the illustrious house of Drummond. Margaret, the second daughter, was wife of Sir Colin Campbell, ancestor to the Duke of Argyll; Jean, the third daughter, was married to — Stewart of Dowally; and Mary to — Mac Donald, Lord of the Isles. Sir MALCOLM, eldest son and heir of Sir John, was a man of great distinction, and wedded Lady Isabel Douglas, only daughter of William Earl of Douglas by Lady Margaret daughter of Donald Mar Earl of Mar, and afterwards Countess of Mar, upon the death of her brother James Earl of Douglas, who was slain at the battle of Otterburn, July 31, 1388, at

which Sir Malcolm also was present; and in satisfaction for his third part of the ransom of Sir Ralph Percy, whom he was instrumental in making prisoner, had an annuity of 20*l.* out of the customs of Inverness, by a grant from King Robert. This Sir Malcolm was Earl of Mar in right of his Lady; but dying in 1400 without issue, the Earldom remained with her, and his own great and opulent estate devolved on his brother,

Sir JOHN Drummond, who had been appointed Justiciar of Scotland some years before. When the Scottish Ambassadors for negotiating the liberty of King James I. were nominated, Sir John was one of those appointed to meet his Majesty at Durham, A. D. 1423, and next year became one of the hostages for the ransom of that Prince, who was his nephew. He died in 1428, having married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Sinclair Earl of Orkney, by whom he had three sons, viz. Sir Walter, his heir; Robert, who took the surname of Mowbray, upon marrying Barbara, daughter and heiress of Sir John Mowbray of Barnbougle; and John, who settled in the Madeiras, and was progenitor of several families, who have flourished with great lustre in the dominions of Spain and Portugal. Sir John was also, by the said Lady Elizabeth, father of two daughters viz. Elizabeth, married to Sir Archibald Kinnaird, ancestor to Lord Kinnaird, and — wedded to Sir John Lockhart of Bar, in the county of Air. Sir WALTER Drummond married Margaret, daughter, of Sir Patrick Ruthven,^b ancestor of the Earls of Gowrie, and by her had three sons, Sir Malcolm, his heir; John, who was Dean of Dunblain; and Walter Drummond of Liddercrief, of whom the Drummonds of Blair, Guirdrum, Newton, &c. are descended. Sir Walter died A. D. 1455, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir MALCOLM, who had great estates in the counties of Dunbarton, Perth, and Stirling. He married Marion, daughter of Sir David Murray, ancestor to the Duke of Atholl, by Isabel, his wife, daughter of Sir John Stewart, Lord Indermeath and Lorn, and by her had six sons, viz. Sir John, afterwards Lord Drummond; Walter, Rector of St. Andrew's, Chancellor of the diocese of Dunkeld, Dean of Dunblain, and at last appointed^c Clerk-register by King James IV. James ancestor of the Drummonds of Corrievectur, &c. Thomas, of whom the Drummonds of Innermay, Cultimalindie, Culdees, &c. William Drummond, of Muthill, &c. and Andrew, a clergyman.

Sir JOHN, *first Lord Drummond*, succeeded his father in 1470, and next year was constituted one of the Lords of Session for the administration of justice. Having purchased the

^b Drummond's Hist. of the Drummonds.

^c Charta in Rotulis Jac. IV.

Stewarty

Stewarty and coronerſhip of the earldom of Strathern from Sir Maurice Drummond of Concraig, he got a charter of the ſame, under the great ſeal, A. D. 1474, and afterwards a licence to build a caſtle and ſortilace on the lands of Concraig, which is now called Drummond-caſtle, and is a moſt noble and ſtately edifice. On January 14, 1487, he was raiſed to the dignity of the peerage by the title of Lord Drummond; and was employed in ſeveral negotiations for the court. His Lordſhip having, after the coronation of King James IV. joined the party that oppoſed King James III. defeated at Tillymoſs, the Earl of Lennox, and the Lord Lyle, who had taken arms to revenge the death of their ſovereign, and thereby diſconcerted the meaſures of Lord Forbes, who (diſplaying the ſlaughtered King's bloody ſhirt as a ſtandard) was collecting his friends and vaſſals with the ſame view, as were alſo the Earls of Huntley and Marſhal. This Lord Drummond was of the Privy Council to King James IV. and Juſtice General of all Scotland. In the year 1508, having acquired the eſtate of Inchaffry, he founded there a collegiate church, and endowed it with a ſufficient revenue for the maintenance of a provoſt, ſeveral prebends, &c. By promoting the marriage of his grandſon, Archibald Earl of Angus, with Margaret, widow of King James IV. he gave ſuch offence to John Duke of Albany, Regent during the minority of James V. that he ſent Lyon King of arms to take him into cuſtody. His Lordſhip, thinking that officer did not treat him ſuitable to his quality, gave him a box on the ear, and being tried in 1515 for that offence, which was deemed a ſpecies of treaſon, was convicted, but his attainder was repealed in the next ſeſſion of Parliament: he was one of the Scottiſh nobility, who, on July 4, 1516, ſigned the anſwer of refusal to Henry VIII. King of England, touching his advice to remove the ſaid Duke from the guardianship of James V. He married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of David Lindſey Earl of Crawford, and by her had three ſons, Malcolm, Maſter of Drummond, who died unmarried; William, Maſter of Drummond, who continued the line; and Sir John, who got from his father the lands of Innerpeffry, of whom the Drummonds of Innerpeffry, Riccarton, &c. are deſcended. His Lordſhip by the ſaid Lady had iſſue five daughters, 1. Margaret, greatly beloved by King James IV. who would have married her, if his courtiers had not interpoſed, and taken her away, to make room for Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. King of England, and to whom ſhe bore a daughter, lady Jean Stewart, married to John Lord Gordon, eldeſt ſon and heir apparent of Alexander Earl of Huntley. 2. Elizabeth, married to George Maſter of Angus, whoſe grand-daughter, Lady Margaret Douglas,

was mother of Henry Lord Darnley, father of King James I. of England; and thus the Drummonds are a second time ancestors of most of the crowned heads and Princes of Europe.

3. Beatrix, wedded to James Earl of Arran, the Duke of Hamilton's predecessor. 4. Annabella, wife to William Earl of Montrose, ancestor of the present Duke; and 5. Eupheme, wedded to John Lord Fleming, predecessor to the Earls of Wigton. The Lord Drummond, their father, died advanced in years, A. D. 1519.

WILLIAM, Master of Drummond, was a man of parts and spirit; but being at variance with the Murrays, who claimed the tythes of the lands of the Drummonds, in the parish of Monivaird, and had marched to levy them by force, he went with his followers to prevent them, and being accidentally joined by Duncan Campbell, captain of Dunstaffnage, who had come from Argyllshire, with a party of his men, to revenge the death of his father-in-law, ——— Drummond of Meuir, slain some time before, together with his two sons, by the Murrays, these, upon the approach of the confederates, fled and were pursued to the church of Monivaird. The Master, being satisfied with making his antagonists quit the field, was returning home, when a shot, from the church, unfortunately killed one of the Dunstaffnage men, which so enraged the Highlanders, that they immediately set fire to the church, and it, being covered with heath, was soon consumed and all within it. The Master of Drummond was thereupon apprehended, and sent prisoner to Stirling, where he was tried; and although he pleaded innocence, as having no hand in the burning of the church, yet being head of the party, and no favourite at court, he was condemned and executed in the year 1511. However, the quarrel between the Drummonds and Murrays was soon after compromised. This William, Master of Drummond, married Lady Isabel Campbell, daughter of Colin first Earl of Argyll; and by her had two sons, Walter, Master of Drummond, and Andrew, ancestor of the Drummonds of Bellyclone^d.

WALTER, Master of Drummond, espoused Lady Elizabeth Graham, daughter to William Earl of Montrose, and died A. D. 1518, leaving a son,

DAVID, who, in 1519^e, succeeded his great-grandfather in his title and estate. This Lord Drummond was little engaged in the parties and cabals which disturbed the reign of Mary Queen of Scotland, till he saw the malignant tendency of the measures of her enemies, and then he was one of those noble

^d Drummonds History of the Drummonds, de Perth.

^e Charta olim penes Comitum

loyalists who entered into a solemn bond of association to defend her Majesty against all mortals. His Lordship was twice married, first, to Lady Margaret Stewart, daughter of Alexander Duke of Albany, second son of King James II. or (according to Crawford's Peerage,) daughter of Alexander Stewart son of this Duke of Albany, and secondly, to Lady Lillias Ruthven, daughter to William Lord Ruthven, ancestor of the earl of Gowrie. By his first Lady he had only a daughter, Sibylla, wedded to Sir Gilbert Ogilvie of that ilk, the elder branch of the noble family of Airly, but which became extinct in the male line about the end of the 17th century. This David Lord Drummond, by his second Lady, was father of two sons and five daughters, viz. Patrick, his heir; James, Lord Maderty, ancestor of the Viscounts of Strathallan; Jane, married to John Graham Earl of Montrose, and Chancellor of Scotland; Anne, the wife of John Erskine, Earl of Mar, and Treasurer of Scotland; Lillias, espoused to David Lord Lindsay, son and heir apparent of David Earl of Crawford; Catharine, wedded to John Murray Earl of Tullibardine, ancestor to the Duke of Atholl; and Mary, married to Sir James (or Sir Archibald) Stirling of Keir. This noble Lord died anno 1571, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

PATRICK, 3d Lord Drummond, who, having been educated in his mother's principles embraced the reformed religion, and after Queen Mary was a prisoner in England, he joined her son's party, and came entirely into the court measures. His Lordship had two wives, first, Lady Elizabeth Lindsey, daughter to David Earl of Crawford, and secondly, Agnes, daughter and coheiress of John Drummond of Innerpeffry. By the first of these ladies, he was father of James his heir, the first Earl of Perth; and John, who succeeded the said James; Catherine, married to James Lord Lesley, eldest son and heir apparent of Andrew Earl of Rothes; Lillias, wedded to Alexander Seton Earl of Dunfermline; Jane, espoused to Robert Ker Earl of Roxburgh; Elizabeth, the wife of Alexander Lord Elphinstone; and Anne, successively married to Patrick Barclay of Towie, and Alexander Fraser of Muchil, ancestor of the late Lords Fraser, both in Aberdeenshire. His Lordship had no issue by his second wife, and dying before the year 1600, was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES, 4th Lord Drummond, who being a nobleman of excellent natural endowments, improved by a polite education both at home and in France, was sent ambassador, together with Charles Howard Earl of Nottingham, to Philip III. king of Spain, by James I. of Great-Britain, and having acquitted himself in his embassy to his sovereign's satisfaction, was by
let-

letters patent, dated March 4, 1605, advanced to the dignity of Earl of Perth. He married Lady Isabel Seton, daughter of Robert first Earl of Winton; and having by her at his death, 1611, only a daughter, Lady Jane, wedded to John Earl of Sutherland, was succeeded by his brother,

JOHN, 2d Earl of Perth, who is justly celebrated for his character in public and private life, and besides being fined, with his son, in the sum of 5000*l.* sterling, by Oliver Cromwell, suffered many other hardships for his attachment to the royal cause. He married Lady Jane Kerr, eldest daughter of Robert first Earl of Roxburgh, and by her was father of Henry Lord Drummond, who died in his infancy; James, his heir; Sir John Drummond of Logiealmond, whose posterity exists; Sir William Drummond, of whom afterwards as Earl of Roxburgh; Lady Jane, married to John Fleming Earl of Wigton; and Lady Lillias, wedded to James Earl of Tullibardine.

Having thus deduced the paternal ancestors of the said William Earl of Roxburgh, according to Sir Robert Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, we shall from the same authority, give an account of his mother's family, from which he derived his peerage, before we narrate his marriage and issue.

The Cars, or Kers, are undoubtedly a very ancient people in this island: but it is uncertain whether they be of French or English extraction. Those who contend for the former alledge, that Baron Ker, and other families of his name, now existing in France, trace their origin higher than the time of William Duke of Normandy, who, being accompanied by a considerable commander of their name, in his victorious expedition to England, A. D. 1066, rewarded him for his bravery and conduct with divers possessions in the north of England: but here a difficulty occurs, for Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancashire, are not in the Conqueror's survey, called Domes-day book, for reasons obvious to every historian. However, the Cars of England and France have the same armorial bearings, without any difference either in tincture or charge, viz. Gules, on a cheveron, Argent, three Mulletts, of the first. Others are of opinion, that the surname is local, and was at first assumed by the owners of the lands and baronies of Car and Carshall in Lancashire. Whether the Kers of Scotland came from England or France, is not ascertained: and the family of Roxburgh, generally acknowledged the principal branch, have bore their arms of different tinctures from those of England and France. Some are of opinion, that the Kers of Scotland are aborigines, and endeavour to support their conjecture by affirming the surname to be Galic or Celtic. Be that as it may, it is evident, from

unquestionable vouchers, that the Kers were a numerous and flourishing people, in different parts of Scotland, in the reign of Alexander III. who succeeded to the throne, A. D. 1249; which they could scarce have been, if they came from England after the Conquest, only 183 years before.

ROBERT de Ker, who lived in the reign of King Robert Bruce, and that of his son King David, who succeeded to the crown, A. D. 1329, is allowed to be the ancestor of the illustrious house of Roxburgh, and father of JOHN, who had considerable estates in the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh (among which was Auldtounburn) and by Mariota, his wife, had a son HENRY de Ker, whose son ROBERT left issue two sons, Richard, who died without issue, and Andrew, continuator of the line.—This ANDREW, who succeeded to the estate, A. D. 1424, was armour-bearer to the Earl of Douglas, from whom, among other charters containing grants of many other Lands and Baronies, he got one of the lands of Cessford; and dying before the year 1450, left by his wife, — daughter of William Douglas of Cavers, three sons, Andrew, his heir; Thomas, and James.—ANDREW was highly in favour with King James II. and King James III. being concerned in most of the public transactions of his time; and upon the forfeitures of the Earl of Douglas, got all his lands, which formerly held of that family, to hold of the crown. He married Margaret, daughter of — Tweedie of Drumelzier, an ancient family in the county of Peebles, and by her had four sons, Walter his heir; Thomas, William, and Ralph.—WALTER, the eldest son, succeeded his father about the year 1480; and was employed in divers affairs of state. He died in 1502, leaving by his wife one son, Sir Robert; and a daughter, Elizabeth, wedded to Philip Rutherford, eldest son and heir-apparent of James Rutherford of that ilk.—Sir ROBERT Ker married Christian, daughter of the said James Rutherford just mentioned; (whose contract was signed at the same time with his sister's at Roxburgh, on Feb. 12, 1484, the two fathers being parties contractors,) and left by her, at his death, 1500, a son, Sir ANDREW Ker, who was employed in sundry negotiations of importance, succeeded his grandfather in 1502, and died in 1527, having married Agnes, daughter of William, third Lord Crichton of Sanquhar. By that Lady he had issue, 1. Sir Walter, his heir; 2. Mark Ker, Commendator of Newbottle, grandfather of Robert second Earl of Lothian, from whom the succeeding Marquisses of Lothian are maternally descended; 3. Andrew Ker; 4. Thomas, Abbot of Kelso; 5. Ralph Ker; 6. Catherine, married to Sir John Ker of Bernyhirst, descended from Ralph, who is said to have been brother to Robert de Ker, patriarch of the family of Roxburgh,
and

and to have settled in Teviotdale about the year 1330, and who was progenitor of the present marquis of Lothian, whose paternal ancestors bore the same arms as those of England and France: and 7. Margaret, wedded to Sir John Home, ancestor of the Earl of Home.

Sir WALTER Ker, on Sept. 21, 1542, got a charter (containing many clauses very honourable to his family) under the great seal, of the lands, barony, and castle of Cessford, Huntly's lands, the barony of Auld-Roxburgh, and castle thereof, the lands and barony of Auldtounburn, with several others, all erected into one free barony, to be called the barony of Cessford, to and in favour of himself, and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his brother Marc; then to Andrew his next brother-german; then to George Ker of Fawdonside; then to Marc Ker of Dolphington; then to Gilbert Ker of Prymside-Loch; then to James Ker of Mersington; then to George Ker of Linton; then to Lancelot Ker of Gaitshall, and the heirs-male of all their respective bodies; which all-failing, to him, the said Sir Walter, and his nearest heirs-male whomsoever. He was a great promoter of the reformation, and one of the nobility, who, after Queen Mary was forced to resign the kingdom, joined in a bond of association to defend her son's authority and government, A. D. 1567. He married Isabel, daughter to Sir Andrew Ker of Fernyhirst, and by her was father of two sons, Andrew, who died before him without issue; and Sir William, who continued the line. This Sir Walter, who lived to a great age, died in year 1584, or 1585, and was succeeded by his surviving son,

Sir WILLIAM, who married Janet, daughter of Sir James Douglas of Drumlanrig, ancestor to the duke of Queensberry; and by her had two sons, Sir Robert, afterwards Earl of Roxburgh; and Marc, to whom he gave the lands of Ormiston; and a daughter Margaret, married to Sir James Bellenden, father of William Lord Ballenden. Sir William died about, or soon after, the year 1595; and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir ROBERT Ker, the 11th in paternal descent from his ancestor Robert de Ker, beforementioned. He was knighted at the Coronation of Queen Ann of Denmark 1590, by King James VI. with whom he was in great favour. He was, by that Prince, created Lord Roxburgh in 1602, and on September 19, 1616, was further dignified with the titles of Earl of Roxburgh, Lord Ker of Cessford, Caverston, &c. He also, on August 19, 1618, got a charter under the great seal, containing a *novodamus* of many lands and baronies to him-

himself and Lady Jean Drummond his spouse in life-rent, and Henry their son and heir-apparent in fee, and the heirs of his body whomsoever; which failing, to John Earl of Perth, and the heirs procreate, or to be procreate, between him and Lady Jean Ker, countess of Perth, his spouse; which failing to him, the said Earl Robert, his heirs and assignees whomsoever, they bearing the name and arms of Ker. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1637, and one of the Scottish commissioners to treat with the rebel covenanters, by King Charles I. and underwent great trouble for his loyalty to that monarch. His Lordship married, 1st, Mary, daughter of Sir William Maitland of Leithington; and by her had a son, William, who died before his father without issue; also three daughters, Lady Jean, married, as before narrated, to John second Earl of Perth, and mother by him of Sir William Drummond, Earl of Roxburgh; Lady Mary, espoused to James Scrymgeour, second viscount Dunhope; and Lady Isabel, wedded, 1st to — Haliburton of Pitcur, without issue; and 2dly, to James Carnegie, second Earl of Southesk. His Lordship married, 2dly, Jean, daughter of Patrick, third Lord Drummond, and by her was father of HENRY Lord Ker, his heir apparent, who, after giving proofs of his loyalty to King Charles I. departed this life in 1643, leaving by his wife, Lady Margaret, daughter of William Hay, 10th Earl of Errol, four daughters, Jean, wedded to her cousin Sir William Drummond, Earl of Roxburgh; Anne, married to John Fleming Earl of Wigton; Margaret, to Sir Henry Innes of that ilk; and Sophia, who died unmarried. Earl Robert dying A. D. 1650, his estate and honours devolved, by entail, upon his grandson,

Sir WILLIAM Drummond, fourth son of his eldest daughter Lady Jean, and John second Earl of Perth. Sir William married, by appointment of the said Robert Earl of Roxburgh, his cousin-german Jean, eldest daughter of Henry Lord Ker, above-mentioned. This William, second Earl of Roxburgh, in his youth, went into the service of the States-General, where, by his merit, he soon got the command of a regiment, and acquired the reputation of a brave and skilful officer: but, upon the breaking out of the civil war in Scotland, he returned home, and exerted himself in support of the royal cause; for which he was amerced by Oliver Cromwell in the sum of 6000*l.* sterling. By his said Lady, Countess of Roxburgh, he was father of four sons, and one daughter, viz. Robert, third Earl of Roxburgh; John, who by appointment of his cousin William Lord Bellenden, with consent of the crown, succeeded to that nobleman's title and estate; Henry, and

and William, who both lived to men's estate, but died without issue; and Lady Jane, wedded to Colin Lindsay Earl of Balcarras. Earl William died in 1675, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

ROBERT, who was one of the Lords of the Privy-Council to King Charles II. and waiting on his Royal Highness the Duke of York by sea from London to Scotland, was shipwrecked in the Gloucester frigate on May 7, 1682, leaving issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of John Hay Marquis of Tweeddale (who died his widow in Jan. 1753) three sons, ROBERT, his successor, as 4th Earl of Roxburgh, who died in his travels abroad on July 13, 1696; John Duke of Roxburgh; and Lieutenant-general William Ker, who died Jan. 17, 1740-1, sixty years of age, and left the bulk of his estate to his nephew Robert Marquis of Beaumont.

Which JOHN Duke of Roxburgh, was, by her Majesty Queen Anne, promoted to be one of the Principal Secretaries of State in 1704: and immediately before the commencement of the Union of the two kingdoms, of which his Lordship had been a most hearty promoter, he was raised to the honours of Duke of Roxburgh, Marquis of Beaumont and Cessford, Earl of Kelfo, and Viscount Broxmouth, by letters patent, bearing date April 27, 1707, also the same year elected one of the sixteen Peers in the first Parliament of Great Britain. On March 3, 1708, he was sworn of the Privy-Council, pursuant to the act for the Union of the two kingdoms; and his Grace being a sincere friend to the protestant succession in the house of Hanover, his late Majesty named him one of the Lords of the Regency, till his arrival in Great Britain; who, in the first year of his reign, swore his Grace of his Privy-Council, and Lord-Lieutenant of the counties of Roxburgh and Selkirk, and Lord Privy-Seal for Scotland. He was likewise one of the sixteen Peers for North-Britain in that reign; and, in 1716, one of the Lords Justices whilst his Majesty was abroad; being also, Decem. 10, that year, sworn Secretary of State, and Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, in the place of James Graham Duke of Montrose. In 1717, attending on his Majesty at Cambridge, his Grace was created Doctor of Laws. And on May 9, 1719, nominated one of the Lords Justices, during his Majesty's being at Hanover; and again, on June 11, 1720. He was elected on Oct. 10, 1722, a Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; and on November 13 following, installed at Windsor. On June 3, 1723, he was made one of the Lords Justices, likewise on the first of June 1725; and on August 25, the same year, he resigned the Seals as one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries
of

of State. At the coronation of King George II. he acted as Lord High Constable for Scotland, by appointment of Mary Countess of Errol. His Grace after that retired from public business, and died on Feb. 24, 1741. He married Lady Mary, daughter to Daniel Finch, Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, widow of William Saville Marquis of Halifax; and by her, who died on September 16, 1718, had a son,

ROBERT, who succeeded him as second Duke of Roxburgh, having been before, on May 24, 1722, created a Peer of Great Britain by the titles and titles of Baron Ker, and Earl Ker, of Wakefield in the county of York. On June 16, 1739, he married his cousin-german, Effex, eldest daughter of Sir Roger Mostyn, of Mostyn in Flintshire, Bart. by his wife Lady Effex, daughter of Daniel Earl of Nottingham: and by her (who died on December 1, 1764) was father of two sons and three daughters, viz. John, *now* Duke of Roxburgh, and *Earl Ker*; Lord Robert Ker, who is Lieutenant-Colonel of the 6th regiment of dragoons; Lady Effex who died young; another Lady Effex Ker, and Lady Mary Ker. His Grace died on July 20, 1755, and was succeeded, in his title and estate, by his eldest son,

JOHN, *now* Duke of Roxburgh, &c. *Earl and Baron Ker* of Wakefield. His Grace is one of the Lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, Knight of the Thistle, and unmarried.

TITLES.] John Ker, Duke of Roxburgh, &c. in North Britain; and Earl Ker, and Baron Ker, of Wakefield in the county of York, British honours.

CREATIONS.] Baron Ker of Wakefield, and Earl Ker, by letters patent dated May 24, 1722, 8 Geo. I.

ARMS.] Quarterly, first and fourth, Vert, on a Chevron between three Unicorns Heads erased, Argent, armed and maned, Or, as many Mulletts Sable, for Ker: Second and third, Gules, three Mascles, Or, for Weepont.

CREST.] On a Wreath, an Unicorn's Head erased, Argent, armed and maned, Or.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Savages, each holding a club over his shoulder, and wreathed about his temples and loins with ivy, all proper.

MOTTO.]

MOTTO.] PRO CHRISTO ET PATRIA.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Fleurs in the county of Teviotdale, or Roxburgh, on the river Tweed; at the Fryers in the same county, and on the same river; at Broxmouth in the county of Haddington, in the middle of a fine park, adjoining to Dunbar; and at Beaumont-Lodge in Berkshire.

WALDE-



[Faint, illegible text or a signature, possibly a library name or date, located below the emblem.]



Waldegrave Earl of Waldegrave.

WALDEGRAVE, Earl Waldegrave.

THIS family of Waldegrave, anciently written Walgrave, is denominated from a place of their own name in the county of Northampton^a, at which WARINE de Walgrave is the first I find mentioned, by the daughter of ——— Riston, had issue JOHN de Walgrave, who was^b Sheriff of London in 1205, an office then, of great power and trust; and by his wife, daughter of Sir Henry Hastings, Knt. he had issue WALTER de Walgrave, his son and heir, who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Nevil of Nottinghamshire, and by her had issue Sir RALPH Walgrave, who dying^c in 3 Ed. III. seised of the Manors of Walgrave, and Holtole in Northamptonshire, was succeeded by Sir RICHARD Walgrave, Knt. his son and heir, who in 3 Ed. III.^d attended the King into Aquitain, with John de Walgrave, junior; and in 9 Edw. III. was^e one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Lincoln. Also in 11 Edw. III. had the King's protection to^f travel beyond the seas, with Henry Burwash Bishop of Lincoln, to hold from April 24, till August 1, following. He had, likewise, ^g the next year, with John de Waldegrave, another protection from the King dated April 10, 1338, going abroad in his service, with Henry Bishop of Lincoln, to hold till Michaelmas following. He married Agnes, daughter of ——— Daubeney, by whom he was father of another Sir Richard Waldegrave, Knt. who succeeded to the estate, in 48 Edw. III.

Which Sir RICHARD Walgrave was seated at Smallbridge in the county of Suffolk, and was^h one of the Knights for that county, who served in Parliament in 50 Edw. III. Also in the reign of King Richard II. was againⁱ elected in his 1st, 2d, and 5th years; in which last, he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons; and it is memorable, that he was the first that made excuse, desiring to be discharged; but the King commanded him on his allegiance to accept the place, seeing he was chosen by the Commons. He was again elected in the 6th, 7th, 10th, and^k 13th of Richard II. And writing himself Sir Richard Walgrave, senior, Knt. makes

^a Baronag. Geneal. MS. penes meipf. & Visit. of Essex.
vey of Lond.

^c E.c. 2 E. 3. No. 109.

^b Stow's Sur-

^d Rymer, tom. IV. p. 387.

^e Pryn's 4th Part of a Brief Reg. p. 140.

^f Rymer, tom. IV. p. 747.

^g Ibid. tom. V. p. 22.

^h Pryn's 4th Part, &c. p. 301.

ⁱ Pryn's Br.

Parl. p. 86 & 129.

^k Pryn's 4th Part, p. 407.

his will at Smalbrug (as then wrote) April 22, 1401¹, whereby he orders his body to be buried in the north side of the parish church of St. Mary at Buers, near Joan his wife, and gives 20 s. to the high altar, and 3 s. 4 d. to the chapel of the Virgin Mary, and the like sum to the chantry; he gives to every Priest praying for his soul on the day of his burial, 12d. To Richard his son, a missale, with a vestment and chalice: to the parish church of Walgrave, a cope: to the chapel of St. Stephen in the parish of Buers, a missale then at London: to his chantry of Polstede, a vestment, and to the brothers of the convent of Sudbury, 100 s. to pray for his soul, the soul of Joan his wife, and the souls of their benefactors. He further bequeathed divers sums to several other convents and monasteries; and was a benefactor to several Priests to pray for his soul. He appoints Master William Candysh, Rector of the church of Bulmere, Nicholas Blundel, and two other Priests, his executors. And dying on May 2 following, was buried in the parish church of Buers in the county of Suffolk, near to Joan his wife, who deceased^m June 10, 1406. She was daughter and heir to — Silvester of Buers in Suffolk, and had issue Sir Richard Walgrave, Knt. who succeeding to the inheritance of his mother, was styled Lord of Buers and Silvesters.

Which Sir RICHARD, with the Lord Clinton, Sir John Howard, and Lord Falconbridge, wereⁿ appointed in 1402, to keep the seas; and landing 10,000 men in Brittany, won the town of Conquet, with the Isle of Rhée. He died 2 May 1434, and Jane his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Montechensy, of Edwardston in Suffolk, Knt. surviving him, died on St. Denis's day, Anno 1450, and were both buried at Buers. They had issue Sir WILLIAM Walgrave, Knt. who had issue by Joan his wife, daughter of William Doreward, of Doreward in Bocking, in Essex, Esq. two sons, Sir Richard and Sir Thomas.

Sir RICHARD Walgrave, the eldest son, succeeded to the estate, and during the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, was a stout adherer to the interest of the former. In 2 Edw. IV. being then a Knight, he^o accompanied the Earl of Kent in that expedition into Brittany, where landing with 10,000 men, they won the town of Conquet, and the Isle of Rhée. But departing this life anno 18 Hen. VI. without issue, the estate devolved on his brother and heir,

¹ Ex Regist. vocat. Arundel. pars 2. p. 49. in Off. Principal. Cant. apud Lambeth. ^m Weaver's Funeral Monum. p. 757. ⁿ Stowe's Annals. p. 416.

^o Hollinshed's Chron.

Sir THOMAS, who valiantly behaving at the battle of Towton-Field, where the Yorkists prevailed^p, received the honour of Knighthood from King Edward the same day, being March 29, 1461. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir John Fray, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; he departed this life anno 1500, and was buried at Buers, leaving issue by his wife (who was secondly married to Sir William Say, Knt.) three sons; William; Edward, of whom hereafter, as ancestor to the present Earl of Waldegrave; and Richard: also three daughters, Jane, second wife of Thomas Mannock of Giffords-Hall in Suffolk, Esq. who had no issue; Catharine, wife to George Mannock, Esq. son to the said Thomas, by his first wife, and ^a Anne, wife to — Favion.

WILLIAM Walgrave, the eldest son, succeeded to the inheritance of his ancestors, and was made^r one of the Knights of the Bath, November 14, 1501, at the marriage Prince Arthur, eldest son, of Henry VII. He^s was in April 1509, one of the executors of the will of John Vere, Earl of Oxford, and had 6l. 13s. 4d. bequeathed to him, for his labour therein: so much was he respected by that great Earl.

In 5 Hen. VIII. this Sir William Waldegrave, Knt.^t was nominated by act of Parliament, as one of the most discreet persons (as the words of the act are) for assessing and collecting a subsidy of 163,000 l. by a poll-tax, &c. and writing himself of Smalbridge in Suffolk, made his will^u on January 26, 1524-5, appointing his body to be buried in the parish church of St. Mary of Buers, in a tomb he had caused to be made under the arch, between the high altar and the chapel of Jesu; and that he be buried within the space of 24 hours after his decease. He gives to dame Margery his wife (who had the manor of Edwardstone settled on her) all his jewels: and it appears that he died seized of divers manors and lands in the counties of Suffolk, Essex, and Northampton. He was a man of great piety, as his bequests to several churches shew; and he desires his executors above all things to pay his debts; or if he had wronged any man, to satisfy them. He constituted Margery his wife; and his sons George and William executors of his last will, which was proved on March 6, 1527-8, having departed this life on January 30 preceding.

Margery his wife was daughter of Sir Henry Wentworth of Codham in Essex; and their issue were four sons 1. George,

^p Jekyl's Cat. of Knights.

^q Visit. of Essex, 1613, MS.

^r Jekyl's

Cat. of Knights.

^s Ex Regist. Fettyplace, qu. 11. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

^t Rot. Par. an. 5. & 6. H. 8. Dors. 31.

^u Ex Regist. vocat. Porth, qu.

29. in Cur. Prærog. Cant.

2. Anthony, 3. William, and 4. Edmund, also several daughters.

GEORGE, his eldest son and heir, born in 1483, survived his father but a short time, dying in the year 1528, as is manifest from his last will, dated * July 6, that year, and the probate on August 25 following. He orders his body to be buried near the tomb of his father, and bequeaths his manors of Smalbridge-Silvester, otherwise called Netherhall, Overhall, and Freps in Buers, together with the manor of Wethermonford (alias Wormynford) in Essex, with other manors, to Anne his wife (constituting her sole executrix) during the minority of William his son and heir; and if he died, that she hold them till George his second son come to the age of 21 years, and so to Edward the third, and Richard his youngest.

This Anne, his wife, was daughter to Robert Drury of Halsted in Suffolk, and remarried with Sir Thomas Jermyn of Rushbrook in Suffolk: by her first husband, besides the sons beforementioned she had two daughters, Anne married to Henry Bures of Acton in Suffolk, and secondly to Sir Clement Higham, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and Phillis to Thomas Higham of Higham, Esq.

From George Waldegrave, the second son, descended the family seated at Higham in Essex, for several generations.

Edward, the third son, was seated at Lawford in Essex.

WILLIAM, the eldest son, received the honour of Knighthood, before 35 Hen. VIII. when, as Hollinshed writes, he and Sir George Somerset were sent over to Calais, to strengthen the English pale with 200 men out of Suffolk; and soon after their arrival defeated 800 Frenchmen, who had designed to spoil the country. In 3 Edw. VI. he accompanied the Marquis of Northampton against the Norfolk rebels, and the following year was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. On the death of Edward VI. being of great interest and large possessions in the county of Suffolk, Queen Mary wrote to him, and four other gentlemen, on July 9, 1553, to adhere to her title. Accordingly they engaged the Suffolk men to appear for her, and were a principal means of placing that Princess on the throne. But Sir William Waldegrave dying at Calais December 12 the same year, prevented the performances he might have expected for that service; leaving issue by Julian his wife, daughter to Sir John Raynsford, Knt. (and sister and heir to Sir John) William his son and heir, and three daughters, Dorothy, married to Arthur Harris of Essex, Esq. Margery, to John

* Ex Regist. vocat. Portb. qu. 36. in Cur. Pærog. Cant. y Visit. Suffolk, MS. penes incipit.

Wifeman of Canfield-hall in Essex, Esq. and Mary, to Edward Wyat, Esq. secondly to Walter Mildmay, of Pishobury in Hertfordshire, Knt. ancestor to the late Earl Fitzwalter, and ² died Jan. 2, 1605.

Which WILLIAM Waldegrave received the honour of Knighthood, anno 1578. He married, first, Elizabeth daughter to Sir Thomas Mildmay, Knt. ancestor to the late Earl of Fitzwalter, and secondly Grifild, relict of Sir Thomas Rivet, Knt. and daughter to Thomas Lord Paget: and left several children by his first wife (who died 1581) whereof Sir William Waldegrave, Knt. was seated at Smalbridge, and lies buried at Bures.

But I now return to EDWARD Waldegrave, second son to Sir Thomas Waldegrave, Knt by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Fray, Knt. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, before-mentioned, as ancestor to the present Earl.

Which Edward resided at Boreley in Essex, he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir to John Cheyney of the county of Devon, Esq. and died in 1501, leaving issue two daughters, Elizabeth wife of — Eden, Clerk of the Star-chamber, and Margery wife of Robert Ryce, of Preston in Essex, also JOHN his son and heir, who married Lora daughter of Sir John Rochester of the county of Essex, Knight, (and sister to Sir Robert Rochester, Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and Comptroller of the Household in the reign of Queen Mary) by whom he had issue four sons, Edward, Robert, John, and Thomas, also two daughters, Mary wife of — Abbot of Cockshall, in Essex; and Ann. And departing this life on Oct. 6, 1543, his eldest son, November 30 following, by the name of Edward Waldegrave, Esq. son and heir of John Waldegrave, Esq. had special livery of his lands.

^a This EDWARD Waldegrave, in 1 Edw. VI. had a grant to him, and his heirs, of the manor and rectory of West-Haddon in Northamptonshire. And in the 7th year of that reign, being a principal officer in the household of the Lady Mary (afterwards Queen of England,) he incurred the King's displeasure, by refusing to forbid the celebration of the Mass in her house; and together with Sir Robert Rochester his uncle, and Sir Francis Englefield, the two other principal officers, who had offended on the same account, were first committed to the Fleet on August 29; and two days after sent to the Tower, with orders to the Lieutenant to keep

² Salmon's Hertfordshire, p. 265.

^a Pat. 1, Edw. VI.

them close prisoners, without pen, ink, or paper, and not to suffer them to speak to any man.

Aug. 13, 1451, Sir Robert Rochester^b, this Sir Edward Waldegrave, and Sir Francis Englefield, were sent for by the Council, to appear before them at Hampton-Court, to let the Lady Mary know by them rather than by strangers (the less to molest her) that the communion-book should be used hereafter in her family, and to prohibit her chaplains saying Mass in her house, on pain of the King's displeasure. And in case her Grace on this message dismissed them, they were commanded not to leave her service or her house, but to stay and see the order fulfilled; and to deliver a letter to her Grace from the King.

What followed on this, is set forth in a manuscript in the Cotton Library, *sub Effig Titus*, B. ii. p. 68.

" This day [Aug. 22.] Mr. Rochester, Sir Francis Englefield, and Mr. Waldegrave, Officers to the Lady Mary's Grace, were before the Lords, and declared unto their Lordships, that upon Saturday the 15th of this present, they arrived at Copped-Hall somewhat before night. By reason whereof they did not the same night execute their charge committed to them at Hampton-Court the 14th of this present. The Sunday following, because they understood that her Grace received the Sacrament, they did abstain to deliver their letters before noon, considering that the same would trouble and disquiet her. So as after taking commodity to declare their letters, after that her Grace had read them, they made offer to her to declare what charge they had received of the Lords to execute, praying her Grace to be contented to hear the same. Whereupon her Grace made answer, That she knew right well, that their commission was agreeing with such matters as was contained in her letters, and that therefore they needed not to rehearse the same. Howbeit, then pressing her Grace, she was finally content to hear them. And when they had done, she seemed to be marvellously offended with them; and charged them, that they should not declare that same they had in charge to say, neither to her chaplains nor family. Which if they did, besides that they should not take her hereafter for their mistress, she would immediately depart out of the house. Upon this, as the said Rochester, Englefield, and Waldegrave, said to the Lords, that forasmuch as she oftentimes altered her colour, and seemed to be passionate and unquiet, they forbore to trouble her any

^b Strype's Ecclesiast. Memorials, p. 253.

“ farther ; fearing that the troubling her might perchance
“ bring her into her old disease, and besought her to consider the matter calmly with herself, and pass thereupon
“ against Wednesday next, when they would wait on her
“ Grace, and know her further pleasure. Which they said
“ they did, hoping to have found her then, upon more ripe
“ deliberation, and debating of the matter with herself, more
“ conformable. And in the mean time they forbear also to
“ declare to her chaplains and household the charge they had
“ received. But repairing to her Grace the said Wednesday,
“ they did not only not find her conformable, but in further
“ choler than she was before ; utterly forbidding them to make
“ declaration of their said charge and commission to her chaplains and household : Adding, That where she and her
“ household were in quiet, if they would by any means disturb
“ her and them, if any inconvenience did ensue thereof to
“ to her and them, she would [attribute] it to the said Rochester, Englefield, and Waldegrave. Which thing considered, they thought it better to return without doing their
“ commission, and declare this much to their Lordships, without meddling any farther, than to proceed in the execution
“ of their charge before they had advertised their Lordships
“ of the premises.

“ The Lords, having heard this much, commanded them
“ to attend, until they should know further of their pleasures.

“ The said Rochester, Englefield, and Waldegrave, brought
“ with them letters from the Lady Mary's Grace to the King's Majesty.” Thus far the Cotton manuscript, which is a transcript out of the Council-book.

I find further, out of the Council-book, and the King's journal, that on August 23, they attended again, and were severally, one by one, charged with not obeying the King's injunctions, as aforesaid. And were strictly ordered, on their allegiance, and by the King's special command, to perform their commission, which they all refused to do ; and thereupon were commanded to attend the Council, till they were told their further pleasure.

After which the King sent the Lord Chancellor Rich, Sir Anthony Wingfield, and Sir William Petre, to execute the said commission. And Sir Edward Waldegrave, with his uncle Rochester, and Englefield, were committed first to the Fleet, and then to the Tower, as beforementioned. And Sir Edward Waldegrave, being thus closely confined, fell sick, and his wife, on September 27 following, obtained leave to repair to him, and provide for the recovery of his health : but still continuing in the same condition, it was ordered on Oct.

24, that he should be removed out of the Tower, by the Lieutenant to some honest house, where he might be better looked to, for the curing of his quartan ague; remaining still as a prisoner, and to be forth-coming whensoever he should be called for. On March 18 following, he, with the other two, obtained leave to go to their own houses, and on April 24, they had licence to repair to the Lady Mary, on her request.

King Edward's death happening soon after, Sir Edward Waldegrave was highly esteemed by Queen Mary for his sufferings, who swore him of her Privy-Council, in the first year of her reign, ^c constituted him Master of the Great Wardrobe, and granted him the manor of Chewton in Somersetshire. He was elected one ^d of the Knights for Wiltshire to that Parliament, which sat at ^e Westminster, in Oct. 1553, and held to Dec. 6, and was then dissolved: also in that Parliament ^f summoned to meet at Oxford on April 2, 1554, but adjourned to Westminster, he was elected one of the Knights for Somersetshire: Likewise was chose for the county of Essex, in the Parliament which met at Westminster Jan. 20, 1557, which held to the Queen's decease. He was made one of the Knights of the Carpet on Oct. 2, (the day after the Queen's coronation,) by the Earl of Arundel; and on April 17 following, was appointed one of the Commissioners for the trial of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Knt. charged with being privy to Wyatt's rebellion. In 3 and 4 Phil. and Mar. he was one of the Commissioners of Enquiry into heresies, &c. and false rumours, &c. against their Majesties; and in 4 and 5 Phil. and Mar. he obtained a grant of ^g the manor of Hever-Cobham in the county of Kent, and of the office of Lieutenant of Waltham-forest. Also was constituted Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, on the death of his uncle Sir Robert Rochester. Which Sir Robert Rochester ^h, Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Comptroller of the household to Queen Mary, by his last will and testament, dated May 27, 1557, reciting, That whereas he had a patent of John de Veer, Earl of Oxford, for the keeping of the Park of Lavenham, and the herbage of the of the same, as also the Bailiwick of the town of Lavenham in Essex, he bequeaths all his interest therein to his nephew Sir Edward Waldgrave, Knt. he suffering his sister Rice to dwell in one part of the lodge of the said Park of Lavenham, and paying some small annuities to some of his servants. He

^c Pat. 1 Mar.

Willis, Arm.

Wells Not. 41. qu. 15.

^d Willis's Not. Parl. p. 25 & 30.

^f Ibid.

^g Pat. 4 and 5 Phil. & Mar.

^e Ex Collect. B.

^h Ex Reg.

also bequeaths to his nephew Robert Waldegrave, part of his wardrobe, and one of his geldings, and ten pounds yearly, out of his park of Dodinghurst, during the time he had therein. And he constitutes the said Sir Edward Walgrave one of his executors, to whom he bequeathed the residue of his goods and chattels, his funeral and debts duly contented, to be bestowed in deeds of charity for the health of his soul, and especially on the house of *Sheen*. The year following, Sir Edward being Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was commissioned, with other Privy Counsellors, to dispose of the church lands then vested in the Crown. But Queen Mary dying soon after, he was divested of his employments, and committed to the Tower by Queen Elizabeth, and there died on Sept. 1, 1561, but was buried at Borely in Essex. He married Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Nevil, Knt. ancestor to the present Lord Abergavenny, by whom he had issue Charles his son and heir, and Nicholas Waldegrave of Borely in Essex, ancestor to those of the name there: Also three daughters; Mary, married to John Lord Petre; Magdalen, married to Sir John Southcote, of Wytham in Essex; and Catharine, wife of Thomas Gawen, of Wilts, Esq.

CHARLES Waldegrave, Esq. was of Staininghall in Norfolk, and of Chewton in Somersetshire. And having married Jeronyma, daughter to Sir Henry Jerningham of Coffey-Hall in Norfolk, Knt. Vice-Chancellor and Master of the Horse, and of the Privy-Council to Queen Mary, left issue Edward his son and heir, and two daughters; Frances, married to Henry Yaxley, of Bowthorp in Norfolk, Esq. and Magdalen, wife of Philip Parris, of Poding Norton, Esq. she died ⁱ Jan. 25, 1650, and is buried at Lynton in Cambridgeshire.

Which EDWARD served in Parliament for Sudbury in Suffolk, in 27 Eliz. and received the honour of Knighthood at Greenwich, on July 19, 1607. And, though upwards of seventy years of age, at the breaking out of the civil wars, he loyally took up arms in defence of the royal party; and having the command of a regiment of horse, behaved so worthily, that his Majesty conferred on him the dignity of a Baronet, on August 1, 1643. At the impounding of the Earl of Essex's army in Cornwall, anno 1644, he kept the pass at Saltash with his regiment; and being charged by the Parliament horse, who endeavoured to break through, he thrice rallied his men, though he himself was twice unhorsed, and at length took forty prisoners. Soon after this he was sent to quarter at Bridport in Dorsetshire, the King intending to block up the towns of Lyme and Taunton; and during his stay there,

ⁱ Le Neve's *Mona. Ang.* vol. II, p. 4.

a party of the enemy designed to surprize him in his quarters, but the vigilant old Colonel (as Sir Edward Walker writes in his history of the progress of the King's forces) instead of being taken, got between the rebels and home, and at Portsmouth near Abbotsbury, fell upon them, where some few were slain, forty horse and a cornet taken. A few days after, he joined the Earl of Cleveland and Sir Bernard Astley, who had orders to relieve Portland Castle, then straitly besieged, which they effected on Oct. 14, 1644. He continued steady in his loyalty to the last, although he lost two of his sons, and suffered in his estate to the value of 50,000*l*. And so highly had he offended the Parliament (by his loyalty and valiant deportment) that in those propositions presented to his Majesty at Hampton-Court, on Sept. 7, 1647, he was among those persons nominated to be removed from his Majesty's councils, and to be restrained from coming within the verge of the court; also to be made incapable of bearing any employment.

This loyal gentleman married Eleanor^k, daughter of Sir Thomas Lovel, of Harling in Norfolk, Knt. and sister and heir to Sir Francis Lovel, and by her, who died on Dec. 12, 1604, had issue Sir HENRY Waldgrave, Bart. his son and heir, who lies buried in the chancel of Cossely church in Norfolk, with this inscription on his monument:

“ Here lieth the body of Sir Henry Waldgrave of Staning-
 “ hall, Baronet, Son and Heir to Sir Edward Wald-
 “ grave, Kt. and Bart. and Elenor his Wife, Daughter
 “ to Sir Thomas Lovell of Harling. He married Anne
 “ Paston, Daughter of Edward Paston of Appleton,
 “ Esq. by whom he had vii Sons and iv Daughters.
 “ And secondly, he married Catharine Bacon, Daugh-
 “ ter of Richard Bacon, Gent. by whom he had six
 “ Sons and six Daughters. He died the 10th of Octo-
 “ ber 1658, aged 60 Years.

His eldest son and heir, Sir CHARLES Waldgrave, Bart. married Helen, daughter of Sir Francis Englefield, of Englefield in Berkshire, Bart. and was succeeded by Henry his son and heir, and had also another son named Charles, and a daughter Eleanor.

Which Sir HENRY Waldegrave was created Baron Waldegrave, of Chewton in Somersetshire, on Jan. 20, 1685-6. And in February the year following, was made Comptroller of the King's household; also on August 11, 1687, constituted

^k Blomefield's Norfolk, Vol. I. p. 222.

Lord Lieutenant of the county of Salop : but on the Revolution retiring into France, he died at Paris, anno 1689. His Lordship married Henrietta, natural daughter of James II. by Mrs. Arabella Churchill, sister to the John Duke of Marlborough ; and by her, who died April 3, 1730, had two sons, James, created Earl Waldegrave ; and Henry, who died unmarried ; also a daughter, Arabella, a nun.

JAMES, 1st *Earl Waldegrave*, having qualified himself by entering into the communion of the church of England, took the oaths and his seat in the house of Peers, on February 12, 1721-2. The following accounts of this nobleman being collected from the Gazettes may be depended upon as authentic. On Sept. 1, 1725, his Lordship set out for the French court, being charged with his Majesty's and his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's compliments to the French King, on his marriage. On May 26, 1727, he was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, and two days after set out for that court by the way of France, and during his stay at Paris, receiving advice of George I.'s decease, arrived from Paris at Strasburgh on the 12th of the next month, N. S. On April 18, he arrived at Ulm, and received the compliments of the Magistrates of that town ; from thence he proceeded down the Danube for Vienna, where he arrived on the 26th, N. S. On the 29th he had an audience of his Imperial Majesty, at Luxembourg ; and the preliminary articles for peace were reciprocally exchanged and ratified. He left that court June 7, 1730, and, by way of France, came to England. Whilst he was abroad, in the service of his country, he was, by his late Majesty, created Viscount Chewton, and Earl Waldegrave. On August 7, 1730, his Majesty was pleased to appoint him Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the most Christian King ; also on November 3 following, one of the Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber. On February 12, 1734-5, he was sworn of the Privy-Council ; and his Lordship returning in 1737 (from his Embassy) to England, for some time, he was elected a Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, at a chapter held at St. James's, Feb. 20, 1737-8 ; but affairs of moment calling his Lordship to France, he was installed at Windsor, by his proxy Sir William Wynn, Knt. June 15, 1738. In the following year, he complained to the court of France, that some Spanish vessels had seized ships belonging British subjects, in the river of Bourdeaux ; and the French ministry had such regard to his remonstrance, that orders were sent to the proper Officers at that place, to endeavour to seize the Spaniards and their vessels, and to restore, immediately, to his Majesty's subjects, the ships and effects that had been taken

taken from them. At the latter end of that year he came over to England, and returned again to France in February 1739-40. But his Lordship's health declining, he set out from Paris for Calais, on October 31, 1740, having obtained leave to return to England for his recovery. And on April 11, 1741, his Lordship departed this life, at his seat at Navestocke, in the county of Essex, after a long illness, and was interred in the church there.

His Lordship married, in the year 1714, Mary, second daughter of Sir John Webbe, of Hatherop in Gloucestershire, Bart. and, by her (who died in child-bed, Jan. 22, 1718-19) had three sons and a daughter.

1. James, second Earl Waldegrave; 2. John Waldegrave, born at Ghent in Flanders, on January 17, 1715-16, and died the same day; 3. John, third Earl Waldegrave. Lady Henrietta, his Lordship's daughter, was born January 2, 1716-17, married on July 7, 1734, to the honourable Edward Herbert, Esq. (only brother to the late Marquis of Powis) and died May 31, 1753.

JAMES, *second Earl Waldegrave*, was born on March 4, 1714-15, succeeded his father on April 11, 1741, in titles and estate, and on Dec. 16, 1743, was appointed one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bed-chamber. Having been present at Cambridge, at the instalment of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Chancellor of that University, he was, on July 3, 1749, admitted to the degree of Doctor of Laws. On April 27, 1751, his Lordship had a grant of the offices of Steward of the Duchy of Cornwall, and of the borough and manor of Bradninch in Devonshire, and Steward of all the castles, manors, and lands, within the counties of Cornwall and Devon, parcel of the said Duchy; and of Warden and Steward of the Stannaries, and of the Stannary courts; and of Master and Rider of the forest and chace of Dartmore, parcel of the said duchy. December 18, 1752, his Majesty was pleased to appoint his Lordship Governor to the present King, then Prince of Wales, as also to his Royal Highness Prince Edward, Duke of York, and Privy-purse to their Royal Highnesses; and thereupon he resigned his place of Lord of the Bed-chamber. On the 20th of the same month, he was sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and took his place at that board.

On August 30, 1757, his Lordship was installed Knight of the Garter; and the same year was appointed a Teller of the Exchequer (a place for life). At the accession of his present Majesty, his Lordship was continued one of the members of the Privy-Council; and on March 7, 1761, had a renewal of his grant of Steward of the duchy of Cornwall, &c. and Warden

Warden and Steward of the Stannaries, &c. all which Offices he enjoyed till he died of the small-pox, April 8, 1763, being then also Fellow of the Royal Society and was buried at Navestock, where a monument is erected to the memory of himself and father, on which is the following inscription,

“ Underneath this monument are the remains of the two first Earls Waldegrave, father and son, both of the name of James, both servants of that excellent Prince George the second, both by him created Knights of the most noble order of the Garter.

“ James the father, was employed in foreign embassies to the courts of Vienna and Versailles, by George the first, and by George the second; and he did his court and country honour and service, and was respected wherever his negotiations made him known. In his private capacity, the affability and benevolence of his disposition, and the goodness of his understanding, made him beloved and esteemed throughout his life.

“ The antiquity of his illustrious and noble family, is equal to that of most that may be named in any country or time, and needs not to be here recited.

“ He died of the dropsy and jaundice on the 11th of April, 1746, aged 57.

“ His eldest son James, before mentioned, and interred within this vault, died of the small-pox on April 28, 1763, aged 48; these were his years in number, what they were in wisdom hardly belongs to time. The universal respect paid to him while he lived, and the universal lamentation at his death, are ample testimonies of a character not easily to be paralleled. He was for many years the chosen friend and favourite of a King, who was a judge of men; yet never that King's minister, though a man of business, knowledge, and learning, beyond most of his cotemporaries, but ambition visited him not; and contentment filled his hours. Appealed to for his arbitration by various contending parties in the state, upon the highest differences, his judgment always tempered their dissensions, while his own principles, which were the freedom of the people and the maintenance of the laws, remained steadfast and unshaken, and his influence unimpaired, though exercised through a long series of struggles that served as a soil to disinterested virtue; the constancy and firmness of his mind were proof against every trial but the distresses of mankind; master of a powerful and delicate wit he had a ready conception, and as quick as any man that ever lived, and never lost his wisdom in his wit; nor his coolness by provocation. He smiled at things that drove other men to anger. He was a stranger to resentment, not to injuries;
those

those feared him most that loved him, yet he was revered by all ; for he was as true a friend, as ever bore that name, and as generous an enemy as ever bad man tried."

He wedded, on May 15, 1759, Maria, 2d daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, Knight of the Bath, and 2d son to Robert first Earl of Orford ; and by her had three daughters, Lady Elizabeth-Laura, born on March 24, 1760, Lady Charlotte Maria, born October 11, 1761, and Lady Anna Horatia, born on November 8, 1762. The Countess their Mother, is since married to his Royal Highness William Henry Duke of Gloucester.

His Lordship departing this life without male issue, was succeeded by his only surviving brother,

JOHN, *third Earl Waldegrave*, who was born on April 28, 1718, and chusing a military life, was, in December 1737, appointed a Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Foot Guards. From that he was removed to the 3d regiment of Foot Guards, in which, on July 12, 1743, he was constituted Captain Lieutenant ; also, on Sept. 13, Captain of a company, and on February 25, 1747-8, was promoted to be a Major therein, with the rank of Colonel. On Jan. 26, 1750-1, he got the command of the 9th regiment of Foot, which he kept till he was made Colonel of the 2d, or Queen's regiment of Dragoon Guards, on Sept. 10, 1759, being then in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, to whom his Lordship was the principal Supporter in the procession on October 17, that year, when his Highness had the honour to be invested with the habit and ensigns of the most noble Order of the Garter. His Lordship was promoted to the rank of Major-General on February 10, 1757, and to that of Lieutenant-General on April 10, 1759. His Lordship was, in March, 1760, appointed Governor of Plymouth. He was Member for Orford in the Parliament summoned in 1747, in the two next for Newcastle-under-Line, and was one of the Grooms of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty, till he succeeded to the Peerage. His Lordship is now General of his Majesty Forces, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards, and Master of the Horse to her Majesty.

His Lordship, in 1751, married Lady Elizabeth, 5th daughter of John Earl Gower ; and by her had three sons, George, Lord Viscount Chewton, born November 22, 1751 ; who is Lieutenant and Captain in the third regiment of foot-guards : William born July 9, 1753, and appointed a Master of his Majesty's Navy 1775 ; and John, born November 27, 1756.

Also four daughters, viz. Ladies and Amelia (twins) born May 26, 1758. Lady Frances, born October 6, 1761, and died May 28, 1768, and was buried at Navestock with her sister

Amelia,

Amelia, who died June 8 following; and Lady Caroline, born March 1, 1765.

TITLES.] John Waldegrave, Earl Waldegrave, Viscount Chewton, Baron Waldegrave, and Baronet.

CREATIONS.] Baronet, August 1, 1643, 19 Car. I. Baron Waldegrave of Chewton in com' Somers. by letters patent, January 20, 1685-6, 1 Jac. II. Viscount Chewton and Earl Waldegrave in com' Northampt. September 13, 1729, 3 Geo. II.

ARMS.] Party per Pale, Argent and Gules.

CREST.] In a Ducal Coronet, Or, a Plume of five Ostrich Feathers, Party per Pale, Argent and Gules.

SUPPORTERS.] Two Talbots, Sable, eared Or, and each gorged with a Mural Coronet, Argent, masoned Sable.

MOTTO.] CÆLUM NON ANIMUM.

CHIEF-SEATS.] At Navestoke, in the county of Essex; and Haver-Place in Kent.

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